

**Entrance Examination - 2021
M.A. (Political Science)**

Z-28

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 100

Hall Ticket No.

General Instructions:

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket number in the space provided above.
2. Paper contains two PARTS : **PART – A (1-50)** and **PART - B (51-100)** with 100 questions and each question carries **One mark**.
3. There will be negative marking of 0.33 marks for every wrong answer.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following instructions provided there upon.
5. Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
6. No additional sheet(s) will be provided. Rough work can be done on the question paper itself or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.

PART - A

2-28

1. Consider the following statements and choose the correct code

- I. The President of India is eligible for re-election
- II. The President of India can be a member of either House of the Parliament
- III. The Vice- President of India is elected by the electoral college of both Houses of Parliament
- IV. Vice-President of India acts as the Chairperson of the Council of States.

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, III and IV
- C. II, IV and III
- D. I, II and III

2. Match the following Articles with their explanation in the Indian Constitution

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. Article 368 | 1. Financial Emergency |
| II. Article 356 | 2. President's rule |
| III. Article 360 | 3. Constitution Amendment Procedure |
| IV. Article 267 | 4. Tax collection |
| | 5. Contingency Fund of India |

- A. I-3, II-2, III-4, IV-1
- B. I-4, II-1, III-5, IV-3
- C. I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-5
- D. I -3, II-2, III-1, IV-5

3. Identify the theoretician who extended the ecological approach to public administration

- A. Fred Riggs
- B. Chris Argyris
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. Henry Taylor

4. Identify the organization/alliance to which India is not a party
 - A. RCEP
 - B. WTO
 - C. PTBT
 - D. QUAD

5. The following countries are involved in the Doklam issue
 - A. Nepal, China and Bhutan
 - B. Nepal, India and Bhutan
 - C. Bhutan, Nepal and China
 - D. China, Bhutan and India

6. Paris Agreement (2015) is associated with
 - A. Climate Change
 - B. International Civil Aviation
 - C. International Maritime cooperation
 - D. Nuclear Security

7. Which of the following States have signed a Peace Agreement under the US initiative in 2020?
 - A. Israel and Iran
 - B. Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)
 - C. Saudi Arabia and Israel
 - D. Israel and Egypt

8. 'Bandung Conference' of 1955 is also known as
 - A. First Asian Relations Conference
 - B. First Conference of Oppressed Nationalities
 - C. First Afro-Asian Conference
 - D. First UN Disarmament Conference

9. Which of the following is true about the idea of *dharmanirpeksheta*?
- A. It advocates an areligious society.
 - B. It advocates equal respect and equal treatment of all religion
 - C. It advocates non-discrimination on the basis of religion
 - D. It advocates the merger of religion and politics
10. Which of the following is true about state reorganization bill in India?
- A. The bill requires the prior approval of the President of India and consultation of the state(s) being affected
 - B. The bill merely requires the prior approval of the President of India
 - C. The bill merely requires consultation of the state(s) being affected
 - D. The bill requires two-third majority of either house of the Parliament to pass
11. Which of the following is true about 'double jeopardy' in India's penal system?
- A. A person cannot be punished twice for committing the same crime
 - B. A person can be punished twice for committing the same crime
 - C. A person can be subjected to being tried twice for the same offence
 - D. A person can be punished not just twice but 'n' number of times for the same offence
12. On 'prorogation' and 'dissolution' of the Parliament consider the following statements
- I. The President and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha have the sole power to prorogue and dissolve the Parliament.
 - II. The Speaker and not the President has the sole power to prorogue and dissolve the Parliament.
 - III. Bills already introduced and awaiting passage do not lapse when the Parliament is prorogued but get lapsed in case of dissolution.
 - IV. Bills already introduced and awaiting passage get lapsed when the Parliament is prorogued and dissolved.
- In light of the above, which of the following is true?
- A. Only I and II are true, but III and IV are false
 - B. Only III is true
 - C. Only II and IV are true
 - D. I, II, and III are true, while only IV is false

