

# Entrance Examinations – 2016

## Ph.D. Political Science

M-74

Maximum marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

Hall Ticket No.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR answer sheet and the separate answer book given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
2. **This question paper consists of three parts – Part A, Part B and Part C.** Part A consists of 50 objective type questions of one mark each for a total of 50 marks.
3. Answers for Part A must be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. **There is negative marking for a wrong answer in Part A. Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 mark.**
5. Part B and Part C consists of descriptive type questions for 25 marks and should be answered in a separate answer book provided.
6. Hand over the OMR answer sheet and the answer book of Part B and Part C at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
7. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself.

**Part A**  
**(Objective Type)**

Answer all questions.

1. In Hegel's Philosophy of Right, civil society
  - a. is a structure between family and the State
  - b. is an embodiment of universality
  - c. is beyond the public and the private
  - d. transcends the individual and the collective
  
2. 'Politics of Presence' means
  - a. advocating return to direct democracy
  - b. advocating participatory democracy
  - c. advocating representative democracy
  - d. advocating identity between the represented and the representatives
  
3. *Dialectic of Enlightenment* was written by
  - a. Herbert Marcuse
  - b. Adorno and Horkheimer
  - c. Juergen Habermas
  - d. Erich Fromm
  
4. Who among the following is well-known for the 'ethics of care' perspective?
  - a. Seyla Benhabib
  - b. Iris Young
  - c. Anne Philips
  - d. Carol Gilligan
  
5. John Rawls's 'original position' refers to
  - a. conditions at birth
  - b. state of nature
  - c. historical circumstances
  - d. an imaginary theoretical construct
  
6. The concept of Ideal Speech Situation was proposed by
  - a. Ordinary language philosophers
  - b. Juergen Habermas
  - c. Ludwig Wittgenstein
  - d. Noam Chomsky

7. Karl Popper recommends 'open society' on the ground that
  - a. freedom of thought and expression is good in itself
  - b. open societies are more stable
  - c. open societies are more hospitable to problem solving and error elimination
  - d. no one knows the full truth
  
8. C.B. Macpherson's concept of 'possessive individualism' includes
  - a. free and equal individuals as proprietors of their capacities
  - b. free and equal individuals exchanging whatever they have acquired by the exercise of their capacities
  - c. the State as a protector of relations of exchange between individuals as proprietors
  - d. All of the above
  
9. Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by
  - a. M. G. Ranade
  - b. B. G. Tilak
  - c. Jotirao Phule
  - d. Dadabhai Naoroji
  
10. According to Marx the exchange value of a commodity is determined by
  - a. its ability to satisfy a human want
  - b. its ability to enter into an exchange
  - c. the socially necessary labour time required to produce it
  - d. the actual labour time spent on producing it
  
11. A continuous variable is one
  - a. where a subject or observation can be categorized in analytical containers
  - b. where a subject or observation takes a value from real numbers
  - c. where a subject or observation takes a neutral position
  - d. where a subject or observation does not have a political value

12. Read the following statements about the distinction between tradition and modernity and find out which of them are true.

- I. In tradition status is ascriptive, while in modernity it is achievemental
- II. In tradition roles are specific, while in modernity they are diffuse
- III. In tradition values are particularistic, while in modernity they are universalistic
- IV. In tradition orientation is self-centred, while in modernity it is collective

- a. I and IV
- b. I and III
- c. II and IV
- d. II, III and IV

13. The term 'consociational democracy' is associated with politics of societies

- a. with economic security
- b. with social intermingling
- c. with strong social bonds
- d. with deep social cleavages

14. 'Ecocentricism' poses radical challenges to

- a. deep seated anthropocentricism
- b. deep seated belief in sustainable development
- c. Eco-feminist thought and ideas
- d. a welfare's states contribution to conservation and plurality

15. Match the following and choose the right answer from the code.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. Personalist dictatorship       | 1. some degree of competition among the elites, but mass participation in political activities is discouraged  |
| B. Military oligarchy             | 2. system has relatively higher levels of inter -elite competition, albeit within the confines of a single party, but also seeks to mobilize mass support for the regime |
| C. Plebiscitary one party system  | 3. relatively low elite competition, but the regime encourages mass participation in politics  |
| D. Competitive one - party system | 4. low levels of elite competition and low levels of mass participation  |

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	1	4	2
b.	2	4	3	1
c.	3	4	1	2
d.	4	1	2	3

16. Which of the following political blocks would most likely favor nationalization of large industrial enterprises?

- a. Liberals
- b. Islamists
- c. Socialists
- d. Conservatives

17. Match the following *types of crises* with *relevant descriptions*. Choose the right answer from the code.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. Identity crisis      | 1. uprooting of old institutions and the tearing away of the quasi-religious basis of authority that existed in traditional agrarian societies         |
| B. Legitimacy crisis    | 2. deals with the problem of creating new institutions to link the rulers with the governed  |
| C. Participation crisis | 3. process by which traditional social ties are broken under the weight of social and economic transformation that results from economic modernization |
| D. Penetration crisis   | 4. the generation of new demands, thus putting considerable pressure on existing institutions  |

