# Entrance Examination - 2025 Ph.D. (Political Science)

E-8

Time: Two Hours	Marks: 70
Hall Ticket No.:	

# **General Instructions**

- 1. Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you and in the space provided above.
- 2. This question paper consists of 70 multiple choice questions and is divided into two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Questions in Part A relate to Research Methodology and questions in Part B relate to different areas of Political Science.
- 3. There is no negative marking. Each correct answer will carry 01 mark.
- 4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following instructions provided thereupon.
- 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 this booklet.

#### PART A

- 1. Identify the most accurate statement about empirical research.
  - A. Empirical research uses mathematical techniques only.
  - B. Empirical research is a deductive analysis of facts.
  - C. Empirical research is descriptive and subjective.
  - D. Empirical research is experimental and observational.
- 2. The claim that 'we do not know propositions which we ordinarily think we do know' would typically be associated with
  - A. Inherentism
  - B. Foundationalism
  - C. Skepticism
  - D. None of the Above
- 3. Which of the following denotes the dependent variable in bi-variate analysis?
  - A. x
  - B. y
  - C. z
  - D. o
- 4. Match the following Columns A (Sampling techniques) and B (Processes)

	A (Sampling techniques)		B (Processes)
I.	Systematic Sampling	a.	Draw a sample from population at regular intervals
II.	Snowball Sampling	b.	Researcher's ease in terms of access to participants
III.	Stratified Sampling	c.	Group members identifying other members of the group
IV.	Convenience Sampling	d.	Sample drawn from subgroups of the
			population

Choose the correct option.

- A. I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- B. I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c
- C. I-a, II-d, III-c, IV-b
- D. I-a, II-c, III-d, IV-b
- 5. Choose the correct description of 'median'.
  - A. Median is a sum of the values of all observations divided by the number of observations.
  - B. Median is determined by the position of different values and is not affected by extreme values.
  - C. Median is determined by the magnitude of values and affected by extreme values.
  - D. Median is attributed by most number of values repeated in a distribution.

0.	According to Thomas Kunn, why are the social sciences in a pre-paradigmatic state
	<ul><li>A. They lack a unified methodology.</li><li>B. There are multiple theories and frameworks.</li><li>C. There is a lack of consensus on key issues and research findings.</li><li>D. All of the above</li></ul>
7.	The argument for theory of reification in Georg Lukács is an extensive analysis of which Marxian idea?
	A. Surplus value B. Commodity Fetishism C. Class Consciousness D. Alienation
8.	Post-positivists do not subscribe to which of the following propositions?
	<ul> <li>A. Knowledge of the Social Sciences is subjective in nature.</li> <li>B. Perceptions and interpretations shape social knowledge.</li> <li>C. Knowledge is mediated through context, language and communication.</li> <li>D. Knowledge reflects an objective interpretation of the world.</li> </ul>
9.	The analysis of is the primary concern of hermeneutics.
	<ul><li>A. consequences</li><li>B. actions</li><li>C. intentions</li><li>D. all of the above</li></ul>
10.	In designing a survey questionnaire, a double barrel question
	<ul> <li>A. has to be avoided at any cost</li> <li>B. makes the researcher's task easier</li> <li>C. helps to save time and cost</li> <li>D. increases response rate</li> </ul>
11.	Match the following Columns A (organizations) and B (the concept they primarily measure).
	A (Organization)  I. Polity IV  a. Political and Civil Liberties  II. Freedom House  III. Transparency International  IV. World Bank  d. Democracy  A. I-b, III-a, IV-d, II-c  B. I-b, II-d, IV-c, III-a  C. I-d, II-a, III-b, IV-c  D. I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a

- 12. Which of the following is a feature of Positivism?
  - I. Reliance on sense data
  - II. Empiricism
  - III. Experiential data
  - IV. Affect

Choose the correct option.

- A. All are correct
- B. III and IV are correct
- C. I and II are correct
- D. I is correct
- 13. Match the following Columns A (research activity) and B (purpose).

