

Entrance Examinations, February 2013
Ph.D. Political Science

Maximum Marks : 75

Time : 2 Hours

Hall Ticket No.

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General Instructions :

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 of the question paper 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 answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. Part-B and Part-C consists of descriptive type questions for 25 marks and to be answered in a separate answer book provided.
5. **There is negative marking for a wrong answer in Part-A only. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 mark.**
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 marks.

1. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of 'muddling through'?
 - A) the decision proceeds through a succession of incremental changes
 - B) it involves mutual adjustment and negotiation to reduce political tension
 - C) it involves trial and error method
 - D) it is a search for the best way to achieve the policy goals once and for all

2. Simon's bounded rationality is based on the assumption that the decision-maker
 - A) has knowledge about all possible alternative choices
 - B) aware of all consequences of a policy
 - C) has the capacity to order all possible consequences
 - D) looks for a course of action that is satisfactory or good enough

3. The features of strategic planning include:
 - i analysis of agency strength and weaknesses
 - ii identification of stakeholders
 - iii seeking maximum returns on investment
 - iv placing high value on technological, human and information resources

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) i and ii
 - B) i, ii, and iii
 - C) i, iii, and iv
 - D) All the four
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4. The ability to structure policy debate by controlling which issues are discussed or establishing a priority among them is known in policy studies as:
 - A) policy initiation
 - B) agenda setting
 - C) problem structuring
 - D) policy monitoring

5. The problem of 'government overload' refers to a situation in which:
- A) popular and interest group demands outstrip the capacity of government to respond
 - B) governments are not interested in converting the inputs into policy outputs
 - C) politicians and bureaucrats exercise excessive control and direction on public policies
 - D) military-industrial elite act as the main force in shaping the government policies
6. The demands made on the political system by individuals and groups for action or inaction about some problem are known in policy analysis as:
- A) Problem structuring
 - B) Agenda setting
 - C) Policy inputs
 - D) Feedback
7. The Finance Commission has the responsibility to
- A) distribute the net proceeds of taxes between Centre and the States
 - B) determine the sources of the revenue and heads of expenditure for the Union government
 - C) distribute the net proceeds of taxes between the Centre, States and the Local Bodies
 - D) determine the domestic tax rates and import duties
8. Who is the author of *Governing the Commons: the evolution of institutions for collective action*?
- A) Herbert Simon
 - B) Elinor Ostrom
 - C) Amartya Sen
 - D) Robert Putnam
9. Which of the following flagship programmes of the Government of India has social audit as inbuilt institutionalized mechanism?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
 - B) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 - C) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
 - D) Indira Awas Yojana
10. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) emphasizes
- A) Monetary donations and aid to nonprofit organizations and communities
 - B) Monetary donations to political parties
 - C) Commercial sponsorship of events

- D) Establishing industries and businesses in rural areas
11. Parliamentary form of government is known for its
- A) despotic tendencies of the executive
 - B) frequent disputes between the legislature and executive
 - C) adaptability to changing requirements
 - D) despotic tendencies of legislative
12. Who has the power to remove judges of the High Court before the expiry of their term of office in India?
- A) The Parliament
 - B) The Chief Minister on the recommendation of the concern State Legislature
 - C) The President on the recommendation of the Parliament
 - D) The Governor on the recommendation of the state Assembly
13. What are the additions made to the Directive Principles of State Policy through 42nd Amendment?
- A) Free legal aid to the poor
 - B) Matters relating to the Elections
 - C) Maximizing of inequality in income and the status
 - D) Non-participation of workers in the management of industry
14. How long can the Vice-President of India act as the President when the office of the President falls vacant?
- A) three years
 - B) five years
 - C) six months
 - D) six years

15. India borrowed the idea of Concurrent List from the Constitution of

- A) USA
- B) Italy
- C) Australia
- D) France

16. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A) legal equality is imperfect without economic equality
- B) legal equality is possible only if there is natural equality
- C) legal equality is nothing but a mere extension of natural equality
- D) legal equality is not possible without social equality

