

Entrance Examination, February 2014  
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 consist 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 OMR answer sheet provided. **There is negative marking. Each wrong answer in Part A carries -0.33 mark.**

1. Aristotle argued for a polity where the middle class is predominant because :
  - A. It leads to democracy
  - B. It is conducive to factionalism
  - C. It breeds philosopher kings
  - D. It is marked by the absence of vices
  
2. According to Machiavelli:
  - A. The Prince must be generous
  - B. The Prince must keep promises
  - C. The Prince must be kind
  - D. The Prince must not confiscate the property of the subjects
  
3. Which of the following compels the Hobbesian man to consent to the social contract?
  - A. Fear of violent death
  - B. Desire for glory
  - C. Desire for power
  - D. Envy of the powerful
  
4. The idea of civil society encompasses:
  - A. Universities
  - B. NGOs
  - C. Trade unions
  - D. All of the above
  
5. Hermeneutic methods emphasize:
  - A. Causal explanations of events
  - B. Prediction of events
  - C. Understanding the meanings of events
  - D. Value free approach to events
  
6. The idea of the 'end of history' was first announced by:
  - A. G W F Hegel
  - B. Immanuel Kant
  - C. Francis Fukuyama
  - D. Karl Marx

7. According to the 'categorical imperative':
- One must treat others as means to our ends
  - One must treat others always as ends in themselves
  - One must listen always to one's parents
  - One must always obey laws
8. According to Amartya Sen, poverty alleviation requires:
- Increasing incomes
  - Enhancing capabilities
  - Getting foreign aid
  - Providing primary goods
9. The philosophy of Sarvodaya is associated with:
- Vinoba Bhave
  - Lokamanya Tilak
  - Babasaheb Ambedkar
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
10. The 'saptanga' theory of the state is associated with:
- Mahatma Gandhi
  - Kautilya
  - Subhas Chandra Bose
  - Swami Vivekananda
11. Consider the following:
- Administrative Behaviour
  - The New Science of Management Decision
  - Shape of Automation
  - Human Problem Solving
- Which of the above is /are the principal publications of Herbert Simon?
- i and ii
  - i only
  - i, ii, and iii
  - i, ii, iii, and iv
12. Consider the following:
- Institutional pluralism
  - Bureaucratic administration
  - Administrative egoism
  - Monocentric administration
  - Democratic administration
- Which of the above are not the distinctive features of public choice approach?
- iii and iv
  - ii and iv
  - i and v
  - ii, iii, and iv

13. Which of the following negates the fundamental principle of bureaucracy?
- A. Organisation of official functions on a continuous rule bound basis
  - B. Appropriation of official position by the incumbent
  - C. Trained personnel for the conduct of business
  - D. Principle of hierarchy

14. Consider the following characteristics:
- i. Double command
  - ii. Multiple command
  - iii. Specialisation
  - iv. Negation of unity of command

Which of the above characteristics do Taylor's *functional foremanship* leads to?

- A. ii, and iv
- B. i, ii, and iv
- C. ii, iii and iv
- D. i, iii, and iv

15. Who is considered as the father of 'group dynamics'?
- A. Barnard
  - B. Mayo
  - C. Simon
  - D. Kurt Lewin
16. Which of the following scholars analysed leadership in terms of 'circular response'?
- A. C.I. Barnard
  - B. Mooney
  - C. M.P. Follett
  - D. Millet
17. The 'principle of supervision' is inherent in:
- A. Span of control
  - B. Coordination
  - C. Hierarchy
  - D. Unity of command
18. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- A. New Public Administration - Dwight Waldo
  - B. Development Administration - Edward Weidner
  - C. Comparative Public Administration - F.W. Riggs
  - D. Administrative Development - Robert Dahl

19. Consider the following:
- Formal organisation structure
  - Efficiency at the operative level
  - People in the organisation
  - Basic management process
  - Adaptive nature of organisation

The classical theory is chiefly concerned with which of the above?