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	3	1	2
b.	3	1	4	2
c.	1	4	2	3
d.	2	3	1	4

18. Match the following *political economists* with the *concepts* and choose the right answer from the code.

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. André Gunder Frank   | 1. New Dependency                  |
| B. Immanuel Wallerstein | 2. Monopoly Capital                |
| C. Theotonio dos Santos | 3. Development of Underdevelopment |
| D. Paul Baran           | 4. World System                    |

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	1	4	2
b.	3	4	2	1
c.	3	4	1	2
d.	2	3	4	1

19. *New Deal* was the public policy introduced in the US by Franklin J. Roosevelt during the inter-war years to deal with

- a. The Axis Powers
- b. Great Depression
- c. decolonization
- d. environmental crisis

20. A way of organizing public policy making involving the close cooperation of major economic interests within a formal government apparatus that is capable of concerting the main economic groups so that they can jointly formulate and implement binding policies - is known as
- Clientelism
  - Corporatism
  - Market Socialism
  - Mercantilism

21. Caste and gender inequalities have reduced because discrimination based on caste and gender no longer have ----- backing in India.
- social and economic
  - individual
  - legal
  - moral

22. Match the following *ideas* with *authors* and choose the right answer from the code.

A. Reforms by Stealth	1. Susanne H. Rudolph and Lloyd I. Rudolph
B. Bullock Capitalists	2. Kanchan Chandra
C. Post-Clientelism	3. Rob Jenkins
D. Ethnic Parties	4. James Manor

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	1	4	3	2
b.	2	3	4	1
c.	3	1	4	2
d.	1	3	2	4

23. Which one of the following Indian political scientists has argued that there has been a majoritarian shift to the right in Indian politics since the 2000s?
- Suhas Palshikar
  - Zoya Hasan
  - Rajni Kothari
  - Ashutosh Varshney

24. Which of these factors is not likely determine whether a policy becomes an issue of mass politics in India?
- Number of people affected
  - Organization potential
  - Impact potential
  - Transformative potential

25. Match the following *books* with *authors* and choose the right answer from the code.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. India's New Capitalists: Caste, Business, and Industry in a Modern Nation | 1. Paranjay Guha Thakurta and Shankar Raghuraman |
| B. Divided We Govern: Coalition Politics in Modern India                     | 2. Harish Damodaran                              |
| C. Divided We Stand: India in a Time of Coalitions                           | 3. Edward Luce                                   |
| D. In Spite of the Gods: The Rise of Modern India                            | 4. Sanjay Ruparelia                              |

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	3	2
b.	2	4	1	3
c.	3	2	4	1
d.	4	1	2	3

26. Which of the following statement/s is/are integral to the Bommai Judgement (1994)?

- I. The Proclamation under Article 356 lapses at the end of the two-month period if not approved by both houses of Parliament.
- II. The power conferred by Article 356 upon the President is a conditioned power and not an absolute power.
- III. The Court has the power to restore the dismissed Government to office and revive and reactivate the Legislative Assembly if it strikes down the Proclamation.
- IV. Secularism is one of the basic features of the Constitution.

Choose the right answer from below.

- a. I and II
- b. I, II, III, IV
- c. II, III, IV
- d. III only

27. Which of the Acts were **not** passed in a Joint Sitting of Parliament?

- a. Dowry Prohibition Act, (1961)
- b. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, (1967)
- c. The Banking Service Commission Repeal Bill, (1978)
- d. The Prevention of Terrorism Act, (2002)



28. Which of the following statement/s is/are true about Indian federalism?
- I. The creation of linguistic states helped unification of the country.
  - II. The creation of linguistic states has encouraged disintegrative tendencies.
  - III. Each state in India has its own official language.
  - IV. Hindi is the national language of India.

Choose the right answer from below.

- a. IV only
- b. II and IV
- c. I and III
- d. I, II and IV

29. Read the following two statements related to the political changes after the withdrawal of National Emergency (1975-77) in India.

- I. The electoral defeat of the Congress was absolute in areas that had been most exposed to both the sterilisation campaign and excessive detentions under MISA.
- II. The Congress Party's survival in the south indicated that in these states it had been able to distance itself from the worst influence of arbitrary central government.

Which of the following is the correct answer?

- a. I is true, II is false
- b. I is false, II is true
- c. I and II are true
- d. I and II are false

30. Read the following two statements about coalition politics in India.

- I. Coalition politics has constrained the majoritarian instincts of leading national parties.
- II. Coalition politics has led to policy paralysis and has reduced policy output.

Which of the following is the correct answer?