	A (Research activity)		B (Purpose)
I.	Contextual description	a.	Makes claims about future outcomes
II.	Classification	b.	Posits relationships between variables
III.	Hypothesis testing	c.	Entails differentiation and categorisation
IV.	Prediction	d.	Examines historical, cultural, and literary
			factors

- A. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
- B. I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b
- C. I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
- D. I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a
- 14. The view that 'ethical actions follow universal moral laws' is associated with
  - A. Kantian Teleology
  - B. Hegelian Teleology
  - C. Kantian Deontology
  - D. Hegelian Deontology
- 15. Which among the following is logically an argument?
  - A. Wood floats on water, so do flutes.
  - B. Wood floats on water, flutes are made of wood; therefore, flutes float on water.
  - C. Cyclones cause erosion of top soil.
  - D. The ice at the poles is melting because of pollution and global warming.
- 16. Karl Popper's view of history is better described as
  - A. Historicist
  - B. Contextualist
  - C. Historical Indeterminist
  - D. Contextual Indeterminist

- 17. Which of the following statistical programs are useful for social science research?
  - I. R
  - II. SPSS
  - III. Python
  - IV. Stata

Choose the correct options given below

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, III and IV
- C. I and IV
- D. I, II, III and IV
- 18. Which approach in International Relations (IR) first employed the 'Levels of Analysis' framework?
  - A. Neo-Realism
  - B. Constructivism
  - C. English School of IR
  - D. Neo-liberal Institutionalism
- 19. "We argue that state governments that are politically aligned with New Delhi are better able than unaligned state governments to marginalize and control migrants without recourse to tolerating or organizing nativist rioting".

Identify the Dependent Variable (DV) and Independent Variable (IV) in the above statement.

- A. DV: Incidence of rioting. IV: Politically alignment of state government with New Delhi.
- B. DV: Migration rates. IV: Marginalization of population.
- C. DV: State Government. IV: Degree of support for migrants.
- D. DV: Political Alignment with New Delhi. IV: Migration into the state.

Read the following passages and answer questions 20 to 35.

# Passage 1

Jain monks accuse the Brahmins of indulging in violence and urge the king to withdraw patronage from the Brahmins. The Brahmins retort that it is hypocritical to assume that anyone can live without violence for, in order to live, it is necessary to eat, and that act means that we are bound to inflict violence, whether on animals or plants. They argue further that violence is much more expansive than physical harm and who, they ask, is free of harboring anger and jealousy, which are also forms of violence.

(Source: Olivelle, Patrick. (2023). "To Kill or Not to Kill: The Hermeneutics of the Ethical Axiom ahimsā. *Science and Society in the Sanskrit World*. Brill. pp. 263-264.)

- 20. The Jains wanted to influence the king because
  - A. They were rich
  - B. They were morally superior
  - C. They wanted the rejection of violence
  - D. They wanted the Brahmins to be deprived of patronage
- 21. The Brahmins rejected the Jain claim because
  - A. It would be a compromise
  - B. It would be morally reprehensible
  - C. It would make them vulnerable
  - D. Radical non-violence was impossible
- 22. The Brahmins argued in favour of
  - A. A limited notion of violence
  - B. An axiomatic notion of violence
  - C. An expansive notion of violence
  - D. Limit the notion of violence only to physical violence
- 23. According to the Brahmins, violence was
  - A. merely a physical entity
  - B. a psychological entity
  - C. both physical and psychological
  - D. neither physical nor psychological

#### Passage 2

The period between 1848 and the First World War saw the delineation of a clear liberal programme for the core countries of the modern world-system. These countries sought to establish themselves as "liberal states" – that is, states based on the concept of citizenship, a range of guarantees against arbitrary authority, and a certain openness in public life. The program that the liberals developed had three main elements: gradual extension of the suffrage and, concomitant with this and essential to it, the expansion of access to education; expanding the role of the state in protecting citizens against harm in the workplace, expanding health facilities and access to them, and ironing out fluctuations in income in the life cycle; forging citizens of a state into a "nation". If one looks closely, these three elements turn out to be a way of translating the slogan of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" into public policy.