13. On writ jurisdiction of the courts, which of the following holds true?
- A. Only the Supreme Court can hear writ petitions
 - B. Both the Supreme Court and High courts can hear and decide on writ petitions
 - C. Administrative Tribunals can also hear and decide on writ petitions
 - D. Military Courts can also hear and decide on writ petitions
14. 103rd Constitutional Amendment is related to
- A. Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)
 - B. 10 percent reservations to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
 - C. Good and Services Tax Council
 - D. Formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission
15. "Constitution is what the Parliament enacts". This statement is valid in the case of
- A. USA
 - B. UK
 - C. India
 - D. France
16. Legalism, structuralism and normative analysis are features of
- A. Old Institutionalism
 - B. Discourse analysis
 - C. Behavioralism
 - D. Rational Choice Perspective

17. The 'core, semi-periphery and periphery' characterisation of states is associated with

- A. Andre Gunder Frank
- B. James March
- C. Seymour Martin Lipset
- D. Immanuel Wallerstein

18. Choose the correct option for the matches

- I. Cantons 1. Germany
- II. Counties 2. Russia
- III. Lander 3. UK
- IV. Oblasts 4. Switzerland

A. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2

B. I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2

C. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4

D. I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3

19. A spoils system means

- I. A patronage system in politics
- II. Rewarding supporters after victory
- III. A system that is spoilt for choice
- IV. An adjusted system

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

20. Choose the correct option for the matches

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| I. Brazil | 1. V.Orban |
| II. Philippines | 2. J.Bolsonaro |
| III. Hungary | 3. R.Erdogan |
| IV. Turkey | 4. R.Duterte |

- A. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1
 B. I-2, II-4, III-1, IV-3
 C. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
 D. I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2

21. Choose the correct option for the matches

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| I. South Africa | 1. Glasnost |
| II. USSR | 2. Two Plus Four Treaty |
| III. UK | 3. Apartheid |
| IV. Germany | 4. Magna Carta |

- A. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
 B. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1
 C. I-1, II-4, III-2, IV-3
 D. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2

22. Referendum which is sometimes called as "citizen's veto" is popular in

- A. China
 B. South Africa
 C. Switzerland
 D. Afghanistan

23. Which country upholds disarmament as a constitutional principle?
- A. India
 - B. Germany
 - C. Japan
 - D. USA
24. Arrange the phases in the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline in a sequential order
- I. A science of management
 - II. The pervasive orientation towards public policy
 - III. The analytical distinction of politics from administration
 - IV. The concrete distinction of politics from administration
- A. I, II, III, IV
 - B. III, IV, I, II
 - C. II, IV, I, III
 - D. IV, II, III, I

25. Match the author with the title of book

Author	Title of the Book
I. Frank J. Goodnow	1. The Study of Administration
II. Woodrow Wilson	2. Politics and Administration
III. W. F. Willoughby	3. Introduction to the Study of Public Administration
IV. Leonard D. White	4. Principles of Public Administration

A. I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3

B. I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

C. I-3, II-2, III-4, IV-1

D. I-1, II-3, III-2, IV-4

26. Who among the following was appointed as WHO's first Chief Scientist?

A. Soumya Swaminathan

B. Gagandeep Kang

C. Zsuzsanna Jakab

D. Naoko Yamamoto

27. New Public Management mainly focuses on

A. Efficiency and effectiveness

B. Regulatory aspects

C. Legal aspects

D. Financial aspects

28. Which of the following is the landmark document with regard to the essential role of women in securing and maintaining peace as its exclusive focus?
- A. CEDAW
 - B. UNSC Resolution 1325
 - C. UDHR
 - D. UNGA Resolution 1761
29. Who was the first woman in the world to be elected Prime Minister of a State?
- A. Benazir Bhutto
 - B. Tansu Çiller
 - C. Khaleda Zia
 - D. Sirimavo Bandaranaike
30. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act provides the rotation system of reservations in local body elections?
- A. 103rd Amendment Act
 - B. 86th Amendment Act
 - C. 73rd Amendment Act
 - D. 52nd Amendment Act
31. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 and National Disaster Management Act, 2005 are being cited to control
- A. Nipah Virus Infection
 - B. Ebola Infection
 - C. Covid-19
 - D. Farmers Protest

32. 'Ethics in Governance' is one of the reports of the
- A. 1st Administrative Reforms Commission
 - B. 15th Finance Commission
 - C. National Human Rights Commission
 - D. 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission
33. Who authored *Reflections on the Revolution in France*?
- A. Edmund Burke
 - B. Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - C. Thomas Paine
 - D. J S Mill
34. The 'Reign of Terror' is associated with
- A. Jacobins of the French Revolution
 - B. Quakers of the American Revolution
 - C. Whigs of the Glorious Revolution
 - D. Girondins of the French Revolution
35. Which of the following figures serves as an exemplar of heroic *virtù* in Machiavelli's Prince?
- A. Moses
 - B. Cesare Borgia
 - C. Agathocles
 - D. Savonarola

