

**Entrance Examination - 2021**

**Ph.D. (Political Science)**

**A-72**

**Time: Two Hours**

**Marks: 70**

Hall Ticket No.

**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 is **no negative marking** for both Part – A and Part – B.
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. If, in a Chi-square test of statistical independence of Y and X, the observed Chi-square exceeds the critical Chi-square, we
  - A. Accept the null hypothesis
  - B. Accept the alternative hypothesis
  - C. Reject the null hypothesis
  - D. Find it difficult to make a decision
  
2. The value of correlation coefficient that measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two quantitative variables lies between
  - A. 1 and 0
  - B. -1 and 0
  - C. -1 to 1
  - D. Always less than 1
  
3. The coefficient that indicates how much Y changes (in the values of the dependent variable) for a one-unit change in X is called
  - A. Coefficient association
  - B. Regression coefficient
  - C. Correlation coefficient
  - D. Coefficient of variation
  
4. Find out the median of the following values and choose the correct answer  
12, 5, 13, 2, 18, 7, 13, 6, 11, 9, 14
  - A. 10
  - B. 11
  - C. 13
  - D. 10.5

5. The concept of falsifiability is associated primarily with
  - A. Thomas Kuhn
  - B. Imre Lakatos
  - C. Karl Popper
  - D. Alan Sokal
  
6. Which of the following type of variables can be quantified?
  - A. Ordinal variables
  - B. Categorical variables
  - C. Nominal variables
  - D. Interval variables
  
7. Which of the following method may be useful to overcome methodological nationalism in imagining Internationalist historiography?
  - A. Writing diplomatic histories using national archives
  - B. Tracking arrival and integration of immigrants
  - C. Extracting roots of supra-national intellectual history
  - D. Studying empires as supra-national units
  
8. The method of negative dialectic is found in
  - A. G W F Hegel
  - B. Herbert Marcuse
  - C. Theodor Adorno
  - D. Karl Marx
  
9. What distinguishes the method of deconstruction?
  - A. Breaking down a text into basic components
  - B. Breaking down a text into simple ideas
  - C. Excavating author's intentions
  - D. Showing how essential meaning may be disrupted within a text

10. Which of the following samples is often employed in subnational comparison in India or elsewhere?
- A. Large-N sample
  - B. Small-N sample
  - C. Medium-N Sample
  - D. Very large-N sample
11. What would 'scaling up' entail for subnational comparative analysis in India?
- A. Comparing the inter-linkages not only between local and national levels but also beyond
  - B. Comparing the linkages within and across subnational levels but also across the national levels
  - C. Comparing the linkages between subnational and national levels
  - D. Comparing the linkages between the local, regional and national levels
12. Which of the following variables is not a categorical variable in statistics?
- A. Gender
  - B. Age
  - C. Marital status
  - D. Religion

Answer Q.13 and 14 are based on this data. The five scores of a cricketer in T-20s matches are: 26, 17, 43, 72, 12.

13. What would the median score be?
- A. 12
  - B. 26
  - C. 43
  - D. 72

14. What would the average score of the cricketer be?
- A. 34
  - B. 43
  - C. 60
  - D. 26
15. A study was done to compare the access to information technology of children living in rural and urban areas. The researcher studied 300 children from each area. Other factors that might impact internet access are parental education and number of siblings. The parental education levels of the two groups of children were similar, but children from rural areas had relatively more siblings. Which of the following is the explanatory variable in this study?
- A. Levels of parental education
  - B. Number of siblings
  - C. Location
  - D. Availability of electricity
16. When participants in a research differ systematically from the population of interest it is called
- A. Selection bias
  - B. Under coverage bias
  - C. Non-response bias
  - D. Survivorship bias
17. Cost-Benefit Analysis, Technological Assessment, Environmental Assessment and Conflict Resolution are essential for
- A. Policy making
  - B. Policy implementation
  - C. Policy evaluation
  - D. Policy decision

18. The weekly record of six morning joggers was recorded in kilometers (35, 42, 15, 35, 23, 21). What is the mode?
- A. 21  
B. 15  
C. 35  
D. 23
19. Given below is the number of mobile connections ported-in and ported-out of BSNL during the period 2010-2013. In which year was the ratio of port-out to port-in the lowest?

