

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2020
(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2021 Session)

Ph.D. (Political Science)

Y-85

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 70

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. This question paper consists of 70 objective type questions carrying 70 marks. Questions in Part A relate to Research Methodology and questions in Part B relate to different areas of Political Science.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following instructions provided there upon.
4. Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
5. 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

1. Which of the following best describes a hypothesis?

- A. Interpretation of quantitative data
- B. Relation between variables
- C. Statement of assumptions
- D. Main research objective

Answer questions 2 to 7 by examining carefully the table below on the state of toilet facilities in households across select states according to the 2011 Census which the Swachh Bharat Mission is intended to improve.

Sl. No.	State	Water Closet	Pit Latrine	Other Latrines	No Latrine
1	Himachal Pradesh	60.7	8.1	0.3	30.9
2	Punjab	59.3	19.2	0.8	20.7
3	Rajasthan	27.6	6.5	0.8	65.0
4	Uttar Pradesh	29.8	4.2	1.7	64.4
5	Bihar	20.1	2.5	0.5	76.9
6	West Bengal	31.9	25.6	1.4	41.2
7	Tamil Nadu	41.2	6.0	1.1	51.7
8	Kerala	66.7	28.3	0.2	4.8
9.	Andhra Pradesh	43.1	5.4	1.1	50.4
10	Gujarat	52.6	4.5	0.3	42.7
11	Maharashtra	43.5	8.8	0.9	46.9

2. On an average, what is the percentage of households who have no access to latrine facilities?

- A. 45.44
- B. 43.32
- C. 45.05
- D. 51.7

3. Which among these states has the lowest percentage of water closets and pit latrines put together?
 - A. Rajasthan
 - B. Uttar Pradesh
 - C. Bihar
 - D. Tamil Nadu

4. While Kerala has the highest percentage and Bihar the lowest when it comes to access to water closets, which of the following states would be the median state when it comes to access to water closets?
 - A. Andhra Pradesh
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. Himachal
 - D. Uttar Pradesh

5. Which of these programmes is designed to change the given state of affairs?
 - A. One House, One Toilet
 - B. Swacch Bharat Mission
 - C. Toilets for All
 - D. Open Defecation Free India

6. What is the total percentage of the population that has access to some form of toilet facilities in the states of Bihar and Maharashtra?
 - A. 20.1 and 43.5
 - B. 23.1 and 53.2
 - C. 22.6 and 52.3
 - D. 76.9 and 46.9

7. From the table above, can you infer which state would have the highest number of people practicing open defecation?

- A. Bihar
- B. Punjab
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

8. What is the range for the following set of numbers?

15, 23, 48, 106, 14, 13, 154, 201

- A. 47
- B. 188
- C. 02
- D. 106

Given below are the number of wickets taken by players in a recently concluded test series. Examine the list and answer questions 9 and 10 below:

A-15, B-12, C-13, D-15, E-12, F-25, H-11

9. Who is the outlier bowler?

- A. A
- B. H
- C. F
- D. D

10. If we remove the outlier bowler what would be the average number of wickets taken?

- A. 15
- B. 13
- C. 11
- D. 14

11. Given below is the tax on petrol (dollars per litre) at different points of time. Calculate the % change between 2014 and 2016.

June 2014: 0.21, January 2016: 0.54, November 2016: 0.53

- A. 1.85
 - B. 152.4
 - C. 2.23
 - D. 157.1
12. A social science researcher is interested in the relationship between media exposure and political values. She wants to investigate whether social media helps or inhibits our ability to develop independent political values. What would be the dependent variable in the study?
- A. Media Exposure
 - B. Inhibition
 - C. Enhancement
 - D. Political Values
13. Which of the following is a concept?
- A. Height in cm
 - B. Weight in kg
 - C. Political culture
 - D. Grades in a test
14. What is the main function of a literature review?
- A. To identify a research problem
 - B. To confirm the research findings
 - C. To provide a theoretical background to the study
 - D. To demonstrate your ability to search for materials