36. In which 'Parva' of the *Mahabharata* does the 'Dice Game' figure?
- A. Shanti Parva
 - B. Virata Parva
 - C. Vana Parva
 - D. Sabha Parva
37. In which text are the opening phrases "A spectre is haunting Europe..." found?
- A. Philosophy of Right
 - B. German Ideology
 - C. Second Treatise of Government
 - D. Communist Manifesto
38. In which text does the 'divided line' analogy occur?
- A. Plato's Republic
 - B. Aristotle's Ethics
 - C. Machiavelli's The Prince
 - D. Rousseau's The Social Contract
39. Match the following thinkers and ideas
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| I. Thomas Hobbes | 1. City of Man |
| II. Karl Marx | 2. Absolutism |
| III. John Locke | 3. Dictatorship of the Proletariat |
| IV. Augustine | 4. Limited Government |
- A. I-2; II-4; III-1; IV-3
 - B. I-3; II-4; III-2; IV-1
 - C. I-1; II-3; III-4; IV-2
 - D. I-2; II-3; III-4; IV-1

40. The term 'samsraya' in *Kautilya* refers to

- A. Seeking protection
- B. Being neutral or indifferent
- C. Seeking peace
- D. Starting hostilities

41. Match the following political leaders with the political party they are associated with

	Political Leader		Political Party
I	Conrad Sangma	1	Pattali Makkal Katchi
II	Anbumani Ramadoss	2	National People's Party
III	Prem Singh Tamang	3	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi
IV	Thol. Thirumavalavan	4	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha

- A. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
- B. I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3
- C. I-1, II-4, III-2, IV-3
- D. I-2, II-4, III-3, IV-1

42. Statement A: The Public Accounts Committee has members only from the Lok Sabha

Statement B: Since 1967, a member of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha is appointed as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee by the Speaker.

- A. A and B are false
- B. A and B are true
- C. A is true but B is false
- D. A is false but B is true

43. The Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly was moved by
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Rajendra Prasad
 - C. B R Ambedkar
 - D. Vallabhbhai Patel
44. Who among the following was the temporary chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
- A. Sachchidananda Sinha
 - B. Frank Anthony
 - C. Rajendra Prasad
 - D. R Radhakrishnan
45. Statement A: The Election Commission of India is a multi-member commission with a Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two additional Election Commissioners. The CEC is the pre-eminent head of the election machinery.
- Statement B: The powers of the Election Commissioners are coordinate and co-equal since all decisions, in principle and in practice, are to be taken by consensus or majority vote.
- A. A and B are false
 - B. A and B are true
 - C. A is true but B is false
 - D. A is false but B is true

46. Statement A: The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) was framed in 1968 by the Election Commission of India in consultation with political parties and is today an integral part of conducting free and fair elections.

Statement B: The MCC has the force of law and only the Supreme Court of India adjudicates disputes and contestations arising from its implementation.

- A. A and B are false
- B. A and B are true
- C. A is true but B is false
- D. A is false but B is true

47. *Bicameralism* is an essential characteristic of _____ system of government

- A. Presidential
- B. Parliamentary
- C. Unitary
- D. Federal

48. Statement A: According to Art 51A: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

Statement B: The Supreme Court in some judgments has ruled that as the Fundamental Duties are obligatory on citizens, the State should also observe them.

- A. A and B are false
- B. A and B are true
- C. A is true but B is false
- D. A is false but B is true

49. The minimum age for a person to be eligible for appointment as Governor is
- A. 35
 - B. 45
 - C. 50
 - D. 30
50. The Sixth Schedule which deals with the administration of tribal areas is applicable to
- A. Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
 - B. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
 - C. Sikkim, West Bengal and Odisha
 - D. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra

PART - B

51. Statement A: Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths is in List II: State List of the Seventh Schedule
Statement B: Social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment are in List III: Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule
- A. A and B are false
 - B. A and B are true
 - C. A is true but B is false
 - D. A is false but B is true
52. Fabian Socialists are in favour of
- A. Profits being used for welfare of the poor only
 - B. Abolition of profits
 - C. Profits being used for general social welfare
 - D. Profits to be used by the rich only