There are two main things to be noticed about this liberal program. The first is that it was implemented in large part by the time of the First World War, at least in the pan European world. The second is that the liberal parties were not always those who in fact did the most to implement the program. Somewhat curiously, the liberal program was implemented to a significant degree by non-liberals – a consequence of the revisions in strategies of the three ideologies that occurred after the revolutions of 1848. The liberals retreated somewhat, becoming timid in prosecuting their own program. They feared bringing on the turmoil of 1848 a second time. The conservatives, on the other hand, decided that the liberal programme was modest and essentially sensible. They began to legislate it – Disraeli's extension of the suffrage, Napoleon III's legalization of the trade unions, Bismarck's invention of the welfare state. And the radicals began to settle for these limited reforms, indeed argue for them, while building their organizational base for a future accession to governmental power.

(Source: Immanuel Wallerstein. 2004. *World-Systems Analysis: An Introduction*. Durham and London: Duke University Press, pp.65-66).

- 24. The period between 1848 and the First World War saw the marking out of a clear liberal programme for
  - A. Modern countries
  - B. Reforming countries
  - C. Countries with a political system
  - D. Core countries
- 25. The countries that sought to establish themselves as "liberal states" based themselves on the following.
  - I. A concept of citizenship
  - II. A sense about the 'core'
  - III. Guarantees against arbitrary authority
  - IV. A certain openness in public life

Choose the correct option.

- A. I and IV
- B. I. II and III
- C. I, III and IV
- D. II, III and IV
- 26. The liberal program was in a large part implemented by
  - A. Liberals
  - B. Non-Europeans
  - C. Non-Citizens
  - D. Non-Liberals
- 27. The liberals became timid in prosecuting their own program because they wanted .
  - A. the conservatives to legislate the program
  - B. to avoid a repetition of 1848
  - C. to ease the radicals' accession to governmental power
  - D. Bismark to lead a welfare state

# Passage 3

From a postcolonial perspective, the glories of the west – modern industry, science, democracy, rationality, the nation-state, liberty, individual rights, the welfare state, to mention some – which are conventionally seen as arising out of a hermetically sealed and self-referential genius of Europeans – are regarded as emergent from an interactive and thoroughly contrapuntal planetary history. All too often the costs of these glories were visited upon the non-west while their benefits were confined to the west. To give a concrete example, it was easier for Britain to gradually accede to the demands of her own rising working class movement for wages, rights

to unionize, and access to power within its own country because of its ability to exploit laboring classes across its colonies where its power was unrestrained and there were no pretensions to being democratic or inclusive.

Western democracy then was not so much a characteristic intrinsic to such societies but rather underwritten by the super-exploitation of peoples elsewhere. The inability to view democracy from such a global perspective continues to this day. Thus, it is routine in the US media to refer to the Middle East as a place rife with authoritarian governments and equally routine to attribute this to Islam's alleged incompatibility with democracy, inability to tolerate dissent, or a lack of respect for individual rights, etc. In contrast, the US is positioned as a bastion of democracy and defender of human rights on a global scale. Yet, the fact that nearly every Middle Eastern dictatorship is underwritten by US military and political support barely gets mentioned. While the Saudi regime is rightly excoriated for its export of an extremist Wahabi form of religious fundamentalism, the fact that it would swiftly collapse without the support of its staunch ally over the last seven decades, the United States, is assiduously ignored (Khalidi 2005). Methodological nationalism is not just the liability of a discipline like mainstream IR; it suffuses our media and is part of our common sense and the way in which we have been taught to view the world.