Calendar Year	Ported in	Ported out
2010	3286	17085
2011	1014879	1485605
2012	993098	1309549
2013	865350	1240960

- A. 2010  
B. 2011  
C. 2012  
D. 2013
20. In which of the following books is survey data used to distinguish three kinds of citizen orientation toward politics: parochial, subject, and participant?
- A. Order in Changing Societies  
B. The Civic Culture  
C. Transitions Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach  
D. Political from Authoritarian Rule: Tentative Conclusions about Uncertain Democracies

21. 'Intersectionality' as a method is associated with
- A. Marxism
  - B. Realism
  - C. Liberalism
  - D. Post-Modernism
22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Critical Methodology in International Relations?
- A. Reflections on what is being researched
  - B. Reflections on who is undertaking the research
  - C. Reflections on isolating dominant causal factors in the research
  - D. Reflections on the webs of social relations surrounding the object of research
23. In destabilizing the understanding that liberalism has been the constitutive ideology of the West, which method is employed by the Cambridge school of historians?
- A. Contextualist
  - B. Canonical
  - C. Conceptual history
  - D. Stipulative method

**Passage 1**

As globalising discourses of diaspora and development would hope, many if not most London-based Nigerian diaspora organisations explicitly frame the interventions they are attempting to make in Nigeria as being intended to benefit ordinary people, popularly referred to as the 'grassroots'. Furthermore, within the 'grassroots', it is very often the 'poor', 'disadvantaged' and 'less privileged' that are specifically targeted. These deeply held diasporic desires are often traced to personal experiences of poverty and hardship at 'home'. For example, a stalwart of the Ayege National Progress Union (ANPU), London branch, argues that he is a strong advocate of the organisation funding scholarships for needy schoolchildren at 'home' because he was himself once a disadvantaged pupil in the ancestral kingdom; 'I know what a student goes through here, especially when they are from a poor family which I was as well' (Interview, London, July 2005). Even the many organized diasporans who have enjoyed relatively privileged conditions in Nigeria often highlight indirect experiences of poverty and disadvantage that have compelled them to contribute individually and collectively to 'home'.

While many collective transnational interventions appear to reflect deeply held diasporic desires to benefit and empower the 'grassroots', especially the 'poor' and the 'deprived', many others seem to attend primarily to the interests and ambitions of local elites. Indeed, much as diaspora organisations often make contributions to the needy and to public health and education, they also often support the established power and authority of elite individuals and institutions. For example, diaspora organisations grounded in geo-ethnic identities generally recognise, respect and reinforce the 'traditional authorities' of their ancestral homelands. This is most evident in the tendency of such groups to contribute to the construction, maintenance and improvement of palaces and other prominent markers of 'traditional' authority at 'home', such as 'customary' court and parliament buildings and statues of ancestral rulers. Such collective transnational contributions orientated towards 'traditional' elites are widely seen by diasporans as a key means through which they can accrue recognition and status back in the ancestral community and potentially even receive chieftaincy titles and favourable access to land and other economic opportunities at 'home'.

[Source: Ben Lampert. 2012. 'Diaspora and Development? London-based Nigerian Organisations and the Transnational Politics of Socio-economic Status and Gender'. *Development Policy Review*, 30 (2), 149-167.]

24. The 'deeply held diasporic desires' according to the author are

- I. Intentions to benefit ordinary people
- II. Intentions to benefit the poor and disadvantaged
- III. Intentions to benefit the less privileged

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

25. Personal experiences of poverty and hardship at home often drive these

- A. Deeply held diasporic desires
- B. Notions about the grassroots
- C. Ideas about what it means to be ordinary
- D. Desires to develop globalising discourses of diaspora

26. Indirect experiences of poverty and disadvantage have also led the diasporans

- A. To work for the ancestral kingdom or the home
- B. To contribute to the empowerment of the grassroots at home
- C. To think about the diasporic organisations' efforts at home
- D. To work collectively and think of geo-ethnic identities at home