53. What is the role of 'Karanika' in *Arthasastra*?

- A. Military Officer
- B. Works Officer
- C. Revenue Officer
- D. Accounts Officer

54. Match the following books with their authors

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Hind Swaraj | 1. B.R. Ambedkar |
| II. Discovery of India | 2. M.K. Gandhi |
| III. The Annihilation of Caste | 3. Jawaharlal Nehru |

Choose the correct option

- A. I-1, II-2, III-3
- B. I-2, II-3, III-1
- C. I-3, II-2, III-1
- D. None of the above

55. John Locke's concept of natural rights includes

- A. Right to equal opportunity
- B. Right to religion
- C. Right to property
- D. Right to election

56. Which political ideology claims that 'greatest happiness of the greatest number is the measure of right and wrong'?

- A. Socialism
- B. Utilitarianism
- C. Communitarianism
- D. Fascism

57. The viewpoint that 'the state is an association of associations' is known as

- A. Socialism
- B. Anarchism
- C. Monism
- D. Pluralism

58. The view that 'property is theft' was held by

- A. G. W. F. Hegel
- B. P. J. Proudhon
- C. Thomas Hobbes
- D. John Locke

59. From the following, find out the proper sequence in which Lockean State was established

- I. Civil society
- II. State of Nature
- III. Government
- IV. Social Contract

- A. II, IV, I, III
- B. I, III, IV, II
- C. III, I, II, IV
- D. IV, II, I, III

60. Which of the following phrase cannot be attributed to Marx?

- A. Withering away of the state
- B. The dictatorship of the proletariat
- C. The fetishism of commodities
- D. The state is a necessary evil

61. At what age Plato's Philosopher King completes education and training to be able to govern the state?

- A. 20 years
- B. 35 years
- C. 50 years
- D. 55 years

62. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution was headed by

- A. B.P. Jeevan Reddy
- B. R.S. Sarkaria
- C. M.N. Venkatachaliah
- D. P.A. Sangma

63. The Parliament of India consists of

- A. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- B. President of India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- C. President, Vice-President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- D. Vice-President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

64. Match List I (Election slogan) with List II (party/coalition) and choose the correct option given below

List I

List II

I. India shining (2004)

1. Trinamool Congress

II. Maa, Maati, Maanush (2009)

2. Bharatiya Janata Party

III. Achche din (2014)

3. Indian National Congress

IV. Ab Hoga Nyay (2019)

4. National Democratic Alliance

- A. I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1
- B. I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3
- C. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
- D. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3

65. What was the major ground on which proclamation of Emergency was made in 1975?
- A. Failure of constitutional machinery
 - B. Financial emergency
 - C. Threat to the security of India
 - D. Threat to the federal framework of the constitution
66. A judge of the Supreme Court of India can be removed from office by
- A. President of India on the advice of Prime Minister based on a Cabinet decision and the recommendation of the collegium of the senior judges of the Supreme Court
 - B. President of India on the recommendation of the collegium consisting of the Chief Justice and most senior judges of the Supreme Court
 - C. President of India when both the Houses of Parliament approve such removal with two-thirds majority
 - D. The Chief Justice of India on proved misbehaviour or incapacity based on the recommendation of the collegium and address by the Parliament
67. In which case the Supreme Court of India gave the verdict that the power of the President to dismiss a state government is not absolute?
- A. Kuldeep Nayar vs Union of India, 2006
 - B. S.R. Bommai vs Union of India, 1994
 - C. K. Lakshminarayan vs Union of India, 2018
 - D. B.P. Singhal vs Union of India, 2010
68. Which of the following would not qualify as a transnational actor?
- A. A multi-national corporation
 - B. An International non-governmental organization
 - C. The Catholic Church
 - D. The Indian Embassy in New York

69. Which part of the Constitution of India provides for the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- A. Part III
 - B. Part IV
 - C. Part V
 - D. Part VI
70. Tories in British politics are supporters of
- A. Liberalism
 - B. Conservatism
 - C. Communism
 - D. Feminism

