

Entrance Examination – 2020
Ph.D. (Political Science)

Y-85

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 70

Hall Ticket No.

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General Instructions:

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket number in the space provided above.
2. This question paper consists of 70 objective type questions carrying 70 marks. Questions in Part A relate to Research Methodology and questions in Part B relate to different areas of Political Science.
3. There will be negative marking of 0.33 mark for every wrong answer of 1 mark question.
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 the booklet.

Part A

1. Which of the following are continuous variables?

- I. Age
- II. Number of children (measured for each family)
- III. Height
- IV. Time taken to read a book

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

2. Which of the following are categorical variables?

- I. Marriage status
- II. Monthly income
- III. Number of siblings
- IV. Religion

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

3. A case for which the value of the variable is extremely high or extremely low relative to the rest of the values for that variable is called

- A. Median
- B. Mode
- C. Dispersion
- D. Outlier

4. Which type of analysis tries to establish the direction and strength of influence between variables?

- A. Univariate
- B. Bivariate
- C. Explanatory
- D. Inferential

5. Methodological Individualism denotes

- A. That social phenomena must be evaluated in terms of individual preferences
- B. That social phenomena must be studied in terms of individual actions and properties
- C. That social phenomena must be studied in terms of the individuality of each event
- D. That social phenomena must be seen through individual thought structures

6. Which of the following is the most adequate definition of a fallacy?

- I. A general opinion which is however wrong
- II. An argument proceeding from false premises
- III. A seemingly correct argument that proves on examination to be incorrect
- IV. An argument which uses metaphoric language to convince the people

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

7. Calculate the median of the following numbers: 22, 29, 34, 37, 43, 45, 48, 53, 53, 66

- A. 43
- B. 44
- C. 45
- D. 53

8. Sampling error decreases with:

- A. Process of randomisation
- B. Increase in sample size
- C. The choice of a sampling technique
- D. Decrease in sample size

9. A researcher has conducted a social survey on the relationship between levels of education of citizens in a country and the support for democratic political institutions. Based on the data, the researcher got a correlation coefficient of +0.8. How would you interpret the value to understand the relationship between the two variables?

- A. A weak positive relation
- B. A moderate positive relation
- C. Perfect positive correlation
- D. A strong positive relation

10. In a normally distributed population, what percent of data falls within 1 standard deviation of the mean?

- A. 68
- B. 75
- C. 95
- D. 99.7

11. The Chi-square statistic is commonly used to test

- A. Relation between continuous variables
- B. Relation between categorical variables
- C. Difference between means
- D. Significance of correlation coefficient

12. You run into one of the students from a class with high average score in Mathematics and you think that he must be very good in Maths. But just because he comes from the class with high average score in Maths does not mean that he must be himself a high-scorer in Maths. What is this error in reasoning called?

- A. The fallacy of faulty analogy
- B. The fallacy of the slippery slope
- C. Exceptional fallacy
- D. Ecological fallacy

13. Classify the following instances of disagreement into I. Factual disagreements, II. Normative disagreements, and III. Verbal disagreements:

1. John says, "Our friend Matt finally got rid of his old car and bought himself a new one." Bob says, "No, he did not buy a new car, he bought his roommate's two-year-old car."
2. John says, "There are less than eight million unemployed in the country at present according to the statistics of the Labour Department." Bob says, "No, we can't be sure, because the Labour Department's statistics have not been updated in the last ten months."
3. John says, "Films depicting so much violence should not be passed by the Censor Board." Bob says, "You can't ban a film; if you think its content is harmful to children, then restrict it to adult viewers."

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

14. "A sufficient condition for the occurrence of an event is a circumstance in whose presence the event must occur." Taking this definition of cause as a sufficient condition, identify from the following the cases where the cause is a sufficient condition:

- I. Unemployment leading to social unrest
- II. Anti-incumbency leading to the party in power being voted out
- III. Heart failure leading to death
- IV. A rubber ring expands when heated and regains its shape when it cools down
- V. The presence of the Corona virus in the body leading to acute case of COVID
- VI. Putting money in the hands of the poor leading to an increased demand for wage-goods

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

15. "If two cases are identical in all respects except one factor, then that factor is causally responsible for the occurrence of a phenomenon in one case and its non-occurrence in the other case." Using this description of the Method of Difference, state which of the following examples it is applicable to:

- I. Levels of radiation resulting from the atom bomb varied with the distance from the site of explosion and the incidence of leukaemia was higher among those who lived closer to the site of explosion.
- II. Of all the students who ate breakfast at the Mess, only those who ate fruits fell sick.
- III. Research has shown that all those who inherit a specific defective gene are likely to have Alzheimer's disease.
- IV. Of the two cities, alike in relevant respects, the one with vibrant civic life did not experience any communal violence.