The postcolonial critique of Eurocentrism recognizes the incredible difficulty, one might even say impossibility, of the task at an epistemological level. For it is a fact that nearly everything we know about the world today, and even of the history of the non-west, has come to us through discourses that are, at their core, Eurocentric. To recover the religious traditions of India, or the histories of kinship and social relations in Africa, or the rituals and customs of the indigenous peoples of the Americas, when so much of what we think we know about these matters have been gained through centuries of scholarship that were marked by both colonialism and Eurocentrism is a difficult task (Viswanathan 1989; Sinha 1995; Mamdani 1996; Mani 1998; Chakrabarty 2000; Mignolo 2005). Added to this is the fact that the intellectual classes of non-western societies, often at the forefront of movements for political independence and autonomous scholarship, are themselves educated in Eurocentric institutions and traditions. Postcolonialism thus views Eurocentrism as a reality that cannot be wished away, an intimate structure that informs one's own intellectual formation, and therefore as an archive that has to be read against the grain – one that has to be critically interrogated rather than accepted as truth. Further, this deconstruction of Eurocentric knowledges needs to be done without lapsing into belief in a pre-contact pure nativism or truth, that is, the idea that only Africans can write authentic histories of Africa, or other such claims to a superior knowledge because of one's identity. One way then of dealing with the inescapable reality of Eurocentrism is to view every knowledge claim from a postcolonial perspective that is sensitive to the global or contrapuntal character of our material and ideological worlds.

What all these various attributes of postcolonialism add up to is this: it regards the discourse of mainstream IR not as a truthful discourse about the world but rather as an ideological formation that needs to be deconstructed from a certain perspective, one that foregrounds the conjoined histories of capitalism and colonial conquest. Does this mean postcolonialism itself gives up any claim to be an objective, impartial, and scientific description of the world? To a certain extent, yes, it does. It regards knowledge as always inextricably intertwined with power, and in that sense, it regards every act of representation that claims the status of truth for itself as a deeply political (if also predictable) move that ought to be contested.

(Source: Sankaran Krishna. (2018). "Postcolonialism and its relevance for International Relations in a globalized world" in Randolph Persaud and Alina Sajed (eds.), *Race, Gender and Culture in International Relations*, Routledge: London and NY, pp.-19-34; pp. 25-26.)

### 28. Consider the following

Statement I: According to postcolonial scholarship, Europe's history is best understood as hermetically sealed and self-referential to modern advances. Statement II: According to postcolonial scholarship, claims of objectivity are best understood as imbued with power.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Statement I and II are both correct.
- B. Statement I and II are both incorrect.
- C. Statement I is correct but II is not.
- D. Statement II is correct but I is not.
- 29. Which of the following views does postcolonialism challenge?
  - A. Eurocentrism has fundamentally shaped knowledge about IR.
  - B. Mainstream IR theories are sufficiently alert to Eurocentrism.
  - C. Eurocentrism is not simply replaceable by reverting to the pre-colonial.
  - D. That Eurocentrism is inescapable does not mean it cannot be deconstructed.
- 30. Which of the following is argued in the passage above, viz., postcolonialism?
  - A. Truth claims are dependent on subjectivities.
  - B. Methodological nationalism must be upheld in understanding international politics.
  - C. Capitalism and colonial conquest are interlinked historical phenomena.
  - D. There is no link between religious fundamentalism and authoritarianism.
- 31. Which of the following can be a characteristic of postcolonialism?
  - A. Deconstruction
  - B. Impartiality
  - C. Scientism
  - D. Objectivity

#### Passage 4

In the *Treatise* and the first *Enquiry*, Hume showed how pyrrhonian doubt destroyed every remnant of conviction, leading to a melancholy state of disorientation, only then to be mitigated by immersion in the 'affairs of life' (Hume, 2000: 175). The extremes of scepticism might in this way be 'corrected by common sense and reflection' (Hume, 1999: 207). Yet this did not exhaust the role of philosophical criticism. While our natural habits of mind restrained the tendency of scepticism to derange, the critical attitude of the sceptic would nonetheless find additional beneficial outlets. An openness to doubt would humble intellectual pride, confine the imagination within its proper sphere and challenge the obstinacy of ruling dogmas. The

most affecting dogmatic beliefs stemmed from religion, morals and politics. In connection with the last two categories, the philosophical spirit inculcated impartiality as an antidote to self-righteous inclinations of the mind. The objective here was to foster sceptical detachment from apparently self-evident intuitions and values, and encourage reflection on the wider situation in which these norms were embedded.