- i, ii, and iv
  - only i
  - i and iv
  - i, iv and v
20. Who is considered as the father of 'social system' school?
- Simon
  - Mayo
  - Argyris
  - Barnard
21. Which one of the following *is not true* about Indian federalism?
- India is a holding together federation
  - India is a coming together federation
  - India is a centralized federation
  - India is an asymmetric federation
22. Who among the following political scientists used structural-functional framework in analyzing Indian state and politics?
- C.P Bhambri
  - Rajni Kothari
  - Achin Vanaik
  - Atul Kohli
23. Who among the following leaders was **not** part of the group popularly known as 'Congress Syndicate' after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru?
- K. Kamaraj
  - S.K. Patil
  - Morarji Desai
  - Atulya Ghosh
24. Which of the following best exemplifies 'affirmative action' in the Indian context?
- Reservation for socially backward groups in education and employment
  - Economic welfare policies to the poor and the socially backward classes
  - Democratic decentralization by empowering the local government bodies
  - Making right to education as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution

25. According to M.N. Srinivas, 'sanskritization' means
- The process by which Sanskrit as a language attains universal significance in Indian society
  - The process by which lower castes placed lower in the caste hierarchy seek upward mobility by emulating the rituals and practices of the upper or dominant castes
  - Assertion of native Indian identity against western modernity
  - The process by which non-Hindus voluntarily accept Hindu rituals
26. Who among the following scholars applied 'class coalition model' to study the political economy of India?
- Francine R. Frankel
  - Deepak Nayyar
  - Atul Kohli
  - Pranab Bardhan
27. Consider the following:
- History from below
  - Economic determinism
  - Teleological history
  - Focus on stratification other than class
- Which of the above can be identified as the features of 'subaltern studies'?
- 1,2 and 3
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 4
  - 2 and 4
28. Which of the following is true about the constitutional amendment procedure in India?
- The amendment bills should be preceded by a resolution passed by more than half of the states to that effect
  - Constitutional amendment requires ratification by three-fourth of the State legislative Assemblies
  - Constitutional amendment shall be initiated in either house of the Parliament
  - All the constitutional amendment bills needs prior permission of the President
29. Which Indian scholar argues that 'in India, while civil society is the realm of modernity, the political society represents democracy'?
- M. N. Srinivas
  - Vandana Shiva
  - Partha Chatterjee
  - Myron Weiner

30. Match the following authors with their books by choosing the correct code that follows:

<i>Authors</i>	<i>Books</i>
a. Atul Kohli	1. Caste in Indian Politics
b. Perry Anderson	2. The Success of India's Democracy
c. Rajni Kothari	3. The Idea of India
d. Sunil Khilnani	4. The Indian Ideology

*Code:*

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

31. Richard A. Falk is associated with:

- A. World Order Models
- B. Regional Organization
- C. Nuclear Disarmament
- D. Environmental Regimes

32. The author of *Anarchical Society* is:

- A. Kenneth Waltz
- B. Robert Keohane
- C. Hedley Bull
- D. Thomas Hobbes

33. Which of the following is the most important feature of non-alignment?

- A. Friendship with all
- B. Support to UN
- C. Anti-colonialism
- D. Independent policy

34. The *New Cold War* (Second Cold War) originated in:

- A. 1970s
- B. 1980s
- C. 1990s
- D. 2000s

35. Which of the following regional groupings has a high degree of supranational tendencies?

- A. NAFTA
- B. EU
- C. AU
- D. ASEAN

36. Critical theory takes its inspiration from:  
A. Neo-realist School  
B. Frankfurt School  
C. Liberal School  
D. Realist School
37. 'Anarchy is what states make of it'. Which one of the following theories does this statement encapsulate?  
A. Realism  
B. Constructivism  
C. Liberalism  
D. Marxism
38. The importance of international law and institutions is emphasized by:  
A. Constructivism  
B. Realism  
C. Marxism  
D. Liberalism
39. *Jasmine Revolution* refers to popular uprising in:  
A. Tunisia  
B. Sri Lanka  
C. Venezuela  
D. Zimbabwe
40. 'Bay of Pigs' invasion involved:  
A. China and Taiwan  
B. China and Vietnam  
C. US and Cuba  
D. US and Korea
41. The author of the book, *The Man on Horseback: The Role of the Military in Politics* is:  
A. David Apter  
B. Gabriel Almond  
C. Alfred Stepan  
D. Samuel E. Finer
42. Political Sociology contributed to Political Science by bringing into the discipline the analysis of:  
A. Local governments  
B. Formal institutional structures  
C. Semi-political groups  
D. Unsteady governments

