

**Entrance Examination - 2024
Ph.D. (Political Science)**

D-11

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 there upon.
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. The study of the history of language, including the historical study of literary texts is called
 - A. Philology
 - B. Exegesis
 - C. Epigraphy
 - D. Anthropology

2. Consider the following statements:
 - I. Positivism holds that genuine knowledge is based on *a posteriori* data
 - II. Positivism holds metaphysical speculation as a valid form of knowledge
 - III. August Comte is associated with the development of logical positivism
 - IV. Logical Positivism is concerned with clarification of meanings of basic concepts and assertions

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. II and III
 - B. II and IV
 - C. I, III and IV
 - D. I and IV
-
3. Match the following methods with their goals

I. Intensive Interview	a. Textual analysis
II. Focus Group	b. Study of common sense
III. Ethnomethodology	c. Dialogue with the participant
IV. Discourse Analysis	d. To understand the broader views and experiences of a group

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

 4. Sartori's 'unconscious thinkers' imply
 - A. Unaware of and not guided by logic and methods of empirical science
 - B. Not well versed in quantitative research techniques
 - C. Well versed in quantitative but not in qualitative research techniques
 - D. Well versed in qualitative but not in quantitative research techniques

5. Match the columns

Proponents

- I. J.S. Mill
- II. Joseph LaPalombara
- III. James Rosenau
- IV. Gunnar Heckscher

Comparative Approaches

- 1. Segmented Approach
- 2. Method of Differences
- 3. Quantitative historical comparison
- 4. Area Studies

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

Given below is select Telecom Subscription Data released by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in June 2024.

Particulars	Wireless	Wireline	March 2024	April 2024
Broadband Subscribers	887.70	40.71	924.07	928.41
Urban Telephone Subscribers	633.53	31.36	NA	NA
Rural Telephone Subscribers	533.42	2.9	NA	NA

(in million)

6. The total wireline telephone subscribers in the country is

- A. 31.36
- B. 72.07
- C. 34.26
- D. 74.97

7. What is the share of wireless broadband subscribers in the total broadband subscribers?

- A. 85.76%
- B. 95.61%
- C. 79.16%
- D. 96.51%

8. If the total Broadband Subscribers increased from 924.07 million at the end of March-24 to 928.41 million at the end of April-24. What would be the monthly growth rate?

- A. 1.95%
- B. 4.70%
- C. 0.59%
- D. 0.47%

9. Consider the following statements:

- I. Data refers to the numbers i.e. values that have some variable measurements
- II. Variables are things that can be counted or measured
- III. Different values of a variable can convey different meanings
- IV. Nominal and ordinal are only two types or levels of measurement

Which of the following fundamentals of measurement in political science research is/are correct?

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

10. Classification schemes in comparative politics can be the first methodological step towards

- A. Reform of the comparative method
- B. Party alignment and preferences
- C. Identifying Cross-national variation in political phenomena
- D. Foreign policy and cross border relations

11. Choose the correct option for the matches

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Selection bias II. Indeterminate Research Design III. Establishing Equivalence IV. Omitted Variable Bias | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unidentified factor is responsible for the outcome 2. Non-random choice of countries for comparison 3. Too many variables not enough countries 4. Specifying shared meanings to allow valid comparison |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4 B. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1 C. I-1, II-4, III-2, IV-3 D. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2 | |

12. Lucian Pye considers equality, capacity, and differentiation as the three aspects of

- A. Political culture
- B. Political development
- C. Political equilibrium
- D. Political decay

13. Functional explanation refers to explaining institutions and practices through

- A. Causal laws
- B. Probabilistic laws
- C. Motives and Intentions of actors
- D. Effects that create feedback loops

14. Consider the following and place in the correct order:

Steps in Deductive research

- I. Hypothesis
- II. Confirmation
- III. Theory
- IV. Observation

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

15. Choose the best option for the matches

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| I. Comparing many countries | 1. Quantitative data analysis and historical enquiry |
| II. Comparing few countries | 2. Intensive study |
| III. Case study | 3. Most similar systems design |
| IV. Time series data analysis | 4. Statistical analysis |