Proceeding on this basis, philosophy should abjure the kind of moral exhortation that was as much a feature of 18th-century ethics as it is of modern political theory. For Hume, at least, the activity of preaching general ethical maxims was likely to be as ineffective as it was usually hypocritical. Yet this did not leave the philosopher with no practical purchase on affairs. While reasoning people out of their preferences would not succeed, it was possible to encourage a broader assessment of the circumstances that supported existing attachments: 'Here... a philosopher may step in, and suggest particular views, and considerations, and circumstances, which otherwise would have escaped us...' (Hume, 1985a: 172). In relation to politics, the 'considerations' and 'circumstances' that Hume had in mind were attendant historical conditions. Grasping the character and tendency of a situation meant viewing it in relation to its historical development. Thus, when it came to establishing a science of government, the roles of the philosopher and historian began to merge: the analysis and evaluation of practical options involved connecting decisions with their probable results based on an appreciation of wider historical context. From this perspective, the idea that Hume's career lurched from philosophy to history on account of some supposed 'failure' to undergird his 'system' could not be wider of the mark (pace Letwin, 1965: 3). The kind of philosophical history that Hume came to practice between the 1740s and the 1760s was a natural outgrowth of his original approach. Consequently history, for the reasons just outlined, was indeed a tool of scepticism. Yet the question remained how history could be written on sceptical principles.

It was the goal of philosophical history as conceived by Hume to deliver that result. Its purpose was to analyse the consequences of actions, not endorse the pretentions of a partisan set of actors – like the Puritans against the Catholics, or the Whigs against the Tories. In striving to approach the subject matter of politics with this attitude of sceptical impartiality, it became obvious that a chosen political system rarely secured its objectives, not least because it had to pursue its purposes in the midst of obstruction from competing designs. Outcomes were therefore usually unintended. For the same reason, current arrangements were rarely traceable to pristine origins. According to Hume, these insights could be gleaned from the facts of history. For instance, they could be learned from the observation that modern liberty was not the product of a deliberate campaign for freedom, or from the discovery that the rights of the 18th-century British parliament were not to be found in embryo in the gothic past (Hume, 1983: VI, p. 64; I, p. 163). History was discontinuous, unavailing and ironic. This conclusion is surely an instructive one for political theory. Political principles are embodied in traditions and slogans that need to be disambiguated, evaluated and contextualised. This article pursues that objective with reference to conservatism.

(Source: Bourke, R. (2018). What is conservatism? History, ideology and party. *European Journal of Political Theory*, 17(4), 449-450.)

- 32. Why does the author say that the correction of extreme scepticism by common sense and reflection does not exhaust the role of philosophical criticism?
  - A. Because our natural habits of mind restrain the tendency of scepticism to derange us.
  - B. Because it would not correct for the self-righteous inclinations of the mind.
  - C. Because openness to doubt would humble intellectual pride.
  - D. Because intellectual imagination will be confined.
- 33. The author argues that 'reading of the shift from philosophy to history in Hume as a failure of his system of thought' is misplaced, because
  - A. For Hume, the activity of preaching general ethical maxims was likely to be ineffective and hypocritical.
  - B. Communication of attendant historical conditions could be useful in developing skeptical detachment.
  - C. This kind of an approach to philosophy and history was a natural outgrowth of his original approach.
  - D. Philosophically *reasoning* people out of their preferences would eventually succeed.
- 34. How is the claim, "Outcomes were therefore usually unintended", defended in the passage?
  - I. By arguing that only consequences and not causation could be ascertained
  - II. By appealing that the study of history showed that stated political objectives were rarely secured by the obstruction from competing designs
  - III. By reinforcing that the facts of history showed that the observation that modern liberty was not the product of a deliberate campaign for freedom

Choose the correct option.