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

16. Research design in which the researcher manipulates independent variables, randomly assigns subjects to different treatment levels, and observes the outcomes is called

- A. Cross-sectional
- B. Experimental
- C. Observational
- D. Natural

17. Which of the following variables was used by Atul Kohli to comparatively study the impact of public policy on poverty alleviation in Indian states of West Bengal, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh in the 1980s?

- A. Leadership
- B. Party Structure
- C. Regime Types
- D. Ideology

18. Which of the following methods is used in a snowball sampling?

- A. Participants are selected by going through multiple stages of random sampling
- B. Participants in the target population identify others from their acquaintances for inclusion in the sample
- C. Participants are chosen for their unique characteristics, experiences, or expertise
- D. Participants are selected on the basis of their availability and convenience of the researcher

19. Which of the following correctly spells out the term 'false exceptionalism' in subnational comparative research?

- A. To falsely flag a distinctive subnational case as sui generis and consider it as incomparable
- B. To falsely identify similar distinctive markers and use them as proxies to compare
- C. To falsely use exceptional research methods which do not have any parallel
- D. To falsely use certain exceptional variables in a subnational unit as explanatory variables to compare

20. Which of the following are universally accepted as standard proxies to understand social development if one were to make cross-national research?

- A. Subnationalism and Identities
- B. Poverty and Health
- C. Health and Education
- D. Health and Economic Development

21. Prediction in Comparative Politics tends to be made in
- A. Probabilistic terms
 - B. Categorical terms
 - C. Institutional terms
 - D. Prescriptive terms
22. In comparative research, there is a natural bias to select cases which the researcher
- A. Knows the least
 - B. Wants to develop
 - C. Wants to connect with
 - D. Knows the best
23. Issues of race and gender in Feminist International Relations literature are analysed through
- A. Intersectionality approach
 - B. Class analysis
 - C. Rational Actor Model
 - D. Belief System Model

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow each of the passages.

Passage 1:

Indian citizens recently clothed themselves in collective readings of the Preamble to the Constitution of India. Like a mantra, the recitation of 85 words suddenly acquired power. Even with its more controversial amendments in 1973, the Preamble to the Indian Constitution is one of the pithiest. It is worth reading Preambles to other constitutions collected in the Oxford Constitutions of the World to recognise the clarity and radicalness of what India was attempting. For those who want to convert India into a civilisational state, just contrast the Preamble to India's Constitution with that of the Chinese constitution, and you will be cured of delusions. The Indian Preamble is spare and elegant because it is, somewhat unusually for preambles, not burdened with God, history or identity. Its pulsating heart and unredeemed promise is liberty, equality, fraternity and justice. This is not because God and history are not important. But it is because our Constitution liberates us to imagine them in whichever way we choose.

But the reading of the Preamble was not just a statement of citizens' rights. It was also, in some ways, about a practice of reading. In the 70th year of our Republic, in the 150th year of Gandhi's birth anniversary, 2020 should be the year to read the entire range of the political thinking that made India: from Mahatma Gandhi to BR Ambedkar, from Sri Aurobindo to Periyar, from KM Munshi to Sarojini Naidu, and so many others who constituted that extraordinary public sphere that shaped the backdrop to modern India. If nothing else, they will be an antidote to an authoritarian culture whose most corrosive achievement is to make us superficial, enraged and cynical all at once.

But one of the tragedies of our age is that even practices of reading have devolved into simple declarations of partisanship or group identity. Whose side will a book take? Which quotation from which figure can be deployed as a bludgeon against opponents? Reading of political thought is no longer the refuge from the weaponization of words, a place for hard-won understanding. It has also become a wilful act of simplification, dripping with the lazy condescension of posterity. The men and women who shaped our republic were trying to imagine their way through an uncertain and complex world. They were fighting on many fronts. Some are often right on the principles, but mistaken in particular historical judgments they make. Some measure particular men and situations with insight, only to flounder on the principles at stake. Some, like Ambedkar, have the crystal clarity that comes not only from brilliance, but also from political marginality: he does not have to take anyone's side. Some are doing the hard work of reconciling their principles with a recalcitrant world, and with others whom they want to carry along, even in the face of disagreement. Such a vibrant and divergent canon of political thought is meant to be something you think with, not something you deploy as convenient. But this canon, which was meant to liberate us, has now become a warring minefield.