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

16. Choose the correct option

A pilot study

- I. Is a preliminary study and assesses feasibility
- II. Sets the stage for long-term research
- III. Is a small-scale study
- IV. Helps exploring alternative techniques of research

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

17. In comparative political analysis, a situation of inferring behaviour of individuals from aggregate data like census leads to problem of

- A. Individualistic fallacy
- B. Deviant fallacy
- C. Ecological fallacy
- D. Selection bias

18. "Structures are defined, first, according to the principle by which a system is ordered. [...] second, by the specification of functions of differentiated units. [...] third, by the distribution of capabilities across units." Which of the following theoretical approaches in International Relations would use such a definition?

- A. Liberalism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Constructivism
- D. Neo-realism

19. What is a key characteristic of action research in public administration?

- A. Emphasis on statistical analysis of data
- B. Collaboration between researchers and practitioners
- C. Linear, one-sided research design suggested by experts
- D. Focus on historical analysis of policies

20. Consider the following statement by a researcher:

"I became interested in what Hearn and Parker call "the silent unspoken, not necessarily easily observable, but fundamentally material reality" of institutions. [...] What I focus on is the normality, reproduced within organizations, and how that can be approached methodologically."

Which of the following methods would be most conducive to do so?

- I. Interviews
- II. Archival research
- III. Statistical Regression
- IV. Participant Observation

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

21. 'De-construction' and 'Double Reading' are the prominent methods of

- A. Post-modernism
- B. Realism
- C. Liberalism
- D. Game Theory

22. Which of the following is best suited to establish causality?

- A. Case study
- B. Randomized controlled trial
- C. Archival study
- D. Phenomenology

23. If you were to offer a methodological critique of Prerna Singh's studies on 'social development' across the Indian states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar, which of the following would be your most plausible hypothesis?
- A. The correlation between social development and 'we' feeling (subnationalism) is not always straightforward
 - B. The commitment to social welfare is singularly a function of preexisting socio-economic and political conditions
 - C. The commitment to social welfare is overdetermined by the ideology of the party in power
 - D. The commitment to social welfare is overdetermined by the political leaders of the states concerned

Read the following passages carefully and answer questions 24-35

Passage I

The Spanish war and other events in 1936-37 turned the scale and thereafter I knew where I stood. Every line of serious work that I have written since 1936 has been written, directly or indirectly, *against* totalitarianism and *for* democratic socialism, as I understand it. It seems to me nonsense, in a period like our own, to think that one can avoid writing of such subjects. Everyone writes of them in one guise or another. It is simply a question of which side one takes and what approach one follows. And the more one is conscious of one's political bias, the more chance one has of acting politically without sacrificing one's aesthetic and intellectual integrity.

What I have most wanted to do throughout the past ten years is to make political writing into an art. My starting point is always a feeling of partisanship, a sense of injustice. When I sit down to write a book, I do not say to myself, 'I am going to produce a work of art.' I write it because there is some lie that I want to expose, some fact to which I want to draw attention, and my initial concern is to get a hearing. But I could not do the work of writing a book, or even a long magazine article, if it were not also an aesthetic experience. Anyone who cares to examine my work will see that even when it is downright propaganda it contains much that a full-time politician would consider irrelevant. I am not able, and do not want, completely to abandon the world view that I acquired in childhood. So long as I remain alive and well I shall continue to feel strongly about prose style, to love the surface of the earth, and to take a pleasure in solid objects and scraps of useless information. It is no use trying to suppress that side of myself. The job is to reconcile my ingrained likes and dislikes with the essentially public, non-individual activities that this age forces on all of us.