- A. Only I is the apt defence of the claim.
- B. Both I and II are correct defence of the claim.
- C. I and III are sufficient defences, but II is not.
- D. I, II, and III are used to defend the stated claim.
- 35. What is the larger instruction of the passage?
  - A. Hume had to integrate history to justify his philosophical positions.
  - B. Conservatism should be studied by using a contextualist history approach.
  - C. History was discontinuous, unavailing and ironic.
  - D. Political principles and arrangements can't be traced to pristine origins.

#### PART B

- 36. Gramsci's 'hegemony' refers to the following duality.
  - A. Consent and Violence
  - B. Leadership and Force
  - C. Civilization and Violence
  - D. Civilization and Domination
- 37. Who among the following Indian thinkers was, by their own admission, influenced by positivism and utilitarianism?
  - A. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
  - B. Pandita Ramabai
  - C. Vivekananda
  - D. Jotiba Phule
- 38. Among the following propositions, which one is NOT associated with Aristotle's Political Naturalism?
  - A. The city-state is naturally prior to the individuals, because individuals cannot perform their natural functions apart from the city-state, since they are not self-sufficient.
  - B. The city-state exists by nature, because it comes to be out of the more primitive natural associations.
  - C. Human beings are by nature political animals, because nature, which does nothing in vain, has equipped them with speech, which enables them to communicate moral concepts such as justice.
  - D. The right of nature is coextensive with the power of nature and that this applies to individuals in nature
- 39. Dialectical Materialism is
  - A. The history of material objects
  - B. The material found in history
  - C. Economic development of society as the ultimate cause of historical events
  - D. Combination of materialism and dialectic as a historical force
- 40. Which among the following terms is often added to the original three categories of the *trivarga* when referring to the "goals" of human life in ancient India?
  - A. dharma
  - B. moksa
  - C. kāma
  - D. artha

- 41. What does Rawls mean by lexical priority?
  - A. Liberty precedes Equality
  - B. Equality precedes Liberty
  - C. Equal Opportunity precedes Equal Outcome
  - D. Difference Principle precedes Equal Opportunity
- 42. Periyar's doctrine of Samadharma means the following.
  - A. Equi-distance between the state and religion
  - B. Equality of resources
  - C. Equal respect for all religions
  - D. Religious tolerance
- 43. "A state is a human community that (successfully) claims the monopoly over the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory". Who made this statement?
  - A. Gabriel Almond
  - B. Max Weber
  - C. Sidney Verba
  - D. Karl Marx
- 44. Consider the following statements:
  - I. There is a shedding of ideological baggage in a catch-all party.
  - II. A catch-all party tries to reach across group boundaries.
  - III. The concept of catch-all party is associated with Giovanni Sartori
  - IV. A catch-all party represents identity politics.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. I and III are correct
- B. I and II are correct
- C. II, III and IV are correct
- D. I, II and III are correct
- 45. What is a significant challenge when comparing political systems across many countries?
  - A. Problems of validity and reliability of measures
  - B. Availability of relevant data for all countries
  - C. Contextual differences such as history, culture and social norms
  - D. All of the above
- 46. Edmund Burke defined political party as:
  - A. A body of men united with joint endeavours for national interest
  - B. Rules of a community's party game
  - C. Political group that presents candidates during elections for public office
  - D. Autonomous group for gaining control over the government power

- 47. Robert Merton's functionalism is best understood as the study of
  - A. Advocacy coalitions
  - B. Manifest and latent functions
  - C. Structural differentiation
  - D. Requisite functions
- 48. A group of people connected with dense, informal inter-organisational networks, a collective identity, a set of common beliefs and goals, and a repertoire of collective actions shall be called as
  - A. A fieldwork group
  - B. Political researchers
  - C. A social movement
  - D. Behaviouralists
- 49. Match the term in Column A with the corresponding entry in Column B.

