

ENTRANCE TEST FOR Ph.D. PROGRAMME, 2023
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Time : Three Hours**Maximum : 100 Marks**

Part A

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answer from the choices :

1. At the Union Government level, which one of the following is the principal agency for preventing corruption ?
 - (A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
 - (B) Central vigilance Commission (CVC).
 - (C) Intelligence Bureau (IB).
 - (D) Research and Analysis Wing (RAW).

2. The committee to recommend the name of Lokpal to the President of India consists of :
 - (A) Prime Minister, Union Law Minister and Chief Justice of India.
 - (B) Chief Justice of India, Speaker of Lok sabha and Union Law minister.
 - (C) Prime Minister, Chief justice of India and speaker of Lok sabha.
 - (D) Prime minister, speaker of Lok sabha and chairman of Rajya sabha.

3. In which articles of Indian Constitution new clauses have been added under 103 to constitutional amendment ?

(A) Articles 14 and 15.	(B) Articles 15 and 16.
(C) Articles 16 and 17.	(D) Articles 17 and 18.

4. Which one of the following was added to Indian Constitution through 73rd constitutional amendment ?

(A) Part X and Eleventh schedule.	(B) Part IX and Tenth schedule.
(C) Part IX and Eleventh schedule.	(D) Part X and Ninth schedule.

Turn over

5. One of the following is not a founder member of the ASEAN :
- (A) Thailand. (B) Malaysia.
(C) Philippines. (D) Vietnam.
6. Which of the following is not considered as an element of National power ?
- (A) Leadership. (B) National resources.
(C) Party system. (D) National character.
7. The philosophy of "radical humanism" is associated with :
- (A) Antonio Gramsci. (B) M. N. Roy.
(C) Raja Rammohan Roy. (D) Hebarmass.
8. 'Criteria of conceptual goodness' is a concept referred to good governance propounded by :
- (A) John Keats. (B) John Locke.
(C) John Gerring. (D) J. J. Rousseau.
9. A parliamentary Government cannot operate without :
- (A) An independent judiciary. (B) A written constitution.
(C) A rigid constitution. (D) Political parties.
10. Who among the following advocated national movement through strong cultural and religious revivalism ?
- (A) Subash Chandra Bose. (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
(C) Bala Gangadhar Tilak. (D) J. L. Nehru.
11. The meetings of the cabinet under parliamentary form of Government are presided over by
- (A) The senior most minister. (B) The speaker.
(C) The president. (D) The prime minister.
12. Who among the following is considered as 'spiritual anarchist' ?
- (A) Raj Guru. (B) Bhagat Singh.
(C) Sri Aurobindo. (D) Lala Lajpat Rai.

13. Which of the following theory advocated General equilibrium ?
- (A) Liberal theory. (B) Walras theory.
(C) Theory of economic Maturity. (D) Neo-classical theory.
14. Who said, "In crucial situations, however the ultimate concern of states is not for power but for security" ?
- (A) Thomas schelling. (B) Peter F. Drucker.
(C) Hans J. Morgenthau. (D) Kenneth Waltz.
15. _____ said that civil service is a "professional body of officials, permanent, paid and skilled".
- (A) Pffifner. (B) Max Weber.
(C) Finer. (D) Gladden.
16. Who first propounded the concept of politics-Administration Dichotomy ?
- (A) Woodrow Wilson. (B) Aristotle.
(C) Max Weber. (D) L.D. White.
17. What is meant by Spoils System ?
- (A) Awarding jobs to political supporters.
(B) Recruitment on the basis of management Quota.
(C) Recruitment purely on merit basis.
(D) Awarding different kinds of rewards for recruits.
18. The connection between different regions of the world, from the cultural to criminal, the financial to environmental and ways in which they change and increase over time is termed as :
- (A) World system analyses. (B) International system.
(C) Globalisation. (D) World politics.
19. Adherence to usage and customs is the feature of which constitution ?
- (A) Only written. (B) Both written and Unwritten.
(C) Only Unwritten. (D) Where there is no constitution.

Turn over

20. According to Mao what is the nature of political change ?
- (A) Revolutionary. (B) Change from within.
(C) Evolution. (D) None of these.
21. Whose objective is to create a new man who will sacrifice Bourgeois values ?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi. (B) Lenin.
(C) Mao Tse Tung. (D) Fidel Castro.
22. Brasilia Declaration is regarding ?
- (A) BRICS Bank.
(B) Road Safety.
(C) Position of BRICS on agricultural subsidies in WTO.
(D) Making Brasilia capital of Brazil.
23. Empirically verified observation is called as what ?
- (A) Theory. (B) Value.
(C) Fact. (D) Problem Statement.
24. The conclusions or findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations ?
- (A) Experimental Research. (B) Historical Research.
(C) Philosophical Research. (D) Experiential Research.
25. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So what tool should he prefer for the study ?
- (A) Rating scale. (B) Interview.
(C) Questionnaire. (D) Schedule.
26. 'E-Governance' concept was approved in India in _____.
- (A) 2001. (B) 2002.
(C) 2003. (D) 2004.
27. According to whom - "Recruitment is choosing right person for a specific job" ?
- (A) J.D. Kingley. (B) Marshall Dimmock.
(C) Max Weber. (D) Karl Marx.