[Source: Pratap Bhanu Mehta, 'The charter of liberation', *Indian Express*, 29 December 2019]

24. Which of the following was one of the most daunting challenges to the 'founding fathers' of our republic?

- A. To inculcate certain practices of reading
- B. Lack of political vision
- C. To overcome major disagreements
- D. To imagine alternate ways of moving in an uncertain and complex world

25. What facilitates B.R. Ambedkar to have clear and non-partisan standpoints?

- A. His academic brilliance
- B. His political marginality
- C. A combination of his academic brilliance and political marginality
- D. The fact that he had to navigate through a minefield of warring ideas and principles

26. What, according to the author, is so wrong about our practices of reading?
- A. Reading continues to be an exercise to merely improve one's understanding
 - B. Reading has become a part of the war of words
 - C. Reading continues to be an antidote to declarations of group identity
 - D. Reading prevents simplification of ideas
27. What are the adverse consequences of an authoritarian culture?
- A. It violates liberty, equality, fraternity and justice
 - B. It privileges God and history
 - C. It privileges the public sphere
 - D. It transforms us into superficial, enraged and cynical subjects

Passage 2:

The year 1985 should have been a good one to be born in Europe. Elisa Zugno, now a 35-year-old copywriter who lives in Milan, was able to benefit from the tailwinds of the 1990s and early 2000s. Economies ticked along and higher education opened up. Various forms of discrimination were outlawed. History had ended. Life was good.

Then in 2008, just as Ms Zugno was graduating from university, history juddered into action again with the financial crisis. The first few years of her career were familiar to any well-educated millennial in southern Europe. Rather than a share of the spoils given to globalisation's supposed winners—degree-toting multilinguists—Ms Zugno and her ilk were greeted with a mix of unpaid internships and low-paid work.

Instead of a recovery, the financial crisis morphed into the euro-zone crisis, with renewed pain for Europe's youngsters. Unemployment shot up. Four out of every ten young Italians did not have a job in the middle of the last decade, while half of young workers in Spain were in the same boat. A few years on, after belatedly finding its feet, Ms Zugno's generation now finds itself pushed to the floor once more, with the second major economic crisis of their short adult lives surrounding them.

In the aftermath of the financial crisis, analysts were quick to split the world into the winners and losers of globalisation. On the one side were those furnished with education, open horizons and language skills, who were supposed to thrive in the new order. On the other were those with no such luck, stuck in careers set to be overtaken by innovation. A third category containing southern Europe's young must be added: globalisation's pyrrhic victors. These people fulfilled the requirements of the winners' club, armed with both the mindset and means—even possessing a passport from the EU, the institution that most embodies 21st-

century globalisation. Yet thanks to repeated economic shocks, they have singularly failed to reap the expected benefits.

But the anger built up during the previous crisis has not receded. About two-thirds of Spaniards declare themselves dissatisfied with democracy in their country. This provides fertile ground for populist parties. In Spain, the result has been straightforward. New parties such as Vox on the right and Podemos on the radical left have flourished, with younger voters in particular constituting their core support. In Italy, just under half of all voters aged between 25 and 34 opted for the Northern League, a hard-right anti-immigration party, or the Five Star Movement, a more leftist populist group, at last year's European elections. Europe's mainstream parties will find it hard to win them back. A resurgence of a left-right split on economics could help these established parties. But many voters will feel that the social contract has been so badly breached that they would rather rip it up altogether.

