

Entrance Examination, June 2017
PhD Political Science

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

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 two parts—Part A and Part B. Part A consists of 40 objective type questions of one mark each for a total of 40 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 consists of Section I and Section II which contain descriptive type questions for 40 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 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**Answer all questions.****40 Marks**

1. One of the following is TRUE about the Supreme Court of India.
 - A. It can render binding advice to constitutional bodies like the President, Governor, etc.
 - B. It has an original jurisdiction whereby it decides disputes between the Union and States of India
 - C. The President can always override the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court.
 - D. The Supreme Court has the right to question and review the legislative wisdom of the Parliament.

2. Consider the following statements:
 - (i) The writ to prohibition demands activity on the part of public officials to perform their public duties as mandated by law
 - (ii) The writ to mandamus demands inactivity on the part of public officials to perform their public duties as mandated by law
 - (iii) The writ to certiorari allows the higher court to quash an order passed by an inferior court outside its jurisdiction
 - (iv) The writ to quo warranto asks a public official under which authority h/she assumes the public office.

In the light of the above statements, which of the following is the correct option?

 - A. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are false
 - B. Only (iv) is true
 - C. Only (iii) is true
 - D. Only (iii) and (iv) are true

3. Which of the following best explains the nature of 'judicial activism' in India?
 - A. The Supreme Court and High Courts increasingly intervene in legislative and executive domains
 - B. 'Judicial activism' is mostly triggered by public interest litigation
 - C. The Judiciary actively delivers judgements and clears backlog of cases pending before the Supreme Court and High Court
 - D. Only A and B are true.

4. Read the following statements on the Electoral College for the election of the President and identify the correct statements.

- (i) The Electoral College consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament.
- (ii) The Electoral College consists of the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states.
- (iii) The electoral college consists of the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.
- (iv) The electoral college consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament.

Select the correct answer from the following options:

- A. Only (i) and (ii) are true
- B. Only (ii) and (iv) are true
- C. Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are true
- D. Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are true

5. Which of the following terms best describes the features in the Indian Constitution that provide for unequal arrangements and special treatment for some units within the Indian Union.

- A. Cooperative Federalism
- B. Asymmetric Federalism
- C. Unequal Federalism
- D. Cosmetic Federalism

6. Read the following statements and identify whether they are correct or incorrect.

Statement A: A bill passed by the State Legislature can be reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President.

Statement B: There is no time limit fixed within which the President should take a decision.

Select the correct answer from the following options:

- A. A is true; B is false
- B. A is false; B is true
- C. A and B are true
- D. A and B are false

7. Which of the following best captures the meaning of India's 'silent revolution'?
- A. It signifies India's significant breakthrough in software technology
 - B. It signifies the domination of the upper castes in electoral politics
 - C. It signifies the mobilization and large participation of lower castes in electoral politics
 - D. It signifies the silent cooperation between the upper and low castes in monopolizing power
8. Which of the following parties brings the idea of humiliation to the centre of political discourse?
- A. Rashtriya Janata Dal
 - B. Biju Janata Dal
 - C. Bahujan Samaj Party
 - D. Republican Party of India
9. Who said the following: "The bond of love is one which men, wretched creatures that they are, break when it is to their advantage to do so; but fear is always effective."
- A. Augustine
 - B. Nietzsche
 - C. Machiavelli
 - D. Cesare Borgia
10. Innatism or the doctrine of innate ideas was sought to be refuted by
- A. Plato
 - B. Aquinas
 - C. Engels
 - D. Locke
11. To be a conservative is NOT to prefer
- A. the convenient to the perfect
 - B. the familiar to the unknown
 - C. the limited to the unbounded
 - D. general improvement to specific innovations

12. One of the following wrote *Democracy in America*.
- A. Michael Sandel
 - B. Abraham Lincoln
 - C. John Dewey
 - D. Alexis de Tocqueville
13. "Have courage to use your understanding!" This was declared to be the motto of enlightenment by
- A. Pascal in *Pensées*
 - B. Adorno and Horkheimer in *Dialectic of Enlightenment*
 - C. Kant in *What is Enlightenment?*
 - D. Paul Connerton in *The Tragedy of Enlightenment*
14. 'Speciesism' means the belief that
- A. the human species is superior to others
 - B. all species are equal
 - C. competition ensures the survival of the best species
 - D. individuals must sacrifice for the sake of their species
15. *Priestcraft Exposed* was written by
- A. B.R. Ambedkar
 - B. D.D. Kosambi
 - C. Periyar
 - D. Jotirao Phule
16. One of the two theorems/principles of justice proposed by Rawls must have a lexical priority over the other.
- A. Second over first
 - B. First over second
 - C. Both first and second
 - D. Neither first nor second
17. The Truman Doctrine first addressed the need to contain Communism in
- A. Italy
 - B. Greece
 - C. Spain
 - D. France

18. The Balfour Declaration relates to
- A. The creation of a Jewish state in Palestine
 - B. The end of the conflict in Northern Ireland
 - C. The principle of self-determination in the League of Nations
 - D. The end of slavery in the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885
19. The Mandate system was put in place by the
- A. United Nations
 - B. World Trade Organization
 - C. League of Nations
 - D. International Court of Justice
20. The following theoretical approach discusses ideas of consent and hegemony in International Relations
- A. Feminism
 - B. Realism
 - C. Constructivism
 - D. Gramscian theories
21. 'Security Dilemma' is associated with
- A. Realism
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Dependency Theory
 - D. Human Security Approach
22. Neo-Functionalism emphasizes
- A. Bilateral Trade
 - B. Regional Integration
 - C. Security Strategy
 - D. Bilateral Diplomacy
23. The Statement 'Anarchy is what states make of it' is associated with
- A. Realism
 - B. Liberal Institutionalism
 - C. Constructivism
 - D. Pluralism