27. One of the following is a key means through which the diasporans can accrue recognition and status back in the ancestral community

- A. Contributions orientated towards 'traditional' elites
- B. Ancestral land and economic opportunities
- C. Receive chieftaincy titles
- D. Work hard to increase economic opportunities at 'home'

**Passage 2**

J S Mill's ideas have been described as the 'heart of liberalism'. This is because he provided a 'bridge' between classical and modern liberalism.... Mill suggested that, over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign', a conception of liberty that is essentially negative as it portrays freedom in terms of the absence of restrictions on an individual's 'self-regarding' actions. Mill believed this to be a necessary condition for liberty, but not in itself a sufficient one. He thought that liberty was a positive and constructive force. It gave individuals the ability to take control of their own lives, to gain autonomy or achieve self-realization. .... Mill believed passionately in individuality. The value of liberty is that it enables individuals to develop, to gain talents, skills and knowledge and to refine their sensibilities. .... He was clearly not concerned with simple pleasure-seeking, but with personal self-development, declaring that he would rather be 'Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied'.

..... Individuals, according to Green, have sympathy for one another; their egoism is therefore constrained by some degree of altruism. The individual possesses social responsibilities and not merely individual responsibilities, and is therefore linked to other individuals by ties of caring and empathy. Such a conception of human nature was clearly influenced by socialist ideas.....

..... If the minimal state was typical of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, during the 20<sup>th</sup> century modern states became welfare states. .... Modern liberals defend welfarism on the basis of equality of opportunity. If particular individuals or groups are disadvantaged by their social circumstances, then the state possesses a social responsibility to reduce or remove these disadvantages to create equal, or at least more equal, life chances. .... Welfare rights are positive rights because they can only be satisfied by the positive actions of government, through the provision of state pensions, benefits and, perhaps, publicly funded health and education services. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, liberal parties and liberal governments were therefore converted to the cause of social welfare. ....

..... In addition to providing social welfare, 20<sup>th</sup> century western governments also sought to deliver prosperity by 'managing' their economies. This once again involved rejecting classical liberal thinking, in particular its belief in a self-regulating free market and the doctrine of laissez-faire. .... Classical economists had argued that there was a market solution to the problem of unemployment and, indeed, all other economic problems. Keynes argues, however that the level of economic activity, and therefore of employment, is determined by the total amount of demand – aggregate demand – in the economy. .... Government spending is, in this sense, an injection of demand into the economy. .... Keynesian demand management thus promised to give governments the ability to manipulate employment and growth levels, and hence to secure general prosperity and harmony in civil society.

..... How has liberalism been affected by the forces of globalisation? Has western liberalism been transformed into global liberalism? .... The first 'face' of global liberalism is neoliberal-

ism, which is so closely linked to economic globalisation that many commentators treat neoliberalism and globalisation as if they are part of the same phenomenon: “neoliberal globalisation”. The link occurs for a variety of reasons. In particular, intensified international competition encourages governments to de-regulate their economies and reduce tax levels in the hope of attracting inward investment and preventing transnational corporations from relocating elsewhere. ....The second ‘face’ of global liberalism is liberal democracy, which has now developed beyond its western heartland and become a worldwide force. .... This was demonstrated, moreover, by the process of democratisation that was under way in Africa, Asian and Latin America, which involved the spread of competitive party systems and a growing enthusiasm for market reforms. By 2000, about two-thirds of the states in the world had political systems that exhibited significant liberal-democratic feature, with democratic movements springing about in more and more parts of the world. For liberals, this provided further optimism about the prospects of international peace. In a tradition of republican liberalism that can be traced back to Woodrow Wilson, if not to Kant, liberals have argued that autocratic or authoritarian states are inherently militaristic and aggressive, while democratic states are naturally peaceful, especially in their dealings with other democratic states. .... The ‘third face’ of global liberalism arises from the fact that the advance of globalisation has had an important ethical dimension. This reflects the fact that widening global interconnectedness, especially as facilitated by the new media and the information and communications revolution, has strengthened that idea that justice now extends ‘beyond borders’. ... Such cosmopolitan thinking often linked to the idea of global justice, has typically drawn on liberal principles and assumptions, the most important being the doctrine of human rights.