[Source: *The Economist*, 16 April 2020]

28. The central concern of the author of this passage is
- A. Growing dissatisfaction with democracy among young people of Europe
 - B. High rates of unemployment and low wages for highly educated people in the euro-zone
 - C. Eliza Zugno's problem of not finding suitable and stable employment
 - D. Financial crisis leading to the hardship of Southern Europe's unlucky millennials
29. Whom does the author of the passage refer to as a third category of people?
- A. People who thrived under globalization due to their education and skills
 - B. Losers of globalization who were overtaken by innovation
 - C. Young Southern Europeans who failed to reap the expected results
 - D. Those possessing a passport to EU countries
30. Ms. Zugno in the passage is a
- A. Winner of globalization benefits
 - B. Degree-toting multilinguist
 - C. Loser of globalization
 - D. Supporter of the Northern League in Italy

31. Vox in Spain is akin to

- A. Northern League
- B. Five Star Movement
- C. Greens Party
- D. One of Europe's mainstream parties

Passage 3:

What value is added by the term 'secular' to liberal democracies, i.e., states that safeguard liberties of individuals and political freedoms of citizens? For some scholars, virtually nothing. Why? Because, while secularism is against discrimination only on the basis of religion, a 'liberal democracy' is against all forms of discrimination. The term 'liberal democracy' subsumes 'secularism'. Why bother with 'secularism' then?

[...]

This view is inadequate, if not wrong. The word 'secular' is important. Those who claim the sufficiency of 'liberal democracy' must think again. True, their claim has had some validity in Europe...but, in places like India, it is a virtual non-starter. Why? Let us first get a handle on Europe's specificity. Secular states did not emerge in Western Europe in the immediate aftermath of religious wars. These wars were stopped by the establishment not of a secular but a confessional state in which people were forced to embrace the religion of the king. [...] Every European society then on became religiously homogeneous.... Once other religions were eliminated or tamed, a struggle began against a politically meddling and socially oppressive church. The demand to separate church and state...was supported by those who favoured free markets, private property and personal liberties. The moment this separation was sufficiently achieved, it began to be taken for granted... In this sense, 'secularism' lost its political and social salience in these religiously homogeneous societies. The fight for a liberal state seemed sufficient. [...] Centuries later.... religion, already on the defensive, faced greater devaluation and marginalisation. No one wanted religion-grounded recognition. With this, the idea of separation of state and religion lost its normative value further. [...]

But what if Europeans had to institute a liberty-loving, equality-caring state as soon as religious wars erupted? What if there was not much of a time lag between religious wars and the growth of a serious commitment to the values of liberty, equality and fraternity? Had this been so, demands for ending ...religious persecution...and preventing religious homogenisation would have been immediate. How else a state could live up to the ideals of liberty and equality? [...] Had multiple religious identities been part of the social climate, a commitment to equality would have compelled European states to give impartial recognition to all religions. Such states would have been secular precisely in the sense in which Indians conceived it – something with which to fight not just religious fanaticism and intra-religious oppression, but also the domination of one religion by another. They would have been forced to call themselves not only liberal...but also 'secular' in a sense defended by Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar where it designates impartial public recognition to all religions.

My point then is that the greater the salience of religion and depth of diversity in society, the larger the prospect of intra and inter-religious domination, and the more pressing the need for a state – given its commitment to liberty, equality and impartial recognition – to call itself ‘secular’.

[...]

[Rajeev Bhargava, The Significance of the term ‘secular’, *The Hindu*, 19 February 2020.]

32. “The term ‘liberal democracy’ subsumes ‘secularism’” means

- A. That the term ‘liberal democracy’ neutralises ‘secularism’
- B. That the term ‘liberal democracy’ is not the opposite of ‘secularism’
- C. That the term ‘secularism’ is submerged in ‘liberal democracy’
- D. That the term ‘liberal democracy’ entails ‘secularism’

33. What are the liberal democratic values discussed in the passage?

- I. Safeguarding liberties of individuals
- II. Protecting political freedoms of citizens
- III. Acquiring private property for public purpose
- IV. Opposing discrimination in any form
- V. Free market economy and a confessional state

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

34. How does the author defend explicit commitment to secularism in India?

- A. By stressing the incidence of communal violence which followed Partition
- B. By presenting a history of Western Europe’s political development
- C. By showing that in India secularism is of greater relevance than economic development
- D. By pointing out that India has experienced greater religious violence than Europe

35. According to the author, the Indian conception of secularism enables one to fight

- I. Religious fanaticism
- II. Equality of Opportunity
- III. Oppression within any religion
- IV. Partial public recognition of only some religions
- V. Domination of one religion by another

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

Part B

36. Which of the following scholars holds that 'increasing the number of social cleavages in a country has less of an effect on party system if the electoral system is nonproportional than if it is proportional'?