17. In the Indian judicial system

- 1) judiciary is not part of the state
- 2) pattern of subordinate courts is not uniform
- 3) Munsiff's Courts have civil and criminal jurisdiction
- 4) pattern of subordinate courts in metropolitan areas is the same as that in districts

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- A) 2 and 3
- B) 1 and 3
- C) 1 and 4
- D) 3 and 4

18. Who advocated Partyless democracy in India first?

- A) Jayaprakash Narayan
- B) M.N. Roy

C) Vinoba Bhave

D) M. K. Gandhi

19. 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with

A) Election Process

B) Election Commission

C) Anti-defection

D) none of the above

20. The Indian Constitution draws its authority from

A) the Constituent Assembly

B) the Indian Independence Act, 1947

C) the Parliament of India

D) the President

21. One of the following is NOT a feature of the Realist tradition

A) state authority

B) balance of power

C) primacy of national interest

D) nobility of human nature

22. Functionalist approach advocates

A) cultural unity

B) economic interdependence

C) collective security

D) social cohesion

23. The idea of global civil society is associated with

A) Francis Fukuyama

B) Kofi Annan

C) Mary Kaldor

D) Woodrow Wilson

24. The Gramscian concept of hegemony refers to
- A) coercion
 - B) dominance
 - C) coercion and consent
 - D) legitimacy
25. One of the following is associated with Social Constructivism
- A) Robert Gilpin
 - B) E.H. Carr
 - C) Alexander Wendt
 - D) Stephen Gill
26. Which among the following is NOT an existing international boundary line?
- A) 38th Parallel
 - B) Durand Line
 - C) Radcliff Line
 - D) 17th Parallel
27. 'Copenhagen Summit' is related to
- A) human Rights Violations
 - B) international Refugee Problems
 - C) climate change
 - D) elimination of Nuclear Weapons
28. Which of the following African country was partitioned into two sovereign states in 2011?
- A) Sudan
 - B) Somalia
 - C) Libya
 - D) Ethiopia
29. 'Golden Triangle' is associated with
- A) illegal arms trade
 - B) drugs trade
 - C) human trafficking
 - D) sea piracy
30. Aksai Chin refers to disputed territory between
- A) India and Bangladesh
 - B) India and Nepal
 - C) India and China
 - D) India and Bhutan

31. The term 'social capital' refers to
- A) water tanks and temples
 - B) networks of reciprocity and trust
 - C) economic resources owned by social groups
 - D) intellectual assets
32. The notion of the relative autonomy of the state was propounded by
- A) Ralph Miliband
 - B) Jurgen Habermas
 - C) Nicos Poulantzas
 - D) V. I. Lenin
33. The phrase 'dialectic of enlightenment' is associated with the work of
- A) Adorno and Horkheimer
 - B) Karl Marx
 - C) Herbert Marcuse
 - D) Eric Fromm
34. John Rawls' idea of 'original position' refers to
- A) what we are at birth
 - B) a historical condition
 - C) an imagined state of equality
 - D) natural conditions

35. The idea of 'politics of presence' is associated with

- A) Anne Philips
- B) Susan Okin
- C) Simone de Beauvoir
- D) John Stuart Mill

36. The notion of 'complex equality' was advocated by

- A) Michael Walzer
- B) Michael Sandel
- C) John Rawls
- D) Robert Nozick

37. "What would north-south or east-west mean without man? ...they would not exist without man and without the development of civilization. Obviously east and west are ...historical constructions, since outside real history every point on earth is east and west at the same time." (Gramsci)

What Gramsci is saying here is that

- A) geographical terms are meaningless
- B) the identification of directions varies with levels of civilization
- C) the discipline of history is more important than the discipline of geography
- D) the identification of directions is a matter of convention