It is not easy. It raises problems of construction and of language, and it raises in a new way the problem of truthfulness. Let me give just one example of the cruder kind of difficulty that arises. My book about the Spanish civil war, Homage to Catalonia, is of course a frankly political book, but in the main it is written with a certain detachment and regard for form. I did try very hard in it to tell the whole truth without violating my literary instincts. But among other things it contains a long chapter, full of newspaper quotations and the like, defending the Trotskyists who were accused of plotting with Franco. Clearly such a chapter, which after a year or two would lose its interest for any ordinary reader, must ruin the book. A critic whom I respect read me a lecture about it. 'Why did you put in all that stuff?' he said. 'You've turned what might have been a good book into journalism.' What he said was true, but I could not have done otherwise. I happened to

know, what very few people in England had been allowed to know, that innocent men were being falsely accused. If I had not been angry about that I should never have written the book.

In one form or another this problem comes up again. The problem of language is subtler and would take too long to discuss. I will only say that of late years I have tried to write less picturesquely and more exactly. In any case I find that by the time you have perfected any style of writing, you have always outgrown it. Animal Farm was the first book in which I tried, with full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole. I have not written a novel for seven years, but I hope to write another fairly soon. It is bound to be a failure, every book is a failure, but I do know with some clarity what kind of book I want to write.

Looking back through the last page or two, I see that I have made it appear as though my motives in writing were wholly public-spirited. I don't want to leave that as the final impression. All writers are vain, selfish, and lazy, and at the very bottom of their motives there lies a mystery. Writing a book is a horrible, exhausting struggle, like a long bout of some painful illness. One would never undertake such a thing if one were not driven on by some demon whom one can neither resist or understand. For all one knows that demon is simply the same instinct that makes a baby squall for attention. And yet it is also true that one can write nothing readable unless one constantly struggles to efface one's own personality. Good prose is like a windowpane. I cannot say with certainty which of my motives are the strongest, but I know which of them deserve to be followed. And looking back through my work, I see that it is invariably where I lacked a *political* purpose that I wrote lifeless books and was betrayed into purple passages, sentences without meaning, decorative adjectives and humbug generally.

[George Orwell, *Why I Write*, *Gangrel*, No. 4, Summer 1946]

24. Which of the following is correct?

- A. Orwell claims to have always written for political reasons
- B. Orwell says he came to write for political purposes very gradually
- C. Orwell says the Spanish War was the turning point for him as a writer
- D. Orwell admits that the Spanish War made him realise that he had been stagnating as a writer

25. In saying that even when his writing is "downright propaganda it contains much that a full-time politician would consider irrelevant", Orwell is

- A. Expressing a regret that not all that he writes is politically relevant
- B. Implying the irrelevance of the politician's assessment of his writing
- C. Questioning the politician's credentials to judge his writing
- D. Using the politician's hypothetical assessment to stress a point

26. Orwell says his aim as a writer has become

- A. To defend the Trotskyites
- B. To expose injustice in good prose
- C. To produce works of art
- D. To overcome his love for the world and things

27. According to Orwell, one cannot write well unless

- A. One is being impartial
- B. One arrives at a perfect style
- C. One is not driven by a force one does not understand
- D. One's political purpose prevails over one's personal motives

Passage II

According to Sandra Harding, traditional social science has typically asked questions about nature and social life that certain (usually privileged) men want answered (Harding, 1987:6). In her later work, Harding traces the relationship between the development of modern western science and the history of European colonial expansion. Challenging the claim to value-neutrality of modern science with respect to the questions it has asked, she argues that European voyages of discovery went hand in hand with the development of modern science and technology – Europeans who were colonizing the world needed to know about winds, tides, maps and navigation as well as botany, the construction of ships, firearms, and survival in harsh environments. Research topics were chosen, not because they were intellectually interesting, but in order to solve colonialism's everyday problems. [...]

In a different context, Harding argues that conventional western scientific progress is judged not on the merit of the questions that are asked but on how questions are answered. It is not in the origin of the scientific problem or hypothesis, but rather in the testing of hypotheses or the “logic of scientific inquiry” that we look to judge the success of science (Harding, 1987:7), a standard that is close to that articulated by Keohane. Feminists counter, however, that the questions that are asked – or, more importantly, those that are not asked – are as determinative of the adequacy of the project as any answers that we can discover. [...]