[Source: Andrew Heywood. 2014. *Political Ideologies*, Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 52-53.]

28. What are the necessary and sufficient conditions of freedom according to J S Mill?
- A. Absence of restraints on individual actions
  - B. Absence of restraints on individual actions and absence of guided self-realisation
  - C. Absence of restraints on individual actions and presence of personal self-development
  - D. Development of capacity of each individual.
29. What does ‘Socrates dissatisfied’ mean here?
- A. Intellectual and material gains
  - B. Intellectual and material loss
  - C. Intellectual gain but material loss
  - D. Material gain but no intellectual benefit

30. Choose from the following a value adopted by modern liberals from non-liberal tradition:
- A. Individualism
  - B. Altruism
  - C. Human Rights
  - D. None of the Above
31. For 20<sup>th</sup> century liberals managing economies means the following:
- A. Self-regulating free market
  - B. Interventions that impact aggregate demand
  - C. Market solution to unemployment
  - D. None of the above.

### Passage 3

Cultural conflicts are at the root of many conflicts around the world, both within states and among them. Nevertheless, not all cultural differences lead to political and social strife, as can be seen from the fact that there are more cultural cleavages in the world than there are conflicts. The puzzle is why some cultural differences and cleavages become politicized and not others.

Traditional explanations focus on the origins of the cleavage or its cultural content. Constructivists, for instance, underlined the historical emergence and displacement of cleavages. In contrast, the primordialists argued that the degree and nature of the difference between groups matter. Moving away from existing explanations, Daniel Posner argues that the sizes of the groups that the cleavage defines relative to the political and social arenas in which political competition is taking place, matter. Politicians will mobilize groups based on a cultural cleavage only if the group is large enough to constitute a viable coalition. If it is a small group, the cleavage that defines the group will remain politically irrelevant, and the group will not be mobilised. This cultural demography thesis moves away from popular explanations as to why some cleavages matter rather than others.

The Chewas and the Tumbukas are two groups found both in Zambia and Malawi. Zambia and Malawi are two neighbouring countries whose border was arbitrarily drawn by the British South Africa Company in 1891 purely for administrative purposes, with no attention to the distribution of groups on the ground. Consequently, two-thirds of each group were locked on the eastern side of the border in Malawi and about one-fourth of the Chewas and one-third of the Tumbukas on

the western side in Zambia. In his paper, he attempts to explain why two ethnic groups, Chewas and Tumbukas, are antagonistic in Malawi but allies in Zambia.

Posner selected four research villages for his study using two defined criteria. The first was the homogeneity of their Chewa and Tumbuka populations. Second, was that selected pairs of villages had to be close to each other so that he could control for geographic and ecological factors that otherwise could potentially affect their attitudes toward outgroup members. Two of the four villages were Chewa villages—one was just inside Malawi and the other just across the border in Zambia. Similarly, the other two villages were Tumbuka villages, again one just inside Malawi and the other just across the border in Zambia. The selected villages were relatively equally exposed to national political affairs in their respective countries, as well as to domestic markets, and members of the other cultural community. The selection allowed him to explore how the relations between a pair of groups vary as a consequence of the different environments in which those relations are taking place.

Using a random stratified quota sampling procedure (stratification by gender and age) from every third unrelated household, he selected a total of 180 respondents from the four villages. An open-ended question confirmed that the Chewas and Tumbukas represented distinct identity categories in both countries. This ruled out the possibility that the difference in the salience of the Chewa—Tumbuka cleavage was a product of greater objective differences between these groups on one side of the border than on the other. To examine whether these identities were salient and politicized, Posner asked other questions. The results showed that the cultural and ethnic differences between Chewas and Tumbukas were salient in Malawi but not in Zambia. Besides the survey, he also conducted focus group discussions in each of the four survey sites, which allowed him to gather more information about the history and nature of relations.

One of the survey questions asked was whether people in their village would vote for a presidential candidate from the other ethnic group. While sixty-one percent of the Malawians thought that others would be unwilling to vote for a presidential candidate from the other community, only 21 percent of Zambians thought that their fellow villagers would be unwilling to vote across group lines.

