

**Entrance Examinations, February 2015  
PhD Political Science**

Maximum marks: 75

Time: 2 hrs

Hall Ticket No.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR answer sheet and a 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.

Mention the correct answer (either A, B, C or D) in the OMR answer sheet provided.

**There is negative marking. Each wrong answer in Part A carries -0.33 mark.**

1. In which of the following texts does the cave analogy occur?
  - A. *Politics*
  - B. *Republic*
  - C. *The Prince*
  - D. *Utopia*
  
2. Identify the author who uses the term 'Phronesis':
  - A. Antonio Gramsci
  - B. St. Augustine
  - C. Karl Marx
  - D. Aristotle
  
3. The distinction between the City of God and the City of Man is attributed to:
  - A. Cicero
  - B. Augustine
  - C. Aquinas
  - D. Rousseau
  
4. The notion of tacit consent refers to:
  - A. The consent of one who has possessions within the territory of a government
  - B. The consent of one who signs a social contract
  - C. The consent of the poor
  - D. The consent of the legislature
  
5. Which of the following figures serves as an example of heroic virtue in Machiavelli's *Prince*?
  - A. Moses
  - B. Pope Alexander
  - C. Cesare Borgia
  - D. Agathocles
  
6. The association between historical materialism and the functional explanation was defended by:
  - A. G.A. Cohen
  - B. Jon Elster
  - C. Louis Althusser
  - D. Georg Lukacs

7. According to Michael Walzer, complex equality refers to:
  - A. Reducing monopolies
  - B. Reducing the dominance of one good across spheres
  - C. Reducing competition
  - D. Shared understanding about equality
  
8. The theory of communicative action is associated with:
  - A. Herbert Marcuse
  - B. Theodor Adorno
  - C. Jurgen Habermas
  - D. Michel Foucault
  
9. Rawls's notion of 'overlapping consensus' pertains to agreement about:
  - A. Religious doctrines
  - B. Constitutional Democratic Values
  - C. Difference Principle
  - D. Social Contract
  
10. The distinction between sex and gender is central to:
  - A. Marxism
  - B. Liberalism
  - C. Feminism
  - D. Anarchism
  
11. Who is closely associated with the concept of Public Governance?
  - A. David Osborne
  - B. Mark Bevir
  - C. Ted Gaebler
  - D. Bob Joseph
  
12. Public Governance involves:
  - A. State, Civil Society and Technical experts
  - B. State and Planning Commission
  - C. State, Households and Workplace
  - D. State, Civil Society and Market
  
13. Which of these schemes proposes to bring about integrated development of villages and develop 'demonstration villages'?
  - A. Saansad Adarsh Gaon Yojana
  - B. Minister for Rural Development Model Village Program
  - C. National Model Village Program
  - D. Nirmal Gaon Yojana
  
14. Dr YV Reddy is the Chairman of :
  - A. XIIth Finance Commission
  - B. XIIIth Finance Commission
  - C. XIVth Finance Commission
  - D. XVth Finance Commission

15. Shift in the functioning of government from rowing to steering is the characteristic feature of:
- A. Scientific Management Theory
  - B. Systems Theory
  - C. Human Relations Theory
  - D. New Public Management
16. The Right to Information Act covers:
- A. Institutions, which come under the Constitution, Parliamentary Acts, State Legislative Acts and receivers of public funds
  - B. Private Sector and receivers of foreign funds
  - C. MNCS and TNCs
  - D. IMF and WTO
17. Social Audit is the inbuilt institutionalized mechanism in:
- A. CDP
  - B. MGNREGA
  - C. IRDP
  - D. SGSY
18. According to which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts is the District Planning Committee mandatory at the district level?
- A. 42<sup>nd</sup>
  - B. 96<sup>th</sup>
  - C. 74<sup>th</sup>
  - D. 73<sup>rd</sup>
19. Which one of the following is part of social capital in India?
- A. Political Parties
  - B. Self-Help Groups
  - C. FICCI
  - D. Bureaucracy
20. The Millennium Development Goals will expire by:
- A. 2015
  - B. 2017
  - C. 2018
  - D. 2020

21. 'Provincial Darwinism' in the context of India refers to:
- competition between states for capital and investment following the liberalisation of India's economy
  - survival of the fittest among Indian states against frequent use of the provision of constitutional emergency
  - inter-jurisdictional competition between Indian states following the liberalisation of India's economy
  - competition among states to have minimal share in the proceeds of non-agricultural income taxes