15. Who among the following introduced the concept of 'paradigm'?
- A. Thomas Kuhn
 - B. Karl Popper
 - C. Ludwig Wittgenstein
 - D. Paul Feyerabend
16. According to Weber, which of the given options can be defined as follows: "Conceptual formulations that describe and classify phenomena that approximate empirical probability."
- A. Phenotypes
 - B. Groups
 - C. Ideal Types
 - D. Classes
17. What is an Unstructured Interview?
- A. An interview in which the researcher asks questions without a predetermined order
 - B. An interview in which the researcher asks leading questions
 - C. An interview in which the researcher asks normative questions
 - D. An interview in which the researcher asks value-laden questions
18. In scaling-down comparative research, which of the following research designs is likely to be adopted?
- A. Small-n
 - B. Large-n
 - C. N-medium sample
 - D. Probability sample

19. Deductive nomological method of explanation involves
- A. Assessing the meaning of events
 - B. Subsuming events under laws
 - C. Deducing events through oracles
 - D. Inducing events through stimuli
20. What is distinctive about Foucault's genealogical method?
- A. The search for essences and timeless origins
 - B. Focus on contingencies and accidents of origins
 - C. Divine creation of cosmos
 - D. Metaphysics of origins
21. Calculate the median of the following numbers: 22, 29, 34, 37, 45, 48, 53, 53, 66
- A. 43
 - B. 44
 - C. 45
 - D. 53
22. An independent variable is one which is thought to:
- A. Influence or cause variation in another variable
 - B. Be influenced by variation in another variable
 - C. Occur prior to all other variables included in the hypothesis
 - D. Be unrelated to the phenomenon under examination

23. Consider the following question posed to inmates of a hostel in a survey: "How satisfied are you with the hygiene and food quality in your hostel?" How would you describe this kind of a question?
- A. Leading question
 - B. Loaded question
 - C. Open-ended question
 - D. Double-barreled question

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow each of the passages:

Passage I

The establishment and growth of liberal parliamentarism and party democracy in India can be read as the consequence of an interactive process between raj liberal reform measures and nationalist responses to them. Successive generations of a burgeoning political class acquired a stake in parliamentary institutions and became skillful in deploying them. Among the lessons they learned was learning to lose.

There was a particular division of labor in the building of political institutions. The structures and playbook for parliamentarianism, the vehicle of policy-making and deliberation, were initially supplied by Britain as it introduced legislative councils. However, Indian nationalists supplied the party, the component of the new institutions that would make them democratic.

If Britain provided a parliamentary model and Congress supplied party structure, Nehru and Gandhi, in different ways, articulated a political culture that could sustain parliamentary institutions. They drew on different normative traditions. Nehru, educated in English political culture, provided a model of parliamentary civility, respect for opponents, restraint on those actions of the ruling party that would unfairly damage the opposition, willingness to observe rules when they were to one's disadvantage.

Gandhi's mode of conducting the nationalist movement complemented and reinforced Nehru's commitment to parliamentary procedure. For Gandhi, these rules, however, arose as much out of the philosophy of satyagraha—respect for the humanity, values, and interests of the opponent, and adherence to non-violence— as out of the British protocols. His adherence to the view that means governed ends, and not the reverse, reinforced the restraints built into the rules of a functioning parliamentary system.

By 1947, the colonial and nationalist experience had equipped India's growing political class with knowledge of parliamentary institutions, electoral processes, and party organization.

Starting with the municipal government in the 1870s and extending through the Morley–Minto reforms of 1909, the Montagu–Chelmsford reforms of 1919 and into the reforms of the Government of India Act of 1935, India's political class learned a good deal about how to operate legislative, electoral and party institutions.

The legislative experience was paralleled by the organizational experience accumulated by Congress, an experience that served it when, at independence, it had to organize itself as a political party. Much of the organization building was the work of Gandhi, whose reputation for spirituality and whose role as architect of civil disobedience tend to obscure his capacities as an organizational genius. In 1920, he transformed the Congress from an institution catering to anglicized elites to a popular organization capable of reaching into the urban lower classes and rural areas. In consequence, Congress emerged at independence with broad experience in popular participation and as a political class capable of deploying wide-reaching networks.