28. What are the various classifications of sampling ?
- (A) Random and purposive.
 - (B) Stratified and cluster.
 - (C) Probability and non probability.
 - (D) Multi-stage and sequential.
29. Who is not related to Public Policy ?
- (A) Wilson.
 - (B) Herald Laswel.
 - (C) Dynial Lerarnal.
 - (D) Plato.
30. Who wrote the book 'the Policy orientation of Political science ?
- (A) Harold Lasswel.
 - (B) Thomas Dye.
 - (C) Franklin Ruswelt.
 - (D) Yehezkhel Dror.
31. Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between the President of India and the council of ministers is provided by which article ?
- (A) Art. 70.
 - (B) Art. 73.
 - (C) Art. 78.
 - (D) Art. 75.
32. Which one of the following pair is correct ?
- (A) States Reorganisation Act : 1956.
 - (B) States Reorganisation Act : 1946.
 - (C) States Reorganisation Act : 1966.
 - (D) States Reorganisation Act : 1976.
33. Which commission stated that "Financial Administration is at the core of the modern Government" ?
- (A) R. S. Sarkaria Commission.
 - (B) L. M. Singhvi Commission.
 - (C) Lee Commission.
 - (D) Hoover Commission.
34. According to election commission of India, a national party to be recognised must get minimum of 6% of valid votes registered in any _____ during Lok Sabha/Assembly elections.
- (A) Four or more states.
 - (B) 8 % of the total valid votes.
 - (C) Two or three states.
 - (D) Three states.

Turn over

35. Who among the following has raised the issues of Sovereignty ?
- (A) Moutland. (B) Austin.
(C) Figgs. (D) Gurichy.
36. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) The legal sovereign is superior to political sovereign.
(B) The legal sovereign is inferior to political sovereign.
(C) The legal sovereign is equal to political sovereign.
(D) No relationship exists between political and legal sovereign.
37. Hobbes first major work on politics entitled 'Derive' appeared in :
- (A) 1644. (B) 1641.
(C) 1642. (D) 1743.
38. In political science, the Game theory is used to study on :
- (A) Issues of peace and conflict.
(B) Cooperation among nations/ institutions.
(C) International balance of power and division of labour.
(D) Problems of international relations and diplomacy.
39. The border line between India and Bangladesh is called as :
- (A) Mc Mahon Line. (B) Durand Line.
(C) Chitmahals. (D) Check Point Charlie.
40. The phrase "Broad-Guage theory" was framed by _____ to save the decline of political science.
- (A) Charles Merriam. (B) Morton Kaplan.
(C) Gabriel Almond. (D) David Easton.
41. The Secretariat of INTERPOL is located in :
- (A) Lyon France. (B) Geneva.
(C) New York, USA. (D) The Hague.

42. Which of the following statement is NOT correct ?
- (A) A totalitarian political system could be a Communist or Fascist type.
 - (B) Monarchical political systems may be authoritarian or democratic.
 - (C) The exercise of political power by a small group of people is called an oligarchy or aristocracy.
 - (D) The representative democracy is meant to enable small group of people to exercise power.
43. Which of the following is an example of the sociological approach to explaining political party formation ?
- (A) The number and relative strength of political parties can be traced back to the construction of modern states and the industrial revolution.
 - (B) Political parties are representative of population in name only and determine the behaviour and preferences of the people they represent.
 - (C) Political parties grow endogenously with the economic development of given society.
 - (D) Political parties are always reactive to and determined by development in society.
44. The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is :
- (A) One tenth of the total membership of the House.
 - (B) One fourth of the total membership.
 - (C) 50 percent strength of the Lok Sabha.
 - (D) At least 100 members.
45. Limited vote plan is a scheme of :
- (A) Majority rule.
 - (B) Free and fair elections.
 - (C) Minority representation.
 - (D) Proportional representation.
46. The members of the Parliamentary Committee :
- (A) Are taken from various groups and parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength.
 - (B) Are appointed by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister.
 - (C) Are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Speaker.
 - (D) Both (B) and (C).

Turn over

47. Who among the following coined the term "Congress System" ?
- (A) Atul Kohli. (B) Rajani Kothari.
(C) Woodrow Wilson. (D) C.P. Bombru.
48. The headquarters of UN Human Rights Council is in :
- (A) Paris. (B) London.
(C) Geneva. (D) The Hague.
49. Contemporary liberal political theory believes in :
- (A) Concept of revolution. (B) Concept of Incremental change.
(C) Believes in Status quo. (D) Concept of dynamic change.
50. The chapter of UN Charter which deals with Collective Security :
- (A) VI. (B) VII.
(C) VIII. (D) IX.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part B

*Answer any ten questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

51. Explain the criteria of a good research.
52. Distinguish between Research Methodology and Research Methods.
53. Write a note on questionnaire method.
54. Discuss the nature and importance of Social Science research.
55. What is meant by Content Analysis ? Explain.
56. Discuss the types of data collection in research.
57. Explain the utility of computer in research.
58. Describe the steps in writing a research report.

59. Write a note on the characteristics of good sample.
60. Explain the qualitative and quantitative research methods.
61. Differentiate between probability and non-probability sampling.
62. Evaluate the contribution of dependency theories to understanding development issues in international politics.
63. How can one test the precision and reliability of results in sampling theory ?
64. Differentiate between dependent variable and independent variable.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