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- i, ii, iii
  - ii, iii, iv
  - ii, iv
  - i, iii
22. 'Political Society' in India is marked by:
- Temporary, contextual and unstable institutional arrangements
  - Equality, autonomy, freedom of entry and exit and deliberative procedure of decision-making
  - Stable institutional arrangements of decision-making
  - Permanent, contextual and stable institutional arrangements
23. Which of the following is an important hallmark of the emergence of federal market economy in India?
- The pervasive prevalence of import-substitution regime
  - The emergence of polycentric polity and transformation of the Indian state from being an interventionist to a regulating state
  - The consolidation of licence permit regime in the economy
  - All powers of taxation vested with the federal government
24. Which of the following defines the nature of asymmetric federalism in India?
- Uniform Civil Code
  - Special constitutional status and powers to selected states
  - Secularism
  - Independent Judiciary and Election Commission
25. The Election Commission of India:
- Does not interfere in campaign finance
  - Asks state governments to contribute monetarily to election campaigns
  - Imposes limits on campaign finance
  - Makes financial contributions to electoral campaigns
26. The 'basic structure doctrine' pertaining to the Indian Constitution implies that:
- Certain provisions of the Constitution are sacrosanct and are not amendable
  - Certain provisions of the Constitution are fundamental and yet they are amendable
  - Certain provisions of the Constitution are related to local self government
  - Certain provisions of the Constitution are non-justiciable

27. The *Indra Sawhney Case* (1993) is related to reservations for:
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
  - Religious Minorities
  - Women
  - Other Backward Classes
28. Which of the following is *not* true about joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament in India?
- It is usually convened to resolve deadlock between both Houses of Parliament
  - The sitting is chaired by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - It is a session where MLAs and MLCs participate
  - It is convened by the President of India
29. Consider the following:
- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| i. Habeas corpus  | a. To ascertain under what legal authority an individual holds a public post                                  |
| ii. Mandamus      | b. To produce before the court/district magistrate the individual(s) who have been detained.                  |
| iii. Quo warranto | c. To quash a judgement or order passed by subordinate court(s) which transgresses its/their jurisdiction.    |
| iv. Certiorari    | d. To command public authority (ies) to perform official functions which by law they are supposed to perform. |

Choose the correct match from the following:

- |      |    |     |    |
|------|----|-----|----|
| i    | ii | iii | iv |
| A. d | a  | b   | c  |
| B. b | d  | a   | c  |
| C. b | d  | c   | a  |
| D. b | c  | d   | a  |

30. Which of the following is true about the judgement made in the famous *S. R. Bommai Case* (1994)?
- Minority government in the state is allowed to continue to hold power indefinitely
  - The best way to ascertain whether a state government enjoys majority support is to conduct a floor test in the state assembly
  - The Governor is the best judge to ascertain as to whether the state government continues to enjoy majority support in the state assembly
  - The Chief Minister is the best judge as to whether she/he continues to enjoy majority support in the state assembly
31. The liberal perspective in International Relations gives most importance to:
- Economy
  - International institutions
  - Control of conflict
  - All the above

32. Neo-functionalism refers to:
- A. Bilateral cooperation
  - B. Inter-state conflict
  - C. Inter-dependence among states in various sectors
  - D. Defense agreements between states
33. The origin of realism is traced to:
- A. The First World War
  - B. The Cold War
  - C. The Peloponnesian War
  - D. The Crimean War
34. Post-modernism emphasises:
- A. Universalism
  - B. Reconstruction
  - C. Modernity
  - D. Deconstruction
35. Constructivism believes that truth is:
- A. Given
  - B. Rationally arrived at
  - C. Socially constructed
  - D. Unattainable
36. The 'World Order' approach is associated with:
- A. Hedley Bull
  - B. Richard Falk
  - C. Samuel Huntington
  - D. Morton Kaplan
37. The idea of 'Smart Power' is enunciated by:
- A. Hillary Clinton
  - B. Joseph Nye
  - C. Dalai Lama
  - D. Robert Keohane
38. Which of the following country's legislature is most powerful vis-à-vis foreign policy making?
- A. US
  - B. UK
  - C. India
  - D. Canada

39. The term 'Society of States' is related to:
- English School of Realism
  - Classical Realism
  - Functionalism
  - Constructivism
40. Structural realism is different from classical liberalism because it emphasises:
- Human nature
  - Structural notion of anarchy
  - Structural aspects of the economy
  - Structural importance of institutions
41. Clientalist-linkage explanations essentially exposed the limitations of explanations based on:
- Media-linkage
  - Programmatic-policy competition
  - Caste-based linkage
  - Culture-linkage