Nevertheless, Congress developed ideas about "loyal opposition" and learning to lose from its own internal governance experience and political rivalries, as well as in its relationship to the British colonial state. The first of the internal battles over strategy, ideology, and leadership that contributed to Congress learning to lose was the split in December of 1905 between the "extremists" and the "moderates." The moderates led by Gokhale prevailed, and Tilak and the "extremists" were expelled. When Gandhi assumed leadership of the Congress in 1920, part of his appeal was his ability to combine the moderates' non-violent means for self-rule with the direct action of the extremists. The various resolutions of the Surat split between the moderates and extremists helped Congress learn to lose by normalizing the practice of dissent and opposition.

Another split occurred in 1922 over the issue of "Council entry," resulting in the formation of the Swaraj Party. When Muslim–Hindu differences erupted in the mid-1920s, the Swaraj Party split (in 1926), with some members joining the Hindu Mahasabha and some rejoining the Congress. Again, as in 1907, the idea and practice of dissent and opposition had been normalized.

Less visible to the public gaze but important for developing a political culture within the Congress that recognized learning to lose were momentous struggles between its pre-eminent leaders, Gandhi and Nehru. The first of these struggles took place in 1927–9 over whether Congress should continue, as Gandhi believed it should, with the political objective of Dominion Status or, as Nehru advocated, change its objective to purna swaraj, complete independence. The struggle was intense, involving competition for the loyalty of the younger generation. It took place behind the scenes during Congress' annual sessions in December 1927, 1928, and 1929. Gandhi "lost," but in a prudent gesture of conciliation, himself offered the resolution for purna swaraj at the annual session in 1929. The pre-eminent leader of the Congress enacted a visible and exemplary instance of losing to his rival.

This experience and others like it fostered an expectation that dissent and opposition need not be subversive, destabilizing, or destructive. Congress' experience with internal struggles normalized the idea of regulated conflict. Congress' political culture made it possible to rule and be ruled in turn. Losers could acquiesce in their loss because they could expect to become winners.

(Adapted from: "Congress learns to lose: From a one-party dominant to a multiparty system in India", Susanne Hoerber Rudolph and Lloyd I. Rudolph, *Political Transitions in Dominant Party Systems: Learning to Lose*, Edward Friedman and Joseph Wong (eds) New York: Routledge. 15-41.)

24. According to the authors of this article, 'learning to lose' contributed to:

- A. The suppression of dissent in the party and government
- B. The working of democracy and parliamentary institutions
- C. Sorting out differences between leaders and the followers
- D. Achieving independence from the British colonial rule

25. Which of the following statements is/are true?

Statement I: The nature of the colonial experience played a critical part in Indians acquiring a stake in parliamentary institutions.

Statement II: The possibility of realizing the principle of ruling and being ruled in turn was a reality in British ruled India.

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

26. Which of the following statements is/are true?

Statement I: In a functioning democracy, winners do not take revenge on their opponents by abusing the powers of their office.

Statement II: In a functioning democracy, losers accept the results of an election that has been adjudged free and fair and consent to be governed by the winners.

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

27. What are the conclusions one can draw from this passage?

- 1. During the colonial rule, one could dissent and oppose and also hold the government accountable.
- 2. Parties learn and draw from a repertoire of historic experiences and strategies.
- 3. Dissent and opposition need not always be subversive and destructive.
- 4. Dissent and opposition challenge were not tolerated within the Congress.

- A. 1, 2 and 4
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 2

Passage II

Over the past few years there has been increasing discussion about India and its 'soft power' although the term is often used loosely. State power, according to Nye, is the ability to influence the behavior of other states in order to secure desired outcomes (Nye 2004). A state can coerce other states with force, threats, and bribes, or induce consent. According to Nye, a country's soft power rests on three main resources: 'its culture (in places where it is attractive to others), its political values (when it lives up to them at home and abroad), and its foreign policies (when others see them as legitimate and having moral authority)' (Nye 2011: 84).