- a. I is true, II is false
- b. I is false, II is true
- c. I and II are true
- d. I and II are false

31. Match the following *authors* with the *books* and choose the right answer from the code.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| A. Elinor Ostrom | 1. Public Governance                             |
| B. Mark Bevir    | 2. Governing as Governance                       |
| C. Guy B. Peters | 3. Governing the Commons                         |
| D. Jan Kooiman   | 4. The Future of Governing: Four Emerging Models |

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	3	2
b.	3	1	4	2
c.	2	3	4	1
d.	4	1	2	3

32. In the liberalizing economy of India, the major objective of the state to establish Independent Regulatory Institution (IRI) is to

- discourage competition and ensure a level playing field
- correct the market failures and ensure a level playing field
- step up public spending for Public Sector Undertakings
- to advise private firms on labour policy

33. *Representative Bureaucracy* refers to the type of bureaucracy, which is

- fully autonomous from political control
- under the constant supervision of elected representative government
- representing the social diversity of public
- bound by the majority's opinion in decision making

34. In spite of facing the challenges from economic liberalization, civil servants in India are still playing an *active role* in

- dictating rules to private business
- import substitution
- pricing of petroleum
- poverty alleviation

35. Among the various suggestions for police reforms in India, *Community Policing* aims at
- effective moral policing of the communities to uphold ethical values
  - police functioning as a community
  - collaboration between police and citizens' community groups in prevention and detection of crimes
  - transfer of responsibilities of law and order from police to certain martial communities

36. Which one of following statements about New Public Management is/are true?

- New Public Management raises objection to the way of parting upheld by conventional public administration theories between private sector and public sector.
- Even though the New Public Management (NPM) aimed at encouraging bottom-up approach in the administration of public sector, the decision of the Government of UK to enforce change from the above was contrary to the very principle of NPM.
- New Public Management mostly encourages the transfer of management principles from public sector to private sector.

Choose the right answer from the following.

- I and II
  - I, II and III
  - I and III
  - None
37. In India's federal polity, direct transfer of funds for development activities from central government to local self-governments bypassing the state governments would give rise to
- corruption
  - diversion of funds by the state governments
  - decentralization
  - centralization

38. Which of the following statement/s is/are true about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005?

- I. MGNREGA assures right to work as a constitutional right.
- II. Social audit is mandatory under the MGNREGA.
- III. MGNREGA assures right to work as a legal right.

Choose the right answer from the following.

- a. I and II
- b. II only
- c. II and III
- d. III only

39. The principle of *subsidiarity* emphasized by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission of India stipulates:

- a. subsidy cuts
- b. universal public distribution system instead of targeted PDS
- c. a bottom-up approach to governance
- d. the establishment of a pecking order

40. How does Michel Foucault describe *governmentality*?

- a. The exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences.
- b. The ensemble formed by the institutions, procedures, analyses and reflections, the calculations and tactics that allow the exercise of this very specific albeit complex form of power.
- c. The role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic operators function and in determining the distribution of benefits as well as the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.
- d. The specific outcomes in a sense of assuring that everyone, irrespective of social or economic status, has a voice in governing and receives just, fair, equitable treatment.

41. Non-alignment in essence meant

- a. a peaceful policy
- b. a friendly policy
- c. an independent policy
- d. an Anti-Western policy

42. English School of Realism emphasizes
- rule of the UN
  - a greater potential for cooperation among states
  - an increased role for non-state actors
  - the end of state system
43. Détente refers to
- relaxation of tensions
  - agreement on arms reduction
  - willingness to mediate
  - economic cooperation
44. One of the following about terrorism is **not** true
- It is the weapon of the weak
  - It seeks to create fear and panic
  - It has no political motives
  - It cannot be countered by force alone
45. Feminist critique of Realism underlines
- economic empowerment of women
  - masculinity
  - gender neutrality
  - class consciousness
46. 'International regimes' refer to
- powerful rulers and their policies
  - big states and their policies
  - international laws and conventions
  - informal guidelines, rules and norms
47. In International Relations, 'capabilities' refer to
- economic strength of a country
  - size of a country's population
  - military strength of a country
  - All of the above
48. The notion of *complex interdependence* is associated with
- Robert Gilpin and Stephen Gill
  - Joseph Nye and Stephen Gill
  - Robert Keohane and Robert Gilpin
  - Joseph Nye and Robert Keohane

49. The 'agent-structure debate' is associated with one of the following theorists
- Robert Keohane
  - J. Ann Tickner
  - Kenneth Waltz
  - Alexander Wendt

50. Neo-realism explains state behavior at the level of
- individual
  - state
  - region
  - system

#### Part B

Write an essay on any ONE of the following in two or three pages in the booklet provided. Each question carries 12.5 marks.

- Analyse the central ideas of Liberal Internationalism as a theoretical perspective in International Relations and evaluate its significance in a globalizing world.
- Give major definitions of Public Policy and explain various stages in the formulation of public policy.
- Why do interest groups form in modern democracies? Discuss the role of any two interest groups in contemporary India.
- Critically examine the statement: "The Indian Constitution has succeeded in providing material advantages and positional goods to marginalized groups, but failed to bring cultural goods like dignity and respect".
- What is Ambedkar's critique of the caste system in the *Annihilation of Caste*? What are the philosophical influences at work in this critique?

#### Part C

Answer any ONE of the following in two or three pages in the booklet provided. Each question carries 12.5 marks.

- "Hermeneutic method involves understanding rather than explaining a given occurrence". Discuss this statement focusing on the differences between explanation and understanding and highlight key features of hermeneutic method.
- What is sampling and why it is important in social research? Explain the various types of probability sampling methods and their advantages and limitations. State the situations in which each of these sampling methods is appropriate?