38. According to Socrates, justice, as a curative practice, is comparable to

- A) gymnastics
- B) medicine
- C) music
- D) drinking

39. According to Karl Marx the distinction unique to capitalism is
- A) the propertied class and propertyless class
 - B) rich and poor
 - C) production of useful objects and production of items of luxury
 - D) use value and exchange value
40. One of the following is NOT a theorist of Sovereignty
- A) H.J. Laski
 - B) Jean Bodin
 - C) Otto von Gierke
 - D) Joan Bondurant
41. 'Circulation of elites' for Pareto meant
- A) the replacement of a spent elite by a new one
 - B) elites encircling a government for efficient decision making
 - C) the movement of elites between Parliament and Judiciary
 - D) the re-employment of a spent elite in welfare work
42. To win in a first-past-the-post electoral system, a candidate needs
- A) an absolute majority of votes polled
 - B) an aggregation of votes polled
 - C) a favourable agreement between registered voters
 - D) a simple majority of votes polled
43. Maurice Duverger's name is connected to
- A) theory of justice
 - B) constitution and constitutional morality
 - C) political parties and electoral systems
 - D) democratic centralism

44. Political modernisation does not include

- A) specialisation of roles
- B) diminished popular participation in political system
- C) separation of occupational roles from kinship roles
- D) legal equality of all citizens

45. Interest aggregation in political systems has to do with

- A) combining political demands of individuals and groups into policy programmes
- B) forming state institutions for executive functions
- C) presidential elections in democracies
- D) judicial review of parliamentary laws and ordinances

46. In the United States, residual powers are with

- A) the Supreme Court
- B) the States
- C) the Senate
- D) none of the above

47. For Gabriel Almond and James Coleman, 'outputs' of a political system include

- A) Rule making, political communication, political socialisation
- B) Political socialisation, interest articulation, interest aggregation
- C) Rule application, rule adjudication
- D) Rule making, rule application, rule adjudication

48. Which of the following countries has a collective Presidency?

- A) Switzerland
- B) UK
- C) France
- D) Germany

49. 'Three waves of democratisation' is a usage associated with

- A) Gabriel Almond
- B) Samuel Huntington
- C) David Easton
- D) Amartya Sen

50. A 'catch-all party' directs its appeal at

- A) all ministers in the government
- B) the dominant group in society
- C) all social classes
- D) all winners in class struggles abroad

Part B**Instructions**

Each question carries **12.5 marks** only.

Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following in two or three pages in the booklet provided.

1. What is political socialisation? Explain the ways in which it plays a role in political stability.
2. What is the Difference Principle in Rawls's Theory of Justice? What is the Rational Choice justification of this principle given by Rawls ?
3. Based on the Indian experience would you say that democracy is always the rule by majority? What dangers of the majority principle have been observed in the post-independence period?
4. State the main features of the Direct Benefits (cash) Transfer programme introduced recently by the Government of India. How do you locate this programme in the ongoing controversy on the role of the state in the welfare and development of the developing nations?
5. Evaluate the contribution of dependency theories to understanding development issues in international politics.

Part – C

Instructions

Part-C has 12.5 marks only. Each question carries 12.5 marks.

Write answer on any *ONE* of the following in two or three pages in the booklet provided.

Q.1 What is interview method? What are the types of interviewing? What are the issues involved in planning and conducting interviews?

Q.2 The table below gives figures on voter turnout in 2009 general elections to the Lok Sabha and adult literacy rate (ALR) in 2011 for major states of India. Find out whether the two variables, voter turnout in an election and the literacy rate states, are correlated. Comment on the direction and strength of the calculated correlation coefficient.

State	Voter turnout %	Literacy rate
Andhra Pradesh	72	68
Assam	69	74
Bihar	45	64
Gujarat	48	80
Haryana	67	77
Karnataka	59	76
Kerala	73	94
Madhya Pradesh	51	71
Maharashtra	50	80
Orissa	65	66
Punjab	69	77
Rajasthan	48	67
Tamil Nadu	73	81
Uttar Pradesh	47	72
West Bengal	79	78