Passage 1

Three decades of politically guided economic development have failed to alleviate rural poverty in India. This stark fact raises issues which go beyond the often discussed one of suitable development policies. The more fundamental question concerns the political conditions under which appropriate strategies, aimed at reconciling "growth with distribution," are likely to be pursued effectively. Given the basic constraints of a democratic polity and a largely capitalist economy in India, what type of regimes can facilitate economic gains by the lower classes? This article suggests an answer to this question by comparatively analyzing some recent and varying reform experiences in India. As a large federal polity, where states are often ruled by political parties other than that controlling the center, India provides a considerable variety of developmental "models" within one country. Especially between 1977 and 1980, when India was governed by a highly fragmented Janata party, the state governments exercised considerable autonomy. Since, by the Indian constitution, the agrarian sector is under the jurisdiction of the states, this autonomy was especially significant in rural policies. Communist-ruled West Bengal, Congress-ruled Karnataka, and Janata-ruled Uttar Pradesh, as three of India's more important states, thus provide interesting comparisons of the significance of regime variations for rural reform, allowing us to examine how different patterns of political rule, in similar social structural conditions, affect redistribution policies.

I argue here that, within the general constraints of the democratic-capitalist model of India's development, certain patterns of leadership, ideology, and organization tend to facilitate distribution, while others do not. A well-organized, left-of-center regime, such as that of the communists in West Bengal, could politically penetrate the rural society without being coopted

by the propertied groups, enabling the leadership to implement a number of redistributive programs. By contrast, a factionalized government dominated by commercial peasant interests in Uttar Pradesh had little success in its efforts to alleviate rural poverty. The case of Karnataka lies in between: here, a government dominated by a populist leader was able to push through limited reforms. These three cases, then, not only highlight the significance of regime-type in alleviating rural poverty, but also allow the delineation of the specific regime features underlying success or failure in redistributive programs.

[Source: Atul Kohli (1983): "Regime types and poverty reform in India," *Pacific Affairs*, 56(4), pp.649-50.]

71. Which of the following, according to the author, accounts for differential redistribution policies in Karnataka, UP and West Bengal?
- A. Regime variation
 - B. Rural reform
 - C. Social structure
 - D. Parties
72. From your reading of the passage, what can you infer from different parties ruling the Centre and States?
- A. India is characterized by a highly fragmented party-system
 - B. India is likely to have differential development models
 - C. India is likely to have a uniform development model
 - D. The centre is likely to remain autonomous from the states
73. What explains the failure of UP unlike West Bengal to effectively alleviate rural poverty?
- A. A well-organised and unified party
 - B. A party which could penetrate into rural society
 - C. A factionalised ruling party
 - D. Effective leadership

74. What explains the success of West Bengal to effectively bring about redistributive policies?
- A. Fragmented leadership
 - B. A factionalised government dominated by commercial peasant interests
 - C. Populist leadership
 - D. The ability of leaders to effectively penetrate into rural society without being coopted
75. Which of the following best characterized the period between 1977 and 1980 in Indian politics?
- A. A factionalised ruling party at the centre with dependent state governments
 - B. A factionalised ruling party at the centre with autonomous state governments
 - C. An autonomous ruling party at the centre with dependent state governments
 - D. A factionalised ruling party both at the centre and the states
76. What is the policy implication of having populist leadership on poverty reforms?
- A. Act autonomously to effectuate comprehensive poverty reforms
 - B. Inability to penetrate rural society and bring partial poverty reforms
 - C. Limited effect on poverty reforms
 - D. Ambivalent effect on poverty reforms

Passage 2

Social reproductive work within the household is still largely perceived as women's work. This preconception influences not just women's labour market participation (supply side) but also labour recruitment (demand-side) decisions; markets are after all gendered institutions (Fraser, 2014). Therefore, even within the framework of a monetized economy, which privileges economic growth, prevailing gendered norms of the labour market mean not just a loss of realizing human capital worth but also the neglect of social reproductive work. Social reproduction was traditionally used as a descriptive category and set against production as a way of designating the known world and all the activities within it. Since the emphasis on production as the central productive activity, social reproduction has become a 'second-level' activity and is either undervalued or not valued at all (Hoskyns & Rai, 2016, pp. 394; Waring, 1988). Our

working definition of social reproduction includes the following: a) it includes biological reproduction, which includes the reproduction of labour, the provision of sexual, emotional and affective services that are required to maintain households; b) production in the home, of both goods and services as well as social provisioning and voluntary work (Hoskyns & Rai, 2016, pp. 394;) [...] c) reproduction of culture and ideology, which stabilises and (sometimes challenges) dominant social relations (Laslett & Brenner, 1989). As Bhattacharya (2017) has noted, social reproduction allows for a more commodious approach to what constitutes the economy and treats questions of gender inequality as structurally reproduced through capitalist social relations. Such outlining of social reproduction has led feminist economists to view the home not just for altruism and/or consumption but for multiple gendered transfers between individuals, the market and the state (Folbre, 2001). What is clear is that both paid and unpaid social reproductive work are deeply gendered and underpin both formal and informal labour markets. Unpaid social reproductive work remains outside the GDP production boundary.