Soft power thus can influence the preferences and behavior of other states through seduction. Moreover, with the diffusion of power and the rising power of non-state actors in the twenty-first century, the use of hard power for economic and even geostrategic gain is often too costly

relative to the anticipated gains. A vibrant and open culture, values such as democracy, respect for human rights, guarantees of a free press, and a foreign policy seen as just are factors that are deeply seductive. However, soft power is largely intangible and hard to shape by the policies of governments. Soft power resources often lie beyond the control of governments and perform their magic indirectly, often taking years to bolster a country's image (Nye 2004; Codevilla 2008).

India's soft power resources have changed dramatically over the past 25 years, particularly since the turn of the century. India has a very old culture, hosted several of the world's oldest civilizations, is the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, the home of yoga and of approaches to alternative medicines, contributed the idea of 'zero' and the decimal system to mathematics, and has made large contributions to other sciences, including astronomy, but these achievements were unharnessed. More recently, Bollywood has risen to produce more movies than any other country in the world and has the highest number of theater admissions, as well as ranking among the top ten countries in terms of box office revenue in US dollars.

Similarly, India's democratic political values, even after 18month emergency under Indira Gandhi in the 1970s, are globally attractive. India's democracy is the largest in the world and has endured despite the country's lower-middle income status. Indeed, India's ability to sustain democracy in spite of its economic limitations is particularly impressive to other developing countries which often find the political models of the industrialized countries remote due to their wealth.

Foreign policy has also formed part of India's soft power appeal. Indian foreign policy, in the decades after independence, sought to forge a policy that navigated between the two Cold War superpowers, co-founding the Non-Aligned Movement and becoming a founding member of the United Nations. Though Indian foreign policy by the 1970s was more closely aligned with the Soviet Union, from which it subsequently procured much of its military hardware, it remained active in trying to articulate a policy separate from that of either superpower.

(Source: Rani D. Mullen, "India's Soft Power," in *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, eds. David M. Malone, C. Raja Mohan and Srinath Raghavan. 2015. New York: Oxford University Press, p.190.)

28. On which of the following attributes is soft power based according to Prof. Joseph Nye?
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| I. Cultural values | II. Political Values |
| III. Foreign policies | IV. Check-book diplomacy |

Choose the correct option from the following:

- A. I, II, III and IV
- B. I, II and III
- C. II, III and IV
- D. I, II and IV
29. The employment of hard power for economic and geo-strategic gains is paying less due to:
- A. Diffusion of power
- B. Demise of nation states
- C. Rise of authoritarian systems
- D. Rise of global commons
30. On the basis of the above passage how do you assess India's foreign policy in the decades after independence?
- A. Closer to Western democratic systems
- B. Closer to authoritarian systems
- C. Inward and autarkic
- D. Neutral and independent
31. What according to this passage are the sources of India's soft power?
- A. Yoga and Vedic philosophy
- B. Films and Theatrical performances
- C. Yoga, alternative medicine, Hindi films
- D. Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism

Passage III

Since politics is talk, political skill requires wit, and politicians are remembered for their phrases. Winston Churchill is remembered both for the speeches which articulated 'the lion's roar' during the Second World War and for a string of witticisms, some of them malicious, like his description of Clement Atlee as 'a sheep in a sheep's clothing.' Lincoln's political success came from his wisdom, but it is hard to imagine his political skill without his dazzling oratory. ..That culture has been destroyed by the trivialising effect of radio and television, which provide such abundant distraction for the mind that politics must be fitted into a much smaller space, the 'sound bite.' The sound bite belongs to the simplified world of the slogan and the banner, but this does not diminish the need of the politician for the phrase maker. In modern democracies, a politician is a spokesman for some broadly based opinion, and what he or she hopes to become is the holder of an office. Spokesmanship and office are the polarities within which the men and women who go in for politics must live, and each reveals much about politics. Spokesmanship is representation, and modern government must be conducted by the representatives rather than by the citizens themselves because legislative enactments, often hundreds of pages long are too complicated to be mastered without unusual skill and attention. But the representative function of the politician begins long before policies emerge. It is the skill of constructing a position that will harmonize conflicting desires. The superficial critic of politicians can see the vagueness and indeterminacy which are certainly often necessary for this, but generally fails to appreciate the trick of finding some essence of an issue that can unite different opinions. A skillful politician resembles the magician in his capacity to set an object before the mind of one audience while keeping it invisible to others, sometimes in the same hall. Simple minded rationalists sometimes stigmatize this characteristic of politicians as nothing but support-seeking duplicity, and journalists have taken to 'decoding' their speeches and disclosing the supposed 'message' behind the words. Better understood, this technique is the tact which allows people with very different judgments and preferences to live together in one society...