What explains the salience of cultural differences in one country and not in the other? He notes that the electoral system, colonial history, and the party systems of the two countries were similar and therefore did not explain why the Chewa-Tumbuka relations are so different in Malawi and Zambia. Posner argues that we must look at the distribution pattern of the two communities. In Malawi, both the Chewas (28%) and Tumbukas (12%) are relatively large ethnic groups, whereas they are minor groups in Zambia, accounting for only 7% and 4%, respectively.

Politicians in Zambia, therefore, activate other cleavages rather than the Chewa-Tumbuka cleavage. The primary politicized cleavage in Zambia is regional with the easterners (Chewas and Tumbukas together) against northerners, westerners, and southerners. This pushes the two groups

to work together to get a better deal. Whereas in Malawi, two distinct parties are representing the two groups.

Posner's study illustrates how the logic of political competition pushes some cleavages to the forefront rather than others. Successful politicians are conscious of the size of groups before they push for divisions. Not all latent cultural and ethnic differences will become politicized, which differences become politicized will ultimately depend on the interaction between institutions like electoral rules and the distribution of latent social cleavages.

[Source: Adapted from Daniel N Posner, "The Political Salience of Cultural Difference", APSR, 98(4), 2004:529-545.]

32. Which of the following conclusions can you draw from the study?

- I. Zambia is relatively ahead on the modernization path compared to Malawi.
  - II. The salience of a cultural cleavage does not follow axiomatically from the fact that the cultural cleavage exists.
  - III. Partition altered the salience of preexisting cultural cleavages within African countries.
  - IV. The objective cultural difference between the Chewas and Tumbuka is not reflected in the political affairs of Malawi.
  - V. The impact of Africa's colonial era boundary drawing and redrawing lie within states as much as at their borders.
- 
- A. I, III, and IV
  - B. II and V
  - C. I and IV
  - D. II, III, and V

33. Which is the non-cultural factor that created a salient cleavage?

- A. Unitary political system
- B. Party system
- C. Administrative boundaries
- D. Electoral system

34. Who is the main actor in this study?
- A. British South Africa Company
  - B. Politicians as political entrepreneurs
  - C. Ordinary villagers
  - D. Zambian and Malawain governments
35. Statement A: In this study the unit of analysis is the ethnic group, and the partitioning of the group by the national boundary is employed to study how members of the same community respond to different social and political environments.
- Statement B: In this study, the unit of analysis is not the ethnic group but how the relations between a pair of groups vary as a consequence of the different environments in which those relations are taking place.
- A. A and B are false
  - B. A and B are true
  - C. A is true but B is false
  - D. A is false but B is true

### PART B

36. Starting with the most recent, what is the correct reverse order for the tenure of the following Presidents of the United States of America?
- I. Bill Clinton
  - II. George W. Bush
  - III. Richard Nixon
  - IV. Ronald Reagan
- A. I, II, IV, III
  - B. II, I, IV, III
  - C. I, II, III, IV
  - D. II, I, III, IV

37. Match the following books with their authors

Book	Author
I Hindutva Rising: Secular Claims, Communal Realities	1. Vinay Sitapati
II Jugalbandi: The BJP before Modi	2. Achin Vanaik
III How the BJP Wins: Inside India's Greatest Electoral Machine	3. Kingshuk Nag
IV The Saffron Tide: The Rise of the BJP	4. Prashant Jha

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

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

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

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

38. Match the following books with their authors

Book	Author
I When Crime Pays: Money and Muscle in Indian Politics	1. Amit Ahuja
II A Chequered Brilliance: The Many lives of V K Krishna Menon	2. Ramchandra Guha
III Democrats and Dissenters	3. Milan Vaishnav
IV Mobilizing the Marginalized: Ethnic Parties without Ethnic Movements	4. Jairam Ramesh

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

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

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

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

39. 'If a tree is to be judged by its fruits, equality of results is obviously the most reliable test of our aspirations and efforts to achieve a just and equitable order. A formidable task under any circumstances, it has become particularly so in a society which has remained segmented in a finely graded caste hierarchy for centuries.'