The “message that feminists are seeking to deliver” is, therefore, a more profound challenge to the discipline than Keohane implies; the questions that feminists define as important are typically not answerable within a traditional social scientific framework. Feminist questions are challenging the core assumptions of the discipline and deconstructing its central concepts; many of them are constitutive rather than causal. Feminists have sought to better understand a neglected but constitutive feature of war – why it has been primarily a male activity and what the causal and constitutive implications of this are for women's political roles given that they have been constructed as a “protected” category (Kinsella, 2003). They have investigated the continuing legitimation of war itself through appeals to traditional notions of masculinity and femininity. Working from the discovery of the gendered biases in state-centric security thinking they have redefined the meaning of (in)security to include the effects of structural inequalities of race, class and gender. Similarly, on the bases of theoretical critiques of the gendered political uses of the public/private distinction, they have rearticulated the meaning of democracy to include the participation of individuals in all the political and economic processes that affect their daily lives (Ackerly, 2000:178-203). While not rejecting in principle the use of quantitative data, feminists have recognized how past behavioral realities have been publicly constituted in state generated indicators in biased gendered ways, using data that does not adequately reflect the reality of women's lives and the unequal structures of power within which they are situated. For this reason they have relied more on hermeneutic, historical, narrative and case study methodological orientations rather than on causal analysis of unproblematically defined empirical patterns. Importantly, feminists use gender as a socially constructed and variable category of analysis to

investigate these dynamics. They have suggested that gender inequality as well as other social relations of domination and subordination have been among the fundamental building blocks on which, to varying extents, the publicly recognized features of states, their security relationships, and the global economy have been constructed and on which they continue to operate to varying degrees.

[Tickner, J. Ann (2004), "What is Your Research Program? Some Feminist Answers to IR's Methodological Questions", Working Paper No. 203, *Consortium on Gender, Security, and Human Rights*; pp. 6-7]

28. Consider the following statements:

- I. Keohane adequately assesses the challenge that feminist IR presents to the mainstream discipline
- II. Colonialism and male privilege have been peripheral concerns in determining the course of IR as a discipline
- III. The claim that modern science is value-neutral is sustainable
- IV. Perpetuating social inequalities is one of the ways in which global economy operates and in fact, is constructed.

Which of the above are correct, based on the arguments in the passage above?

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

29. Which of the following measures of structural inequality, does the above passage NOT refer to?

- A. Race
- B. Indigeneity
- C. Class
- D. Gender

30. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Feminists are attentive to questions that they are asking as well as those that have not been asked
- B. Feminist questions seek to challenge core assumptions of the discipline
- C. Feminist questions are often difficult to answer using traditional methodological frameworks
- D. Feminists focus on causal rather than constitutive questions

31. In order to agree with “in principle use of quantitative data”, which of the following is not preferred by feminists?
- A. Use of state generated indicators
 - B. Viewing gender as a socially constructed category
 - C. Undertaking case studies
 - D. Attentiveness to empirical patterns

Passage III

Heavily influenced by the methodologies of the natural sciences, problem-solving theories suppose that positivism provides the only legitimate basis of knowledge. Positivism is seen, as Steve Smith (1996:13) remarks, as the ‘gold standard’ against which other theories are evaluated. There are many different characteristics that can be identified with positivism, but two are particularly relevant to our discussion. First, positivists assume that facts and values can be separated; secondly, that it is possible to separate subject and object. This results in the view not only that an objective world exists independently of human consciousness, but that objective knowledge of social reality is possible insofar as values are expunged from analysis.