Feminists, [...] have long pointed to the analytical links and transmission channels between paid and unpaid work, gendered outcomes in the labour market and how an emphasis on economic growth was undervalued, disregarding women's multiple roles within the productive and reproductive spheres. Across the world, the division of labour tends to be structured according to prevailing patriarchal norms, with the workplace operating as a site where gender is 'enforced, performed, and recreated' (Weeks, 2011, pp 9) [...]. While feminist scholars embracing the varieties of capitalism argument note how the same institutions have differential effects on men and women and acknowledge that gender inequality is multi-faceted (Estevez-Abe, 2009), they also acknowledge that "the link between gender regimes and certain features of the political economy is likely to require a household-based model of policy reference" (ibid: 189).

[Source: Shirin M. Rai, Benjamin D. Brown, Kanchana N. Ruwanpura. 2019. "SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth – A gendered analysis", *World Development*, Volume 113, 2019, pp. 368-380.]

77. Feminists conceptualizing social reproduction also include biological reproduction in their understanding. Which of the following is not a part of that specific endeavour?
- A. Affective services
 - B. Reproduction of labour
 - C. Recreating goods
 - D. Sexual services

78. In understanding it as 'second level' activity, social reproductive work is _____?
- A. Devalued
 - B. Overestimated
 - C. Accounted
 - D. Valued
79. According to feminists, understanding the universe of different human activities has generally resulted in which of the following classifications?
- A. Social provisioning and voluntary work
 - B. Labour market participation and labour recruitment
 - C. Social reproduction and production
 - D. Culture and ideology
80. Which of the following is an important acknowledged referent for policy-making, according to feminists who otherwise embrace capitalism?
- A. Workplace
 - B. Household
 - C. Service sector
 - D. Formal labour market
81. Which of the following is not a parameter of analysing the market as a 'gendered institution'?
- A. Patriarchal gender norms
 - B. Accounting for domestic work
 - C. Social reproductive work
 - D. Justifications of gender inequality

82. Which of the following is not included in the author's working definition of social reproduction in the passage?
- A. Biological reproduction
 - B. Economic growth
 - C. Social relations
 - D. Emotional services

Passage 3

The Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) won a smashing majority (308 out of 480 seats) in the 2009 Lower House election. This historic election marked the first time that the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) did not win a plurality (at 119 seats). In 2012, the Japanese voters reversed the parties' fortunes, awarding the LDP a huge majority (296) and humbling the DPJ (57 seats). Over their three-and-a-half-year reign, the DPJ would suffer numerous defections, finishing with only 230 seats when the election was called. The DPJ also managed to lose the confidence of the Japanese public. The main culprits were the mishandling of the US–Japan alliance (by the first DPJ PM, Yukio Hatoyama); ineffective response to the triple disasters of 11 March 2011 (by his successor Naoto Kan); controversy over the raising of the consumption tax (the third DPJ PM, Yoshihiko Noda); and criticism over the handling of a territorial dispute with China (the Senkaku Islands—Diaoyutai to China and Tiaoyutai to Taiwan). Several new parties emerged in this three year period, and a total of a dozen parties contested the election. Most notably, the rise of the Japan Restoration Party meant that the DPJ maintained its lead as Japan's second party over this newcomer by a mere two seats (57–55) in the House of Representatives (HR).

The 2009 election marked the first time that the LDP did not win a plurality of seats in the HR election and only the second time that it was forced to the opposition bench. The DPJ administration was greeted with high hopes. A Yomiuri poll found 68 percent of respondents were pleased with the result (2 September 2009, web). When asked why the DPJ has won such an overwhelming victory, however, the answer was clearly not support for DPJ policy proposals. The Asahi poll found that 81 percent of respondents explained the DPJ victory as voters wanting a change from the LDP administration as opposed to only 38 percent crediting support for DPJ policies (2 September 2009). Similarly, the Yomiuri poll found that 46 percent explained the result as a rejection of the Asou administration, 37 percent as the desire for alternation in power, and only 10 percent as support for DPJ policies. The Hatoyama administration was given the chance to prove itself, starting with 71 percent in the Asahi poll (Asahi, 17 September 2009). Having run on a slogan of politicians exercising greater leadership over the bureaucracy, the new DPJ administration quickly initiated a series of moves to reduce the power of the bureaucracy.