Which of the following Commissions/Committees would you associate the above statement?

- A. Mandal Commission
- B. Sachar Committee
- C. Srikrishna Commission
- D. Nanavati Commission

40. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of India's federal market economy?

- A. It is marked by the transformation of an interventionist state to a regulating state
- B. Public investment continues to outstrip private investment
- C. States have benefited more or less equally from India's federal market economy
- D. The growth of trade has remained more or less the same

41. Which of the following best captures the term, 'Secularisation of caste'?

- A. Caste maintains a wall of separation between the state and religion
- B. Caste is de-ritualised and is no longer strictly defined by the idea of purity and pollution
- C. Caste is politicised in ways which strengthen the hold of rituals and hierarchy
- D. Caste continues to be steeped in orthodoxy, status and hierarchy.

42. Consider the following statement about Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act

- I. It empowers a non-commissioned officer to order to shoot-to-kill
- II. While performing their duty, the armed forces enjoy immunity from civil prosecution
- III. The Act can be extended for a period of six months at a time

In light of the above, which of the following is true?

- A. I and II only
- B. Only III
- C. I, II and III
- D. Only I

43. The concept of the 'Zone of Indifference' is associated with

- A. Leadership
- B. Control
- C. Authority
- D. Decision Making

44. According to Mary Parker Follett, which of the following are the three ways of resolving a conflict?

- 1. Domination
- 2. Motivation
- 3. Compromise
- 4. Subordination
- 5. Integration

- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 2, 4, 5
- C. 1, 3, 5
- D. 1, 4, 5

45. Match the following

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Group approach            | 1. Thomas R. Dye    |
| II. Rational choice approach | 2. David Marsh      |
| III. Incremental approach    | 3. David B. Truman  |
| IV. Policy networks approach | 4. Charles Lindblom |
- A. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2  
B. I-1, II-3, III-2, IV-4  
C. I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4  
D. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2

46. The Blake Mouton Managerial grid is used in relation to

- A. Leadership
- B. Motivation
- C. Communication
- D. Decentralisation

47. When voters choose to reward or punish a party in an election on the basis of how it has behaved in the past it is called \_\_\_\_\_

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

48. The role of statesmanship and practical wisdom is pronounced in

- A. Anarchism
- B. Feminism
- C. Conservatism
- D. Liberalism

49. The 'ethic of ultimate ends' refers to
- A. Pursuit of religious ends
  - B. Pursuit of ideals without thinking of means
  - C. Finding ethical means for just goals
  - D. Taking responsibility for unintended consequences
50. For Hegel, civil society is
- A. An intermediary realm between the family and the state
  - B. A conglomerate of estates which pursue their interests
  - C. A system of needs wherein individuals work and gain recognition
  - D. All of the above
51. The doctrine of tacit consent in Locke refers to
- A. The consent of one who has possessions within the territory of a government
  - B. The consent of one who signs a social contract
  - C. The consent of the poor
  - D. The consent of the legislature
52. The notion of life-world in hermeneutics refers to a
- A. A set of pre-theoretical understandings
  - B. A set of scientific propositions
  - C. A set of divine laws
  - D. A set of self-help rules
53. Who wrote 'Can the Subaltern Speak?'
- A. Judith Butler
  - B. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
  - C. Jean Elshtain
  - D. Seyla Benhabib

54. Which of the following countries has a provision for compulsory voting?

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Australia
- D. Japan

55. Match the following

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| I. Lists System                      | 1. Ranking candidates in order of preference   |
| II. District Magnitude               | 2. Proportional representation                 |
| III. Single transferable vote system | 3. Minimum percentage of votes to win seats    |
| IV. Electoral threshold              | 4. The number of MPs returned per constituency |

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

56. Match the following books with their authors

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| I. A Secular Age                            | 1. Karl Marx      |
| II. A Theory of Justice                     | 2. John Rawls     |
| III. Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts | 3. Charles Taylor |

Which of the following combinations is the correct answer?