	A		В
I.	Sovereignty	a.	<b>United Nations</b>
II.	Collective Security	b.	European Union
III.	Balance of Power	c.	Concert of Europe
IV.	Supra-nationalism	d.	Treaty of Westphalia

- A. I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
- B. I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b
- C. I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d
- D. I-b, II-d, III-a, IV-c
- 50. '500 British nuclear weapons are less threatening to the United States than 5 North Korean nuclear weapons.'

The given statement is a good example of which of the following understandings in International Relations Theory?

- A. Defensive Realism is more effective than Offensive Realism.
- B. Liberal Capitalist relations reform our notions of national conflict.
- C. Reality is socially constructed.
- D. Balance of Power is the most prudent security strategy.
- 51. Which among the following is NOT a part of Morgenthau's Six Principles of Realism?
  - A. Politics is governed by objective laws.
  - B. Interest is always dynamic.
  - C. Abstract moral principles cannot be applied to politics.
  - D. International norms contribute to international order.

52. Identify the concept being referred to in the given excerpt.

"Social positions are relational and it is the contradiction and collaboration between these that shape everyday social life. Locating the formation of subjectivities within the various processes of the everyday, enables an examination of the multiple ways in which variations between different social categories are organized and ordered."

- A. Universalism
- B. Intersectionality
- C. Discrimination
- D. Social exclusion
- 53. Which of the following countries is a member of the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People?
  - A. Iran
  - B. Sudan
  - C. India
  - D. Norway
- 54. Match the following Colums A (statement) and B (theoretical school of International Relations).

	A (Statement)		B (Theoretical school)
I.	"the contemporary state system [is] a	a.	Constructivism
	competitive, self-help world."		
II.	"that people act toward objects, including	b.	Neo-realism
	other actors, on the basis of the meanings		
	that the objects have for them."		
III.	"egoism and power politics [emanates]	c.	Neo-liberalism
	primarily [from] human nature."		
IV.	"that [institutional] process can generate	d.	Classical realism
	cooperative behavior, even in an		
	exogenously given, self-help system."		

- A. I-b. II-a, III-d. IV-c
- B. I-a, II-b, III-d, IV-c
- C. I-b, II-c, III-a, IV-d
- D. I-c, II-b, III-d, IV-a
- 55. The use of historical method in the study of international relations is associated with which theorist?
  - A. Cynthia Enloe
  - B. Hedley Bull
  - C. Robert Cox
  - D. J. Ann Tickner

- 56. Who among the following is best known for the idea of 'constructive conflict'?
  - A. Elinor Ostrom
  - B. Mary Parker Follett
  - C. Robert Merton
  - D. William Franklin Willoughby
- 57. 'Muddling through' refers to
  - A. Rational Choice Approach
  - B. System Approach
  - C. Incremental Model
  - D. Mixed Scanning Approach
- 58. Which of the following best describes Public Choice theory?
  - A. Joint act of the community transforming itself
  - B. Economics of non-market decision making
  - C. Partisan mutual adjustment
  - D. Consultation or sharing
- 59. In the context of public policy, 'iron triangle' describes the relationship among which three groups?
  - A. Bureaucracy, legislature, and interest groups
  - B. Social movements, civil society organizations, and pressure groups.
  - C. Political parties, interest groups, and voters.
  - D. Local government, state government, and central government.
- 60. Maslow's 'need hierarchy' concept is associated with
  - A. Hierarchy
  - B. Leadership
  - C. Motivation
  - D. Command
- 61. The 'spoils system' is associated with which country?
  - A. United Kingdom
  - B. India
  - C. United States
  - D. France