The politician is also circumscribed by the responsibilities of his office. The raw brutalities of power are largely converted into the suavities of authority, and it is important to distinguish these two phenomena. The outsider is often impressed by the power of those who hold important positions in the state, but power, while attractive as a kind of melodrama, is mostly exaggerated. The office of the prime minister or president is constitutionally limited, and idealists quickly find that their capacity to improve the world requires whole streams of concessions they would prefer not to make. As Harry Truman remarked: 'About the biggest power the President has is the power to persuade people to do what they ought to do without having to be persuaded'. The power of an office is merely the skill by which a ruler can use his authority to get the right things done. Otherwise, when people talk of 'power', they merely mean the pleasure an office holder may get from a purely personal exercise of the will, which is basically a trivial thing. Most trivial of all is the pleasure in being the constant focus of attention in public places, and the capacity to

please—but also frustrate—the ambitious people by whom the politician is surrounded. It can no doubt be exploited for illicit purposes.

(Source: Kenneth Minogue, *Politics: A Very Short Introduction*)

32. Which of the following correctly captures the author's counsel?

- A. Politicians must be duplicitous
- B. Politicians must be vague and ambiguous
- C. Politicians must tactfully weave together different opinions
- D. Politicians must be only eloquent

33. Which of the following applies to idealists?

- A. They don't wish to hold power
- B. They don't wish to make compromises
- C. They don't wish to change the world
- D. They don't wish to persuade

34. What do ordinary people think of holding power?

- A. That it is trivial
- B. That it is frustrating
- C. That it is pleasurable
- D. That it is unimaginable

35. The pleasure of holding office may come from

- A. Being a constant focus of attention in public
- B. Ability to favor some ambitious people
- C. Ability to impose one's will on others
- D. All of the above

Part B

36. A party whip ensures that
- A. Party leaders work in their areas
 - B. Party supporters help the party
 - C. Party discipline is maintained in the legislature
 - D. Party participates in social activities
37. Which is the correct chronological order for the following?
- I. Chernobyl nuclear accident
 - II. Bhopal gas tragedy
 - III. Fukushima nuclear accident
 - IV. Hiroshima bomb dropping
- A. IV, I, II, III
 - B. IV, I, III, II
 - C. II, I, III, IV
 - D. IV, II, I, III
38. The term 'Balkanization' means
- A. Division of a state into smaller units
 - B. Unification of territories
 - C. Forming of a federation
 - D. Bulk of environmental policies
39. Ecocentricism is a belief in
- I. Anthropocentric attitude
 - II. Nature-centredness
 - III. More human interaction
 - IV. Nature-human egalitarianism
- A. I and IV
 - B. II and III
 - C. II and IV
 - D. III and IV

40. Match the countries to the electoral systems that they follow:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| I. Japan | 1. Proportional Representation |
| II. UK | 2. Mixed system |
| III. Argentina | 3. Plurality system |

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

41. Match the following scholars with the approaches they deployed in comparative politics:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| I. Historicism | 1. Max Weber |
| II. Empiricism | 2. Karl Marx |
| III. Political Sociology | 3. David Hume |
| IV. Behavioralism | 4. David Easton |