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

57. According to the author of Leviathan, the term 'liberty' is meant as

- A. Absence of constraints
- B. Capacity to choose
- C. Absolute sovereignty
- D. The state of anarchy

58. 'Multi-vector Foreign Policy' implies

- A. Equality based approach towards neighbourhood
- B. Equal emphasis in relations with Major Powers
- C. Multiple alliances with a major power
- D. Multiple alliances with small states in the region

59. Identify the correct sequence of events

- I. India-China War
- II. Shimla Agreement
- III. Panchsheel
- IV. India-Sri Lanka Accord
- V. Ganges Water Treaty

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

60. "Alford index" in election studies is used to measure the impact of ----- in voting behavior.

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

61. Match the following with the respective thinkers:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| I. Power transition theory                  | 1. Organski   |
| II. Long cycles and global war              | 2. Gilpin     |
| III. Hegemonic war and international change | 3. Modelski   |
| IV. Melian Dialogue                         | 4. Thucydides |

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

62. Match the following International Organisations with their headquarters:

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| I. International Atomic Energy Agency        | 1. Geneva          |
| II. International Committee of the Red Cross | 2. Washington D.C. |
| III. World Bank                              | 3. The Hague       |
| IV. International Court of Justice           | 4. Vienna          |

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

63. Which among the following countries is one of the territorial locations for the demand of separate state of 'Kurdistan'?

- A. Turkey
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Lebanon
- D. Egypt

64. In the logical scheme of Democratic Peace theory, which of the following would not qualify as an inter-dependant causal mechanism?

- A. An ideological commitment to fundamental human rights
- B. Republican representation
- C. Transnational interdependence
- D. Liberal pacificism

65. Match the key ideas/ areas with the scholars of Indian Politics

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| I. Congress System                            | 1. Granville Austin  |
| II. Subaltern Studies                         | 2. Partha Chatterjee |
| III. Indian Constitution as a social document | 3. Rajni Kothari     |
| IV. Passive Revolution                        | 4. M V Pylee         |
|   | 5. Sudipta Kaviraj   |

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

66. The fact that 500 British nuclear weapons are less threatening to the United States than 5 North Korean nuclear weapons demonstrates

- A. That agency and structure are mutually constituted
- B. Identifications are caused not by material structures but meanings given to material structures
- C. Structure refers to the international system that consists of agential and ideational elements
- D. Change depends on the beliefs and ideas held by both states

67. Consider the following pairs

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| I. Chairperson of the GST council                   | 1. Union Finance Minister     |
| II. Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission     | 2. Minister of Social Justice |
| III. Highest law officer in the government of India | 3. Solicitor General          |
| IV. Chairperson of the Economic Affairs Committee   | 4. Prime Minister             |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

68. Consider the following statements

- I. In the 1984 General Election to the Lok Sabha, the Indian National Congress led by Rajiv Gandhi secured more votes and seats than the party won under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi
- II. In the 2014 General Election, the Bharatiya Janata Party secured a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha on its own
- III. The first coalition government in India to complete the full 5-year term was the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance government from 1999-2004
- IV. A regional political party once recognized as a state party can under no circumstances become a national party.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

69. Match the following:

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I. Benedict Anderson | 1. Nations and Nationalism            |
| II. Ernest Gellner   | 2. The Ethnic Origins of Nations      |
| III. Eric Hobsbawm   | 3. Nations and Nationalism Since 1780 |
| IV. Anthony Smith    | 4. Imagined Communities               |

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

70. Consider the following statements about *naya netas* who play critical role in 'politics in the middle' in India:

- I. They are mostly drawn from educated middle-aged class.
- II. Unlike traditional caste leaders they are informed and have better social networks.
- III. They are corrupt and lack transparency

In light of the above, which of the following are true about *naya netas*?

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

**University of Hyderabad**  
**Entrance Examinations - 2021**

School/Department/Centre : Political Science  
Course/Subject : PhD

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

Note/remarks : \*Since a discrepancy in the answer keys in Q.no.6 is identified, every attempted option in Q.no.6 will be awarded one mark.

11 September 2021

  
Signature of the Head  
Department/Centre