Problem-solving theory as Cox (1981: 128) defines it, ‘takes the world as it finds it, with the prevailing social and power relationships and the institutions into which they are organized, as the given framework for action. It does not question the present order, but has the effect of legitimizing and reifying it’. Its general aim, says Cox (1981:129), is to make the existing order ‘work smoothly by dealing effectively with particular sources of trouble’. Neo-realism, *qua* problem-solving theory, takes seriously the realist dictum to work with, rather than against, prevailing international forces. By working within the given system it has a stabilizing effect, tending to preserve the existing global structure of social and political relations. Cox points out that neo-liberal institutionalism also partakes of problem solving. Its objective, as explained by its foremost exponent, is to ‘facilitate the smooth operation of decentralized international political system’ (Keohane 1984: 63). Situating itself between the states-system and the liberal capitalist global economy, neo-liberalism’s main concern is to ensure that the two systems function smoothly in their coexistence. It seeks to render the two global systems compatible and stable by diffusing any conflicts, tensions, or crises that might arise between them (Cox 1992b:173). As James Bohman (2002: 506) says, such as approach ‘models the social scientist on the engineer, who masterfully chooses the optimal solution to a problem of design’. In summary, the traditional conceptions of theory tend to work in favour of stabilizing prevailing structures of world order and their accompanying inequalities of power and wealth.

[Richard Devetak (1996) ‘Critical Theory’ in Scott Burchill, Andrew Linklater et al (eds), *Theories of International Relations*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 141-142]

32. What does the passage best imply?

- A. Problem Solving Theories and its similarities with Critical Theories
- B. Critical Theories' perspective on Problem Solving Theories
- C. Problem Solving Theories' criticism on Critical Theories
- D. Critical Theories and its characteristics

33. According to the passage, neo-realism belongs to

- A. Traditional Theory
- B. Critical theory
- C. Blend of Critical and Traditional Theory
- D. No specific theory as such

34. As per the passage, which of the following has system stabilizing tendencies?

- A. Neo-realism
- B. Neo-liberal institutionalism
- C. Feminism
- D. Both A and B

35. Which of following statements is **NOT** correct?

- A. Problem solving theories rationalise existing systems
- B. Problem solving theories broadly have positivist tendencies
- C. Problem solving theories draw essence from methodologies of natural sciences
- D. Problem solving theories interrogate the prevailing power structures

Part B

36. For Rousseau, civil religion

- A. Nurtures particular will
- B. Fosters will of all
- C. Cultivates love for public duties
- D. Cultivates both particular will and general will

37. Through which constitutional amendment the right to free and compulsory education for children between the ages of six and fourteen years was enacted?

- A. Eighty sixth Amendment Act
- B. Ninety second Amendment Act
- C. Forty fourth Amendment Act
- D. One Hundred and fourth Amendment Act

38. Which of the following meanings are attributed to *dharma* in classical Sanskrit texts?

- I. A social order
- II. A cosmic order
- III. A quality or property of an entity
- IV. A ritual or rite

- A. Only I
- B. Only I and III
- C. All of the above
- D. All except IV

39. Match the authors with their contributions

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| I. Plato | 1. Lion and Fox |
| II. Aristotle | 2. Civil Society |
| III. Machiavelli | 3. Philosopher Ruler |
| IV. John Locke | 4. Phronesis |

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

40. "Resource mobilization theory" in comparative studies of social movements was proposed by

- A. Talcott Parsons and Neil Smelser
- B. Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba
- C. John McCarthy and Mayer Zald
- D. Pippa Norris and Ronald Inglehart

41. Match the following

- | Book | Author |
|---|-------------------------|
| I. Modi's India: Hindu Nationalism and the Rise of Ethnic Democracy | a. Aakar Patel |
| II. Price of the Modi Years | b. Prashant Jha |
| III. India After Modi: Populism and the Right | c. Christophe Jaffrelot |
| IV. How the BJP Wins: Inside India's Greatest Election Machine | d. Ajay Gudavarthy |
-
- A. I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b
 B. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b
 C. I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a
 D. I-a, II-c, III-b, IV-d

42. Match the following

- | <i>Welfare Regime Types</i> | <i>Welfare States</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Liberal | 1. Australia |
| II. Corporatist | 2. Germany |
| III. Social democratic | 3. Sweden |
| IV. Social Insurance | 4. China |
-
- A. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4
 B. I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4
 C. I-3, II-2, III-4, IV-1
 D. I-4, II-2, III-3, IV-1