43. The concept of 'post-materialism' is associated with:
- A. Ronald Inglehart
  - B. Karl Marx
  - C. Hegel
  - D. Rosa Luxemburg
44. Which of the following countries has extensively used 'referendums'?
- A. USA
  - B. Switzerland
  - C. Finland
  - D. UK
45. In David Easton's analysis of political systems 'outputs' consist of:
- A. Authoritative decisions and actions of the system
  - B. Promises made by the system
  - C. Roles and functions of the system
  - D. Demands and supports
46. For Gabriel Almond and James Coleman, 'inputs' of a political system include:
- A. Rule making and resolving social tensions
  - B. Political socialization, interest articulation, interest aggregation
  - C. Rule application, rule adjudication and overview
  - D. Making laws taking the electorate into confidence
47. According to Almond and Verba, 'subject political culture' implies:
- A. State gives priority to foreign policy
  - B. There is full participation in political decision making
  - C. People are not aware of the larger political system
  - D. State is usually top down and authoritative
48. An important component of political modernization is:
- A. Fusion of institutional tasks
  - B. Secularization of political culture
  - C. Coercive decision making by the state
  - D. Subjugation of varied social interests
49. One of the major principles of bureaucracy according to Max Weber is:
- A. Functional non-specificity
  - B. Mixing of roles
  - C. A formal hierarchical structure
  - D. Informality of superior-subordinate relationships
50. The growth of 'delegated legislation' is because of:
- A. Legislative holidays
  - B. Unitary form of government
  - C. Expansion in the sphere of state activity
  - D. Inter-party tensions in legislative forums

**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 Michael Walzer's idea of complex equality giving concrete examples regarding the application of the criteria of free exchange, merit and need.
2. 'If the state is too weak it cannot foster democratization of civil society. If it is too strong, it becomes too interventionist; without a viable civil society, the state becomes too all-encompassing.' Analyze the statement in view of the effectiveness of civil society organisations for transparent and accountable governance in India.
3. How do you visualize middle class in India? Examine their role in Indian politics.
4. Critically examine the concept of anarchy in international relations.
5. What does one mean by 'constitutionalism'? What is its importance in democratic politics?

## Part C

**Instructions**

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

- If you were asked to study the status of implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme in selected districts, how would you frame your research problem, research questions and methodology.
- In a social survey conducted by the World Values Survey in India in 2006 people were asked, among other issues, what should be the most important aim of the country. The results obtained from this survey with reference to the most important aim of the country are presented in the table below. Read and interpret the table and answer the following questions.
  - What do the survey results tell us about people's thoughts about what should be the main goal of the country?
  - Is there any difference between men and women when it comes to their choice of goals?
  - If there is any difference what do you think explains this difference or if there is no difference, why do you think this is so?

**Cross-tabulation:****Aims of the country: Most important aim based on gender**

			Male	Female	Total
<b>Most important aim of the Country</b>	A high level of economic growth	Count	509	290	799
		% within gender	51.6%	46.4%	49.6%
	A strong defence force	Count	147	83	230
		% within gender	14.9%	13.3%	14.3%
	People have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities	Count	137	86	223
		% within gender	13.9%	13.8%	13.8%
	Make our cities more beautiful	Count	194	166	360
		% within gender	19.7%	26.6%	22.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1612</b>
		<b>% within gender</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:**

The survey was conducted in 18 of the 28 states of India and these 18 states account for 97% of the nation's population. The number of respondents to be interviewed in each state was determined on the basis of the proportion of the state's share in the national population. The sample was drawn using multistage stratified random sampling. The survey procedure was a personal face to face interview. All the respondents were aged 18 and above.