- A. Giovanni Sartori
- B. Scott Morgenstern
- C. Mogens Pedersen
- D. Maurice Duverger

37. When voters choose to reward or punish an incumbent party in an election on the basis of what they have received from it, it is called

- A. Strategic Voting
- B. Transactional Voting
- C. Retrospective Voting
- D. Prospective Voting

38. Which of the following sets of countries are prototypical examples of consensus democracies?

- A. India and the UK
- B. Switzerland and Belgium
- C. Australia and Brazil
- D. Iran and Iraq

39. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I: When power is dispersed among multiple parties as in a coalition government, the ability of citizens to hold governments responsible is increased.

Statement II: In minority governments, the clarity of responsibility is reduced since citizens may not know who is keeping the government in power and, hence, who is responsible for the policies that get implemented.

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

40. An important component of political development is

- A. Coercive decision making
- B. Subjugation of varied interests
- C. Increasing democratisation
- D. Fusion of the functions of the State

41. State centric explanations argue that political activity can be best understood by beginning with

- A. The state and then working outwards toward society
- B. Institutions and then going to the state
- C. Society and then looking at formal institutions
- D. Central government and then going to local authority

42. Match the following theorists of Development with their ideas:

Theorists

- I. A.G. Frank
- II. Raul Prebisch
- III. Samir Amin
- IV. T. dos Santos

Ideas

- 1. New Dependency
- 2. Unequal Development
- 3. Inward Development
- 4. Development of Underdevelopment

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

43. Starting with the earliest, arrange the countries in the order in which women were granted the right to vote there:

- I. Switzerland
- II. India
- III. USA
- IV. Kuwait

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

44. Match the institution with its primary activity:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Primary Activity</u>
I. Gram Sabha	1. Advocacy
II. Ombudsman	2. Revenue Administration
III. Non-Governmental Organisation	3. Grievance redressal process
IV. District Collector	4. Participation of the Citizen

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

45. Arrange the following in chronological order, starting with the earliest:

- I. End of the Apartheid in South Africa
- II. Rhodes Must Fall protests
- III. Jasmine Revolution of Tunisia
- IV. Tiananmen Square Protests

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

46. Which of the following best explains 'reforms by stealth' in India?

- A. Reforms brought about by skilful manipulation of rules and procedures
- B. Pathbreaking political and economic reforms
- C. Invisible reforms in the market and economy
- D. Economic reforms insulated from political intervention

47. Consider the following statements pertaining to the formation of the state of Jharkhand:

I. The state was not created as an outcome of the statehood movement.

II. Electoral calculations and the new political opportunity structure offered by coalition politics facilitated its formation.

Which of the statements/is/are correct?

- A. Both I and II are true
- B. Only I is true
- C. While II is false, I is correct
- D. While I is false, II is true

48. Which of the following statements about the Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 are correct?

- A. It sought to address militancy in the state.
- B. It sought more autonomy and power for the Indian states.
- C. It reaffirmed Punjab's commitment to counterinsurgency.
- D. It paved the way for political alliance between Akali Dal and BJP in Punjab.

49. According to Willy McCourt, which of the following can make the government more responsive to citizens?

- A. "Bottom up" reforms
- B. "Top down" reforms
- C. Responsible citizens
- D. Responsible bureaucracy

50. The practice in which the political party winning an election rewards its campaign workers and other active supporters by appointment to government posts and with other favours is called

- A. Quota System
- B. Spoils System
- C. Gerrymandering
- D. Winner Take All System

51. Match List x (contributions) with List y (political scientists) and choose the correct option given below:

List x

List y

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Political Parties and Political Development II. The Civic Culture III. Monopoly Capitalism IV. The Stages of Economic Growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul Sweezy 2. Joseph La Palombara and Myron Weiner 3. Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba 4. W.W. Rostow |
|--|---|

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

52. In what chronological order were the following ideas introduced in international relations?

- I. Human Security
- II. Non-alignment
- III. Responsibility to Protect
- IV. 'Fourteen Points'
- V. Glasnost

- A. IV, II, V, I, III
- B. II, IV, V, I, III

C. V, IV, III, II, I

D. V, IV, I, II, III

53. "Anarchy is what states make of it". Which of the following theories encapsulates this statement?

