**Ph.D. COMMON ENTRANCE TEST**

**SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Roll No:**

**PART B**

**Duration: 60 minutes Maximum Marks: 50**

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| **Instructions:**   1. **This entrance test question paper is not to be taken out of the examination hall** 2. **Question paper consists of Section A and Section B** 3. **Section A consists of 30 MCQs carrying 1 Mark each. Write the Alphabet of the correct answer in the space given.** 4. **Section B consists of Descriptive questions carrying 5 marks each. Restrict your answer to 500 words. Additional plain sheets have been attached to the question paper to answer Section B** |

**SECTION – A**

**Answer the following questions by writing the Alphabet of the correct answer in the Box given: 30 X 1 = 30**

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|  | "Natural Law" is a concept in which of the following theorie   1. Liberalism 2. Realism 3. Constructivism 4. English School | |
|  | Identify the Radical Dependency Theorists from the pairs given below  a. A. G. Frank and J. M. Keynes  b. Samir Amin and J.M. Keynes  c. J.M. Keynes and F.H. Cardoso  d. Samir Amin and A. G. Frank | |
|  | With regard to Israel-Palestine crisis, what kind of mass killing is not covered by the term genocide?  a. Killing on the basis of nationality  b. Killing on the basis of religion  c. Killing on the basis of Political Ideology  d. Killing on the basis of ethnicity | |
|  | Which one of the following countries, calls its coastal regions collectively as ‘Golden Coast’?  a. South Korea  b. China  c. North Korea  d. Japan | |
|  | Why was the creation of the International Criminal Court so politically significant?  a. It has universal jurisdiction  b. It has supranational authority over the ratifying states c. It covers the area which was not covered earlier under International Law  d. It has replaced the International Court of Justice (ICJ) as the chief judicial body under United Nations | |
|  | Identify the state which is a part of the European Union  a. Switzerland  b. Ukraine  c. Estonia  d. Norway | |
|  | Which international tribunal has the right to prosecute individuals for war crimes and crimes against humanity?  a. United Nations Investigation Agency  b. United Nations Prosecution Council  c. International Criminal Court  d. International Court of Justice | |
|  | What is the theme of the G20 summit happening in India?  a. Shaping an Interconnected World  b. Fighting poverty with rigidity  c. "One Earth-One Family-One Future"  d. Making the world together | |
|  | [28th Conference of Parties (COP28)](https://www.drishtiias.com/pdf/1621858826-cop-28.pdf) to the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)](https://www.drishtiias.com/important-institutions/drishti-specials-important-institutions-international-institution/unfccc) was held in  a. New Delhi, India  b. New York  c. Brazil  d. Dubai, UAE | |
|  | . What is meant by Economic justice  a. The state should follow the theory of free trade policy  b. The basic needs regarding food, clothing and shelter of every citizen are met.  c. The state should eliminate social discrimination  d. State should not protect the economically weaker section of society | |
|  | Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as the basis of behaviouralism moment by David Easton?  a. Quantifications  b. Values  c. Systematisation  d. Pure science | |
|  | The Right to Constitutional Remedies is mentioned in which Article of the Indian Constitution   1. Article 32 2. Article 14 3. Article 19 4. Article 21 | |
|  | What is thе significancе of thе 73rd and 74th Amеndmеnts to thе Indian Constitution?   1. Thеy еstablish thе right to education for all citizеns 2. Thеy provide special privilеgеs for minority communitiеs 3. They promote gender equality in political rеprеsеntation 4. Thеy dеcеntralizе powеr through Panchayati Raj and urban local bodies | |
|  | What is the usage 'Three waves of Democratisation' associated with?   1. Gabriel Almond 2. Samuel Huntington 3. David Easton 4. Amartya Sen   15 Interest aggregation in political systems has to do with?   1. Combining political demands of individuals and groups into policy programs 2. Forming state institutions for executive functions 3. Presidential elections in democracies 4. Judicial review of parliamentary laws and ordinances   16. 'Circulation of elites' for Pareto meant  a. The replacement of a spent elite by a new one  b. Elites encircling a government for efficient decision-making  c. The movement of elites between Parliament and the Judiciary  d. The re-employment of a spent elite in welfare work  17. According to Karl Marx, the distinction unique to capitalism is  a. The propertied class and propertyless class  b. Rich and poor  c. Production of useful objects and production of items of luxury  d. Use value and exchange value  18. Which one of the following is NOT a theorist of Sovereignty   1. H.J. Laski 2. Jean Bodin 3. Otto von Gierke 4. Joan Bondurant   19. Maurice Duverger's is connected to   1. Theory of Justice 2. Constitution and constitutional morality 3. Political parties and electoral systems 4. Democratic centralism   20. The term 'social capital' refers to  a. Water tanks and temples  b. Networks of reciprocity and trust  c. Economic resources owned by social groups  d. Intellectual assets  21. Copenhagen Summit is related to  a. Human rights Violations  b. International Refugee Problems  c. Climate change  d. Elimination of nuclear weapons  22. What does the United Kingdom (UK) comprise of?  a. England, Scotland and Northern Ireland  b. England and Scotland  c. England, Scotland and wales  d. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland  23. Shri Vishnu Deo Sai is the recently appointed Chief Minister of which State of India?  a. Bihar  b. Chattisgarh  c. West Bengal  d. Odisha  24. The ancient text Manusmriti (Laws of Manu) does which of the following?  a. Uplifts the status of women in ancient Hindu society  b. Prescribes to Hindus their 'Dharma'  c. Outlines the art of statecraft  d. Provides for the basis of secularism  25. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Indo-Pak War of 1965?  a. Jawaharlal Nehru  b. Lal Bahadur Shastri  c. Indira Gandhi  d. Rajiv Gandhi  26. In the Indian Constitution, the section on Citizenship draws inspiration from which country's Constitution?  a. USA  b. France  c. UK  d. Australia  27. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. Virendra Kumar, on August 9, 2021.  What does the Bill amend the Constitution to allow?   1. Allow states and union territories to prepare their own list of socially and educationally forward classes. 2. Allow union territories to prepare their own list of socially and educationally backward classes. 3. Allow states and union territories to prepare their own list of socially and educationally backward classes. 4. Allow states to prepare their own list of socially and educationally backward classes.     28. Which organisation did the NITI Aayog replace?   1. Election Commission 2. Planning Commission 3. Staff Selection Commission 4. Union Public Service Commission   29. Who among the following had the shortest span in office as the Prime Minister of India?   1. Lal Bahadur Shastri 2. Chaudhary Charan Singh 3. Chandra Shekhar 4. H D Deve Gowda   30. Which of these following Members of Parliament was recently suspended from the Lok Sabha on a cash-for-query case?  a. Supriya Sule  b. Mahua Moitra  c. Sadhvi Naranjan Jyoti  d. Sumalatha Ambareesh | |
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**Section - B**

**Answer any four questions (Each question carry 5 marks 4\*5 = 20**

1. Analyse the relevance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in an era of liberalisation and globalisation
2. Write a brief note on the End of History debate.
3. Discuss India’s changing policy towards climate change in various international fora in the context of geopolitics focussing on the recent COP28 summit held in Dubai, UAE.
4. Comment on the statement, “constitutionally guaranteed judicial independence is a prerequisite of democracy”.
5. Based on the Indian experience would you say that democracy is always the rule by majority? What dangers of the majority principle have been observed in the post-independence period?
6. What is the importance of the concept of Justice in Politics? Explain with reference to the Difference Principle in Rawls's Theory of Justice. What is the Rational Choice justification of this principle given by Rawls?

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