[Source: Pekkanen, Robert and Steven R. Reed. 2012. 'Japanese Politics Between the 2009 and 2012 Elections', *Japan Decides*, pp.8-19]

83. The 2009 Lower House election was historic because

- A. DPJ lost badly
- B. DPJ had a majority
- C. LDP plurality was absent for the first time
- D. LDP won the elections with a plurality

84. In 2012, voters in Japan

- A. Brought back the LDP
- B. Humbled the LDP
- C. Made the DPJ victorious
- D. Showed confidence in the DPJ

85. A few reasons for the kind of electoral performance in 2012 that the DPJ had was

- I. Several defections
- II. Losing the confidence of the Japanese public
- III. Mishandling of relations with other countries
- IV. Rise of new parties

- A. II and III
- B. III and IV
- C. I, II and III
- D. All the above

86. In 2009, the people had ____ in the DPJ administration
- A. High stakes
 - B. High hopes
 - C. Low possibilities
 - D. Low expectations
87. The Asahi poll found that a majority of the respondents
- A. Supported a change in DPJ's policies
 - B. Liked the DPJ's policies
 - C. Wanted to reward LDP
 - D. Wanted a change from LDP
88. The DPJ's election slogan was
- A. More power to the bureaucracy
 - B. More power to the political leaders
 - C. Power to be given to bureaucracy and politicians
 - D. Power sharing between bureaucracy and politicians

Passage 4

Question: When all other nations believe in violence, can one nation alone remain non-violent?

Answer: Even alone, a non-violent nation is protected by the invincible armour of universal sympathy.

According to the non-violent way of thinking, human society is one, and in it separate nations are conceived of merely for the sake of convenience. If a particular nation has the good sense to adopt non-violence, it will not regard itself as separate from and opposed to the others. It will be anxious to safeguard the legitimate interests of neighbouring nations as those of its own. Certainly, whole nations do not become violent and even if they adopt violence, rather it must be said that they adopt violence only because of mutual rivalry. People do not like violence for its

own sake. So if a nation appears, which entertains the desire to conduct its affairs in accordance with non-violence, and therefore strives to relate itself to the rest of the world on the basis of non-opposition, it will awaken the conscience of neighbouring nations, make their conscience operate, and to that extent put those nations on the way of non-violence.

A non-violent nation will not dump its goods on another nation by force. In a non-violent nation, every village will be devoted to labour and be self-dependent. Therefore, there will be no scope in it for the greed of other nations. If another nation considers the non-violent nation to be opposed to its own interests, then the non-violent nation will in a friendly manner assist that nation to find a way out and give it entire satisfaction. If famine or other calamities befall other nations, it will help them as far as it is able, without thought of any reward for itself. It will be ready to submit controversial matters to arbitration. If another nation does not agree to having justice meted out by arbitrators, or if after agreeing it does not accept their verdict but invades the non-violent country, the latter will resist such a nation non-violently. A nation which maintains such an attitude towards other nations will not remain alone. It will gain an armour of sympathy for itself throughout the world. Why is it difficult to imagine such a nation?

[Vinoba Bhave, *Swaraj Shastra*, p. 75]

89. According to this author, violence is generally preferred

- A. For its own sake
- B. Due to mutual rivalry
- C. Due to its efficacy
- D. Due to warmongers

90. The purpose of this passage is to

- A. Awaken our conscience
- B. Strengthen our will
- C. Expand our imagination
- D. Deepen our faith

91. In Vinoba's vision, separate nations are
- A. A necessary evil
 - B. A lesser evil
 - C. Historical aberrations
 - D. Convenient divisions
92. A non-violent nation will safeguard
- A. Only its own interests
 - B. Only the legitimate interests of all
 - C. Only the legitimate interests of neighbours
 - D. Legitimate interests of itself and neighbours
93. When the author says 'the armour of sympathy is invincible', he means
- A. It is invisible
 - B. It is easily detectable
 - C. It is incapable of being defeated
 - D. It is unrealistic
94. Which of the following policy aspects of a non-violent nation are spelt out here
- A. Economic and foreign policy
 - B. Cultural policy
 - C. Religious policy
 - D. Only foreign policy