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

42. While presenting a critique of Neorealism, who made the case for 'Subaltern Realism'?

- A. Mohammed Ayoob
- B. Samir Amin
- C. Kwame Nkrumah
- D. Mahmood Mamdani

43. Arrange the following in chronological order, starting with the earliest:

I. End of the Apartheid in South Africa

II. Rhodes Must Fall Protests

III. Jasmine Revolution of Tunisia

IV. Tiananmen Square Protests

A. IV, III, II, I

B. IV, I, III, II

C. I, III, IV, II

D. I, II, IV, III

44. Match the following titles of books to the names of the corresponding authors:

I. Nations and Nationalism since 1780

1. Hedley Bull

II. The Anarchical Society

2. John Mearsheimer

III. Man, the State and War

3. Eric Hobsbawm

IV. The Tragedy of Great Power Politics

4. Kenneth Waltz

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

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

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

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

45. Which of the following statements are true?

I. Human Rights are universal but are alienable by respective States.

II. Human Rights are limited to the arenas of civil and political but not socio-cultural.

III. The global human rights regime is based on national implementation of international norms.

IV. The International Bill of Human Rights provides an authoritative list of interdependent, indivisible and universal human rights.

A. III & IV

B. I & II

C. II & III

D. II & IV

46. According to W.W. Rostow, every country has to pass through five stages of economic development:

- I. Traditional Society
- II. Drive to Maturity
- III. Pre-conditions of take-off
- IV. Take Off
- V. High Mass Consumption

Which of the following options has a correct order of the five stages?

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

47. According to Karl W. Deutsch _____ is the ability to act in response to forecasts of future consequence in communication theory. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option:

- A. Lead
- B. Gain
- C. Lag
- D. Load

48. States obey international law due to:

- A. The goal of dictating international issues
- B. Due to domestic public opinion
- C. Fear of isolation, punishment and disorder
- D. Wielding of global power through international cooperation

49. Match correctly the items from List x (Countries) with items from List y (Foreign Policies):

<u>List x</u>	<u>List y</u>
I. USA	1. BRI
II. China	2. Appeasement policy
III. India	3. Pivot to Asia
IV. France	4. Act East policy

- A. I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2
- B. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3
- C. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
- D. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
50. Which of the following is true about the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) formed after the dissolution of the Soviet Union?
- A. Loose federation
- B. Loose confederation
- C. Strong federation
- D. Strong confederation
51. Who propounded the theory of the 'emergence, development and collapse of civilizations' in the field of Foreign Policy Analysis?
- A. Henry Kissinger
- B. Joseph Nye
- C. Francis Fukuyama
- D. Samuel P. Huntington
52. Which of the following is true about 'provincial darwinism' in India?
- A. Competition among Indian states for survival against centralist encroachments
- B. Competition among Indian states for attracting investment and capital
- C. Competition among Indian states for power and political control
- D. Competition among Indian states for central subventions

53. Which of the following best captures the phenomenon of 'silent revolution' in India?
- A. The silent and invisible penetration of market economy
 - B. The silent and irreversible withdrawal of public sector in India's economy
 - C. The silent and invisible growth of the middle class
 - D. The silent mobilisation of lower castes and their increasing participation and leverage for political power
54. Which of the following is considered to be one of the defining features of 'political society' in India?
- A. It is considered to be a democratic space occupied by the middle class
 - B. A space of lower class characterised by its unruliness and temporality
 - C. A civil and socially democratic space occupied by the upper class
 - D. A civil and democratic space occupied by the depressed class
55. In the literature on politics of territorial/border change in India which of the following statements holds true?
- A. State borders are too rigid and they are unlikely to change
 - B. State borders are very flexible and they can be changed very easily
 - C. All state borders in India are artificial superimposition of the British raj
 - D. State borders are 'sticky' and are not easy to change because they embed power relations
56. Which of the following makes Indian Supreme Court judges 'embedded negotiators' in dispensing justice?
- A. Indian Supreme Court judges are independent and impartial in dispensing justice
 - B. Indian Supreme Court judges are influenced by, among others, their political views and ideological orientation, in dispensing justice
 - C. Indian Supreme Court judges are unduly influenced by money power in dispensing justice
 - D. Indian Supreme Court judges are driven by post-retirement executive favours in dispensing justice