42. Match the following:

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Scholar</b>
a. Logic of Appropriateness	i. Machiavelli
b. Rational choice theory	ii. James G. March and Johan P. Olsen
c. Delegative Democracy	iii. Anthony Downs
d. Civic republicanism	iv. Guillermo O'Donnell

A. a-iii, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv  
 B. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii  
 C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i  
 D. a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

43. Match the following:

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Scholar</b>
a. Conceptual Stretching	i. M. Laasko and R. Taagepera
b. Effective number of parties	ii. William Riker
c. Minimum winning Coalition	iii. Otto Kirchheimer
d. Catch All party	iv. Giovanni Sartori
A. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i	
B. a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv	
C. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i	
D. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii	

44. Match the following:

a. Developmental State	i. Ernest Gellner
b. The Political Economy of Underdevelopment	ii. Amiya Kumar Bagchi
c. Nations and Nationalism	iii. Benedict Anderson
d. Imagined Communities	iv. Chalmers Johnson
A. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i	
B. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv	
C. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii	
D. a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii	

45. Which of these is not a feature of a developmental state?

- A. Export led industrialisation
- B. Emphasis on technology upgradation
- C. Import substitution based industrialisation
- D. Undemocratic political conditions

46. Which one of the following features of new institutionalism distinguishes it from old institutionalism?

- A. It is essentially descriptive
- B. It examines formal, structural aspects of institutions
- C. Institutions are often used as an explanatory variable
- D. It is unconcerned with theory building

47. The rise of candidate-centered politics is primarily the result of:

- A. Increasing urbanisation
- B. Rise of pressure groups
- C. Party fragmentation
- D. Decline of group cleavages

48. Which of these is not a feature of consociational democracies?
- A. Mutual veto
  - B. Minimum winning coalitions
  - C. Segmental autonomy
  - D. Proportionality
49. "...resting on devotion to the exceptional sanctity, heroism or exemplary character of an individual person, and of the normative patterns or order revealed or ordained by him." Which type of authority is being referred to here?
- A. Traditional authority
  - B. Rational-Legal authority
  - C. Charismatic authority
  - D. Expert authority
50. Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba's *The Civic Culture* demonstrated the potential of comparative studies using:
- A. Ethnographic research
  - B. Archival research
  - C. Survey research
  - D. Case studies

**Part B****Instructions**

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

1. Write a critical essay on the relationship between ethics and politics in Aristotle and Machiavelli.
2. Has there been a shift in Public Policy from supply oriented to demand driven approach? Discuss with illustrations.
3. Discuss the implications of the 16<sup>th</sup> Parliamentary elections (2014) on the nature and working of India's party system.
4. Critically analyse various strands of 'Realist School' of international relations
5. Compare the essential characteristics of a democratic political culture with those of an authoritarian political culture. Some countries like Zimbabwe or Russia are characterised as having an authoritarian political culture. What does that say about their chances of becoming democratic?

### Part C

#### Instructions

There are **two Sections** in Part C and both are compulsory. Part C is of **12.5 Marks**.

#### Section I

(2.5 Marks)

*Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries 0.5 marks.*

Given below are set of studies that have been undertaken. Identify which of the following could be qualitative research and which is quantitative research.

- 1) X and Y conducted an all India study during the 2014 Lok Sabha elections to examine whether media exposure affected voting behaviour and political preferences in India.
- 2) Z explored individual and group narratives of peoples' experience during recent cyclone Hudhud in the city of Vishakhapatnam. Z relied on field notes, interviews and orally told stories to gather information.
- 3) In her study in a remote village of Odisha, S found that children learnt faster when playfully interacting with adults and other children. She lived in that village for two years observing them.
- 4) Using a panel dataset of election returns from 15 Indian states from 1967 to 2004, A, B and C found that there was considerable variation in the effective number of parties across states and over time, despite the same political institutions and relatively stable social cleavages. They found that party organisation has a significant impact on the nature of the party system.
- 5) D observed that once in three years people in a particular place did not cultivate any crop. She attempted to find out the significance this phenomenon has for people in that area.

#### Section II

(10 Marks)

*Answer any one of the following questions:*

1. Instead of taking fixed positions on positivism and anti-positivism, one should ask the following questions: Which approach is best suited to my research aims? Which method is most capable of investigating the research issue? Discuss with reference to the methodological debates between positivism and anti-positivism.

OR

2. What is sampling and why do we draw samples during research? What is a representative sample and when is it important to obtain a representative sample? What is the difference between proportional stratified sampling and disproportional stratified sampling? Illustrate the difference with an example.