24. Which among the following is not part of 'Morgenthau's Six Principles
- A. Abstract moral principles cannot be applied to politics
 - B. National interest is defined in terms of national power
 - C. Politics is governed by objective laws which have roots in human nature
 - D. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants
25. In which of the following two countries has religion had an important impact on politics over the last fifty years?
- A. China and the United Kingdom
 - B. Brazil and Vietnam
 - C. Kenya and Peru
 - D. Spain and Turkey
26. "The more well-to-do a nation, the greater the chances that it will sustain democracy" (Seymour Lipset - *Political Man*). Which of the following countries could be cited in support of this proposition?
- A. China
 - B. Nigeria
 - C. United Kingdom
 - D. Vietnam
27. What term describes a set of attitudes and practices that shapes people's political behavior?
- A. Governing party
 - B. Political party
 - C. Social culture
 - D. Political culture
28. Which of the following established the concept of sovereignty in international law and is considered the birth of the modern nation-state system?
- A. The Magna Carta
 - B. The Treaty of Westphalia
 - C. The Treaty of Paris
 - D. The Treaty of Ghent

29. Which party in India has advocated the coming together of all Left parties?
- A. CPI
 - B. CPI (M)
 - C. NCP
 - D. INC
30. The feature of making the government responsible (forcing the government to resign) is not associated with
- A. House of Representatives in the USA
 - B. House of Commons in the UK
 - C. Lok Sabha in India
 - D. House of Representatives in Japanese Parliament
31. The Constitution of the USA and the Federalist Papers were inspired by
- A. The French Revolution
 - B. The Russian Revolution
 - C. John Stuart Mill's book on Liberty
 - D. Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers
32. "A system is a whole which is compounded of many parts - an ensemble of attitudes" Who said this?
- A. Collin Cherry
 - B. Kaplan
 - C. Mill
 - D. None of these
33. Which one of the following is a device for controlling of the public office staff?
- A. Biometric
 - B. Aadhaar
 - C. E-filing
 - D. Salary slip

34. Who stated that public policy is whatever governments choose to do or not do?
- A. Yehezkel Dror
 - B. D.A low
 - C. James Anderson
 - D. Thomas R. Dye
35. A Public Corporation is
- A. Wholly owned by the state
 - B. Established under PPP
 - C. Established by a Trust
 - D. Established by people of a region
36. Who selects the Social Audit Committee at Village level under MGNREGA
- A. B.D.O
 - B. D.D.O
 - C. Grama Sabha
 - D. Programme Coordinator
37. Which one of the following is declared as 'Decade for Eradication of Poverty?'
- A. 1997-2006
 - B. 1980-1989
 - C. 1995-2004
 - D. 1994-2004
38. Which one of the following is not a 'sustainable development goal?'
- A. End of Poverty
 - B. Zero hunger
 - C. Gender Equality
 - D. Decentralized governance
39. Focus group discussion is a
- A. Quantitative technique
 - B. Qualitative technique
 - C. Both of them
 - D. None of the above

40. Who is the Editor of a recent book 'Social Policy' (Essays from Economic and Political Weekly)?

- A. Ramachandra Guha
- B. Nikhil Srivastav
- C. Jean Dreze
- D. Joel Lee

Part B
Section 1

Answer any one question from the following.

20 Marks

1. The United Nations Human Development Report 2015 showed life expectancies by Country.

For select countries in Western Europe, the values reported were as follows:
Norway: 81.7; Switzerland: 83.1; Germany: 81.1; Denmark: 80.4; Netherlands: 81.7; Ireland: 81.1; United Kingdom: 80.8; France: 82.4; Belgium: 81.0; Finland: 81.0; Italy: 83.3; Spain: 82.8; Greece: 81.1; Portugal: 81.2

For select African countries, the values reported were Botswana: 64.5; South Africa: 57.7; Congo: 62.9; Ghana: 61.5; Zambia: 60.8; Kenya: 62.2; Angola: 52.7; Nigeria: 53.1; Zimbabwe: 59.2; Madagascar: 65.5; Rwanda: 64.7; Senegal: 66.9; Uganda: 59.2; Sudan: 63.7; Malawi: 63.9; Mali: 58.5

- a. Find the standard deviation for each group.
 - b. Which of these groups of life expectancies has the larger standard deviation? Why?
2. Why is it said that research is incremental in nature? What advantage is this to both future and past researchers? Illustrate your answer with an example of how knowledge about a certain topic can lead to new questions about that, or a related, topic.

Section 2

Answer any one question from the following.

20 Marks

1. Critically examine the factors that led to the emergence of the BJP to power with an absolute majority in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections.
2. What are the revisions made by John Rawls to the central ideas of *A Theory of Justice*?
3. Summarize the salient features of Liberal Internationalism and assess its relevance to understanding the contemporary world.
4. Examine nationalism as an ideology and explore its various forms.
5. Discuss the various initiatives taken to promote good governance in India and the challenges in their implementation.