57. In the era of coalitions, the idea of 'from hegemony to convergence' in India's party system means that:
- A. The Congress dominated India's party system and forged convergence across parties
 - B. The BJP has emerged as the lone hegemon and completely monopolize the electoral system
 - C. As the Congress lost its hegemony, lower-caste based parties converge among themselves to capture political power
 - D. The end of Congress's hegemony and convergence of ideologies across parties blur the distinction between political parties
58. Who among the following is a famous sophist?
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Gorgias
 - D. Thucydides
59. Who was the author of *Vindication of the Rights of Man*?
- A. Mary Wollstonecraft
 - B. Mary Shelley
 - C. J.S. Mill
 - D. Thomas Paine
60. Who among the following distinguished between work, labour and action?
- A. John Locke
 - B. Giorgio Agamben
 - C. Hannah Arendt
 - D. Walter Benjamin

61. John Rawls's 'original position' refers to
- A. Conditions at birth
 - B. Pre-historical state
 - C. An imaginary theoretical construct
 - D. A classless society before the rise of private property
62. The term 'Āsana' in Kautilya refers to
- A. Seeking protection
 - B. The policy of remaining quiet
 - C. Seeking peace
 - D. Starting hostilities
63. Who among the following is a conservative feminist?
- A. Judith Butler
 - B. Gayatri Spivak
 - C. Jean Elshtain
 - D. Luce Irigaray
64. According to Habermas, the paradigmatic example of communicative action is a:
- A. Promise
 - B. Logical inference
 - C. Command
 - D. Rhetorical speech

65. Who has given the Mixed Scanning model of Decision Making?

- A. Charles Lindblom
- B. Amitai Etzioni
- C. Yehezkel Dror
- D. Herbert Simon

66. Which of the following assumptions come under McGregor's Theory Y:

- I. Work can be as natural as play and rest
- II. People will be self-directed to meet their work objectives if they are committed to them
- III. People will be committed to their objectives if rewards are in place that address higher needs such as self-fulfillment
- IV. Most people can handle responsibility because creativity and ingenuity are common in the population

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

67. According to Paul Sabatier and Daniel Mazmanian, which one of the following is an important condition for the successful implementation of a public policy?

- A. Flow of information and balance of power and resources among stakeholders
- B. Possessing substantial managerial and political skill by the implementing agencies
- C. Local capacity and will (attitudes, motivation, and beliefs)
- D. Balance of pressure and support

68. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- I. R. Elmore – Backward Mapping Approach
 - II. H.E. Aldrich and S. Mindlin - Power Dependency Approach
 - III. Eugene Bardach – The Implementation Game
- A. I and II
 - B. I and III
 - C. II and III
 - D. I, II and III

69. Likert Scale is used for measuring

- A. Motivation levels
- B. Attitudes
- C. Leadership
- D. Supervisor-Subordinate relations

70. Which of the following are the works of Abraham Maslow?

- I. Toward a Psychology of Being
 - II. The Psychology of Science: A Reconnaissance
 - III. Eupsychian Management: A Journal
 - IV. The Farther Reaches of Human Nature
 - V. The New State
- A. I, II, IV, V
 - B. I, III, IV, V
 - C. I, II, III, IV
 - D. II, III, IV, V

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
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Key to Question paper

Question Number	Key
1	B
2	C
3	C
4	A
5	B
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	C
14	C
15	A
16	C
17	A
18	A
19	B
20	B
21	C
22	A
23	D
24	B
25	C
26	B
27	B
28	B
29	A

30	D
31	C
32	C
33	B
34	C
35	D
36	C
37	D
38	A
39	C
40	B
41	A
42	A
43	B
44	B
45	A
46	B
47	A
48	C
49	C
50	B
51	D
52	B
53	D
54	B
55	D
56	B
57	D
58	C
59	D
60	C

61	C
62	B
63	C
64	A
65	B
66	D
67	B
68	D
69	B
70	C