Passage 5

Why India's federalism should work at all? Despite having come to the brink of collapse time and again, India's federal structure has pulled back to continue as before. Where does this resilience of the federal idea come from? The fortuitous combination of structure and agency best explains the coping mechanism that leads to the relative success of federalism in India. India's political geography provides the countervailing pressures of regional autonomy and interregional bonds that are essential for a robust federal system.

The centralizing tendencies of the early, post-Independence decades and the contestation of central power by opposition parties once they assumed office in the States from the late 1960s have merged over the years into a distinct pattern of cooperation between the centre and the States. This federal tradition has been shaped by a number of centripetal tendencies, thanks to the financial power of the central government and centrifugal forces at the heart of the Indian political system, such as the rise of language movements in the 1950s and the assertion of ethnic identity in the last two decades.

Many demands for a separate state begin as very high-intensity movements, led by a handful of activists. The central government reacts with a double strategy of accommodation and repression. The secessionist movements promote their cause with a combination of protest and participation. Typically, such movements go through a transformation as they gain in strength. The average intensity of the movement comes down as numbers grow, and the leadership seeks to exercise its authority over the followers. Such movements eventually lead to the creation of new federal States where the leaders of the separatist movement become the new rulers.

Freed from the tutelage of central dominance because of the decline of the 'one-dominant-party system' of the Congress party, and liberalization of the economy since 1991, Indian federalism has become more robust in recent years. Regional political parties and their leaders have now become key components of both the ruling and opposition coalitions at the centre. Through an adroit use of their room to manoeuvre, regional parties have now acquired great prominence and leverage in national politics. With the 'big bang liberalization' of the Indian economy, centre-State conflicts have been at least partially displaced by interstate competition for investment from home and foreign capital markets.

[Source: Subrata K. Mitra. 2017. *Politics in India: Structure, Process and Policy*, New Delhi: Routledge]

95. The intensity of separatist movements go down
- A. Because of the strategy of accommodation and repression
 - B. Because of cooperation between the centre and the States
 - C. As number of people who support the movement increases
 - D. As confrontation with the federal government increases

96. The term centrifugal forces refers to the elements that tend to
- A. Move away from a centre
 - B. Move towards a centre
 - C. Intersect with one another
 - D. Provoke significant change or action
97. The author argues that the liberalization policies lead to
- A. The resilience of the Indian state
 - B. Interstate competition
 - C. Increased centre-State conflicts
 - D. Separatist movements
98. This essay is about
- A. Federal framework of governance
 - B. Centralizing tendencies of the Indian state
 - C. Regional parties and separatist movements
 - D. Liberalization of the economy
99. The term resilience in the passage signifies
- A. Dominance of central government
 - B. Moves requiring skill and care
 - C. Gaining in strength
 - D. Ability to adjust to change

100. According to the author of this passage, Indian federalism in recent years has become more

- A. Troubled
- B. Healthy
- C. Crisis-ridden
- D. Stressed

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre : Political Science
Course/Subject : MA

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	A	51	D	76	C
2	D	27	A	52	A	77	C
3	A	28	B	53	D	78	A
4	A	29	D	54	B	79	C
5	D	30	C	55	C	80	B
6	A	31	C	56	B	81	D
7	B	32	D	57	D	82	B
8	C	33	A	58	B	83	C
9	C	34	A	59	A	84	A
10	A	35	B	60	D	85	D
11	A	36	D	61	C	86	B
12	B	37	D	62	C	87	D
13	B	38	A	63	B	88	B
14	B	39	D	64	D	89	B
15	B	40	A	65	C	90	C
16	A	41	B	66	C	91	D
17	D	42	D	67	B	92	D
18	A	43	A	68	D	93	C
19	A	44	A	69	B	94	A
20	B	45	B	70	B	95	C
21	D	46	C	71	A	96	A
22	C	47	D	72	B	97	B
23	C	48	B	73	C	98	A
24	B	49	A	74	D	99	D
25	A	50	B	75	B	100	B

Note/remark :

11 September 2021


Signature of the Head
Department/Centre