43. In his interpretation of the Bhagawad Gita, Tilak assigned supreme importance to

- A. Bhakti
- B. Karma
- C. Moksha
- D. Swaraj

44. Consider the following statements on the conflict between law and justice:

I: Nehru believed that if zamindari abolition were to fail, 'our entire social and economic policy fails' and millions of peasants will charge 'with a grave breach of promise'. Therefore 'if the constitution comes in our way, then surely it is time to change the constitution'.

II: The Third Amendment inserted Art 31A and Art 31B to address the various judicial decisions and allow the State to fulfil its socio-economic transformative goals.

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

45. Seymour Martin Lipset observed that democracy is related to

- A. Cultural development
- B. Economic development
- C. Political institutionalism
- D. Constitutionalism

46. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 is also known as the

- A. Earth Summit
- B. World Earth Conference
- C. World Environment Meeting
- D. Global Cooperation Summit

47. I was a Constituent Assembly member from Madras and was on the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas. I also happened to be the only Dalit Woman in the Assembly. Who am I?

- A. Ammu Swaminathan
- B. Dakshayani Velayudhan
- C. Hansa Jivraj Mehta
- D. Annie Mascarene

48. Consider the following statements:

- I. The emergence of the notion of 'civil society' is bound with the development and spread of liberal ideas
- II. Civil society remains sovereign in developing countries
- III. The term 'civil society' has carried different associations in the history of political thought
- IV. Civil society is always linked to and has been given directions by the state

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

49. Which of the following thinkers says monarchy is not sustainable with the rise of civil society?

- A. Hobbes
- B. Croce
- C. Hegel
- D. Locke

50. Edward Said's work is foundational to which approach in international relations studies?

- A. Poststructuralism
- B. Postcolonialism
- C. Orientalism
- D. Deconstructionism

51. In Atul Kohli's classic study on poverty alleviation across Indian states, which of the following insights holds true?

- A. Regime and its commitment to poverty alleviation matters most in the success or failure of poverty alleviation
- B. Ideology matters most in poverty alleviation
- C. Party matters most in poverty alleviation
- D. Leaders matter most in poverty alleviation

52. Match the following sets correctly

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---|
| I. | New Public Management | 1. Focused on organization's future direction |
| II. | Strategic Planning | 2. Monetarily measuring social benefits and costs of a proposed project |
| III. | Policy Analysis | 3. Inspired by neoliberalism |
| IV. | Cost-benefit Analysis | 4. Concerned with policy analysis for novel solutions |

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

53. According to Frederick Taylor's scientific management theory, efficiency in organizations can be improved by

- A. Delegating authority to lower levels
- B. Empowering employees through participation
- C. Standardizing work methods based on scientific analysis
- D. Reducing hierarchical levels in the organization

54. Which of the following is the correct list of Sri Aurobindo's writings?

- A. Essays on the Gita, The Secret of the Veda, The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, Savitri
- B. Savitri, The Soul of India, Vedas Revisited, Essays on the Gita, The Life Divine
- C. The Synthesis of Yoga, The Mahabharata Today, Vedic Studies, Worshipping Kali
- D. Yoga Sadhana, Towards New India, The Harmony of Virtue, My Mission

55. Political socialization is about

- I. How people acquire their political attitudes and beliefs
- II. Political learning at different stages of life
- III. Political knowledge passed on generationally
- IV. Knowledge about local political conditions

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

56. What is constitutional morality?

- A. Enforcing certain form of morality
- B. Values derived from popular morality
- C. Morality derived from constitutional values
- D. Invoking public hostility towards a community

57. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| I. | Morris Jones | 1. | Command Polity and Demand Polity |
| II. | Rajni Kothari | 2. | Institutions/Party System |
| III. | Rudolph and Rudolph | 3. | Congress System |
| IV. | Atul Kohli | 4. | Passive Revolution |
| | | 5. | Crisis of governability |