- 62. Who proposed the idea of 'active society' in public policy?
  - A. David Easton
  - B. Harold Laswell
  - C. Herbert Simon
  - D. Amitai Etzioni
- 63. Which of the following is true about the *State of Punjab & Ors v Davinder Singh & Ors*, 2024, on matters pertaining to reservation?
  - A. The apex court upheld the decision of its five-bench in *E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2004)*, which does not favour sub-categorisation of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities for the purpose of reservation.
  - B. The apex court endorses a blanket sub-categorisation of SC and ST communities for the purpose of reservation.
  - C. The apex court justifies sub-categorisation of SC and ST communities for the purpose of reservation so long as it is based on 'quantifiable and demonstrable data'.
  - D. The apex court justifies an increase in the reservation for SC and ST communities.
- 64. Who used the idiom 'two-track democracy' to describe the elite-mass divide in Indian politics after economic liberalization?
  - A. Pranab Bardhan
  - B. Atul Kohli
  - C. Jagdish Bhagwati
  - D. Amartya Sen
- 65. Match the following Columns A (books) and B (authors)

	A (Book)		B (Author)
I.	Accelerating India's Development: A State-Led	a.	Rahul Bhatia
	Roadmap for Effective Governance		
II.	The Identity Project: The Unmaking of a	b.	Janaki Bakhle
	Democracy		
III.	Savarkar and the Making of Hindutva	c.	Akshay Mangla
IV.	Making Bureaucracy Work: Norms, Education and	d.	Karthik
	Public Service Delivery in Rural India		Muralidharan

- A. I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b
- B. I-d, II-a, III-b, IV-c
- C. I-a, II-c, III-d, IV-b
- D. I-b, II-c, III-a, IV-d

### 66. Consider the following statements:

Statement A: The Indian Supreme Court has held that there is no legitimate cause or justification for challenging the insertion of the words "socialist" and "secular" in the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

Statement B: The Indian Supreme Court has held that secularism essentially represents the nation's commitment to treat persons of all faiths equally and without discrimination.

- A. Both Statement A and Statement B are correct
- B. Both Statement A and Statement B are incorrect
- C. Statement A is correct, but Statement B is incorrect
- D. Statement A is incorrect, but Statement B is correct
- 67. Consider the following statements:

Statement A: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 has not made provisions for offences like mob lynching.

Statement B: The Supreme Court in 2018 had recommended that the Parliament should create a separate offence of lynching which should be adequately punished.

- A. Both Statement A and Statement B are correct
- B. Both Statement A and Statement B are incorrect
- C. Statement A is correct, but Statement B is incorrect
- D. Statement A is incorrect, but Statement B is correct
- 68. Which of the following Indian states has the highest number of communities referred to as the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in the central government's OBC list?
  - A. Karnataka
  - B. Tamil Nadu
  - C. Maharashtra
  - D. Bihar
- 69. In Barbara Harriss-White's analysis of the state-society interface, which of the following gives ample proof of a 'shadow state' in India?
  - A. New social movements
  - B. Informal economy
  - C. Cross-border terrorism
  - D. Middle class
- 70. Who among the following called the BJP as a "System-Defining Party".
  - A. Y. Yadav and S. Palshikar
  - B. A. Varshney and E. Sridharan
  - C. M. Vaishnav and J. Hinston
  - D. A. Zeigfeld and M. Tudor

# University of Hyderabad **Entrance Examinations - 2025** Ph.D. Admissions

School/Department/Centre:

**Political Science** 

Course: Ph.D.

Subject: Political Science

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	D	26	D	51	D
2	С	27	В	52	В
3	В	28	D	53	С
4	D	29	В	54	А
5	В	30	С	55	В
6	D	31	А	56	В
7	В	32	В	57	С
8	D	33	В	58	В
9	С	34	D	59	A
10	А	35	D	60	С
11	С	36	С	61	С
12	С	37	А	62	D
13	А	38	D	63	С
14	С	39	D	64	В
15	В	40	В	65	В
16	С	41	А	66	А
17	D	42	В	67	D
18	А	43	В	68	С
19	А	44	В	69	В
20	С	45	D	70	С
21	D	46	Α.		
22	С	47	В		
23	С	48	С		
24	D	49	В		
25	С	50	С		

Note/Remarks:

Signature

School/Department/Centre Head/C Department of Political Science