A. Realism

B. Marxism

C. Liberalism

D. Constructivism

54. Which among the following statements about Balance of Power are valid?

I. An action to keep neighbour from becoming strong

II. An action to pool resources against any aggression

III. An equal distribution of power among various States

IV. Security of one is the concern of all

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

55. Which of the following Environmental Conferences has led to the establishment of United Nations Environmental programme?

A. Johannesburg Summit

B. Rio Earth Summit

C. Stockholm Conference

D. Copenhagen Summit

56. Judicial Review implies the power of the Supreme Court of India to

A. Declare a law or an executive order void if it conflicts with the constitution

B. Issue directions or orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights

C. Review the decisions of the High Courts or any other court or Tribunal

D. Advise the President of India when questions arise on matters of law and constitution

57. Which among the following are the conditions under which the Indian parliament can make laws with respect to a matter enumerated in the State List?

1. If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
2. If the Lok Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
3. If a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
4. For implementing any international agreement or convention

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 2, 3 and 4

C. 1, 2 and 4

D. 1, 3 and 4

58. The term "Hindu rate of growth" refers to

- A. Low annual growth rate of the Indian economy before the economic liberalization policies of 1991
- B. Low growth rate due to Hindu outlook of fatalism and contentedness
- C. Hindu ethic of discouraging people to engage in the accumulation of wealth
- D. Unwillingness of the Indian business houses to compete in the market with the international manufacturers

59. Consider the following statements with reference to the election of President of India:

- I. President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States
- II. The value of the vote of an MLA varies from state to state as it depends on the population of the concerned state
- III. The value of the vote of the Lok Sabha member is more than the value of the vote of the Rajya Sabha member

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. All three
- B. Only I and II
- C. Only II and III
- D. Only I and III

60. Who said that self-determination movements typically follow the shape of an inverse "U" curve?

- A. Myron Weiner
- B. Iqbal Narain
- C. Atul Kohli
- D. Sanjeeb Baruah

61. Match the following concepts with thinkers:

<u>Concepts</u>	<u>Thinkers</u>
I. Overlapping consensus	1. Michael Walzer
II. Tacit consent	2. Carole Pateman
III. Spheres of justice	3. John Rawls
IV. Fraternal social contract	4. John Locke

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

62. Which of the following thinkers belonged to the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory?

- I. Eduard Bernstein
- II. Herbert Marcuse
- III. Max Horkheimer
- IV. Rudolph Hilferding
- V. Theodor Adorno
- VI. Erich Fromm

A. II, III, V, VI

B. II, IV, V, VI

C. II, III, IV, V

D. I, III, V, VI

63. Match the following concepts and themes with thinkers:

Themes

I. Revolt of the Masses

II. Tyranny of the Majority

III. Fascism and the psychology of the mass

IV. Mass society

Thinkers

1. William Kornhauser

2. Jose Ortega Y Gasset

3. J.S. Mill

4. Wilhelm Reich

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

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

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

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

64. The main disagreements between Gandhi and Tagore were on:

I. Non-cooperation movement

II. Charkha and the importance of spinning

III. Ambedkar's role in Indian politics

IV. The relevance of the Upanishadic philosophy

V. Bihar earthquake of 1934

A. II, III, V

B. I, IV, V

C. I, II, V

D. II, III, IV

65. The distinction between love of self (amour de soi) and love of esteem (amour propre) is central to the thought of

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. Alexis de Tocqueville
- C. John Locke
- D. J. J. Rousseau

66. The main upāyas in Kautilya are

- A. dharma, artha, kama, moksha
- B. sama, dana, bheda, danda
- C. dharma, artha
- D. dharma, krodha

67. Who among the following is well-known for the 'ethics of care' perspective?

- A. Iris Young
- B. Seyla Benhabib
- C. Anne Philips
- D. Carol Gilligan

68. Which theory of governance possesses the elements of interdependence, coordination and pluralism?

- A. Development Theory
- B. Interpretive Theory
- C. Policy Network
- D. Organisation Theory

69. What is field testing in policy science research?

- A. Checking the validity of a data collection instrument
- B. Large scale collection of data
- C. Taking students to field visit
- D. Application of technology to agriculture

70. What was the contextualizing and guiding theoretical framework of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in India?

- A. Corporate Governance
 - B. New Public Administration
 - C. New Public Management
 - D. Ecological Approach
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