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|----|---|----|-----|----|
| A. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| B. | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| C. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| D. | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 |

58. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A. Periodic
- B. Conditional
- C. Individual
- D. Cash-payment

59. 'Structure of the system and its relative distribution of power' are the core areas of analysis in

- A. Classical Realism
- B. Neo-Realism
- C. Liberalism
- D. Neo-Liberalism

60. Consider the following insights on 'agrarian distress' in India in recent times:

1. The absence of legal guarantee for Minimum Support Price of agricultural crops accentuated the farmers' plight
2. Increase in the price of agricultural tools, fertilizers and pesticides have increased debt liability of farmers
3. Deregulation of market and increase in agricultural production cost have exposed marginal and medium farmers to indebtedness
4. Agrarian distress is deepened as many successful farmers who enter politics abandon agriculture

In light of the above, which of the following captures the insights most accurately?

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

61. Isaiah Berlin's positive liberty and negative liberty is a distinction between

- A. Freedom as self-determination and freedom as absence of interference
- B. Constructive freedom and freedom leading to anarchy
- C. Freedom as rights and freedom as resistance
- D. Posited freedom and natural freedom

62. The development of specialized areas of policy leads to

- I. The rise of active citizen participation and deliberation
- II. Higher recruitment of public personnel in management institutions
- III. Dominance of expert knowledge over grassroots experiential knowledge
- IV. The demise of local knowledge and contextual experience

Which of the above statements are true?

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

63. Match the following

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| I. Comparison Between Women and Men | a. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani |
| II. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman | b. Carole Pateman |
| III. The Sexual Contract | c. Tarabai Shinde |
| IV. The Scattered Leaves of My Life | d. Mary Wollstonecraft |

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

64. Where was the 1945 United Nations Conference on International Organization that facilitated the drafting and signing of the UN Charter held?

- A. New York
- B. Vienna
- C. Geneva
- D. San Francisco

65. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| I. Realism | a. Class Struggle |
| II. Liberalism | b. Intersectionality |
| III. Post-modernism | c. Economic Interdependence |
| IV. Marxism | d. Power Politics |

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

66. Starting from the earliest to the most recent, arrange the following in chronological order

- I. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- II. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)
- III. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- IV. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

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

67. Consider the following statements:

- I. Public policy is a statement of goals and action by any institution regarding an issue of public importance
- II. Policy follows a defined course of action viz. formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- III. The scope of public policy is determined by the kind of role that the State adopts for itself in a society
- IV. Redistributive policies are concerned with the rearrangement of policies which are concerned with bringing about basic social and economic changes

Which of the following is correct?

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

68. Consider the following conditions for the successful working of democratic decentralization in India:

1. Local bodies must be endowed with adequate powers
2. Local bodies must be endowed with adequate resources
3. Local bodies must provide adequate accountability mechanism to make the bureaucrats accountable to the elected representatives and the elected representative accountable to the people

Which of the above conditions hold true?

- A. 1, 2, 3 are correct
- B. 1 and 2 are correct and 3 is false
- C. Only 2 and 3 are correct
- D. Only 1 and 3 are correct

69. Place the following conferences chronologically

- I. San Francisco Conference
- II. Asian Relations Conference
- III. Bandung Conference
- IV. Berlin Conference

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

70. Match the following theoretical schools with the examples of international relations research that they are most likely to focus on

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| I. Realism | a. History of Wars in Czarist Russia |
| II. Constructivism | b. Development and Inequalities in the Caribbean Islands |
| III. Marxism | c. Rape and Sexual Violence in the Rwanda civil war |
| IV. Feminism | d. Emergence of nationalism in Western Europe |

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

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2024
Ph.D. Admissions – January 2025 session
Revised Final key (after challenges)

Course : Ph.D. Subject : Political Science

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

Note/Remarks : The correct option for Q. No. 34 is 'D'

Signature
School/Department/Centre