

Entrance Examination - 2023
Ph.D. (Political Science)

C- 26

Time: Two Hours

Hall Ticket No.:

Marks: 70

General Instructions

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you and in the space provided above.
2. This question paper consists of 70 multiple choice questions and is divided into two parts: Part-A and Part-B. 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. Each correct answer will carry 01 mark.
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 this booklet.

Part A

1. Are the following arguments examples of analogical arguments?

(i) "A man ought no more to value himself for being wiser than a woman, if he owes his advantage to a better education, than he ought to boast of his courage for beating a man when his hands were bound."

(ii) "Unfortunately, the diary of H.L. Mencken reveals a man who is shockingly anti-Semitic and racist, to the point where his stature as a giant of American letters may be in danger.... Richard Wagner was a virulent anti-Semite. One can still listen to Wagner's opera and appreciate their artistic beauty. The work is separated from the man. Or is it?"

- A. Only (i) is an analogy
- B. Neither (i) nor (ii) is an analogy
- C. Both (i) and (ii) are analogies
- D. Only (ii) is an analogy

2. Match the types of individualism and the corresponding definitions/descriptions

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|---|
| I | Ontological individualism | a | to get to know the world, it is necessary and sufficient to know the elementary or atomic facts |
| II | Epistemological individualism | b | everything, indeed every possible object, is either an individual or a collection of individuals |
| III | Logical individualism | c | since everything is either an individual or a collection of individuals, the study of anything is, in the last instance, the study of individuals |
| IV | Methodological individualism | d | all constructs are built out of conceptual or linguistic individuals, or zeroth-type items |

- A. I-c, II-a, III-d, IV-b
- B. I-d, II-c, III-a, IV-b
- C. I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c
- D. I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b

3. Who distinguished science from non-science based on falsification?
- A. Thomas Kuhn
 - B. Karl Popper
 - C. Hans Georg Gadamer
 - D. Isaiah Berlin
4. Which of the following is true about the reorganisation of Indian states?
- A. The President refers the reorganisation bill to the state being reorganised and obtains its concurrence.
 - B. The President refers the reorganisation bill to the state being reorganised and merely obtains its opinion.
 - C. The Parliament refers the reorganisation bill to the state being reorganised and merely obtains its opinion.
 - D. The Parliament refers the reorganisation bill to the state being reorganised and obtains its concurrence.
5. If a 'mean-spirited analysis' were to be used as a comparative method to understand how welfare politics works in the three Indian states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh, which of the following holds true?
- A. Comparative analysis of the average performance of the three states on education and health.
 - B. Comparative analysis of the overall performance of the three states on education and health.
 - C. Comparative analysis of the mean performance of one state and use that to generalise the performance of the other two on education and health.
 - D. Draw comparative inference by juxtaposing the mean performance of the three states on education and health with other similar cases.
6. Are the following arguments examples of ambiguity amounting to fallacy?
- (i) "Seeing that eye and hand and foot and every one of our members have some obvious function, must we not believe that in like manner a human being has a function over and above these particular functions?"
- (ii) "The only proof capable of being given that an object is visible is that people actually see it. The only proof that a sound is audible is that people hear it: and so, of the other sources of our experience. In like manner...the sole evidence it is possible to produce that anything is desirable is that people actually desire it."
- A. Only (i) is an example of a fallacy
 - B. Only (ii) is an example of a fallacy
 - C. Neither (i) nor (ii) is a fallacy
 - D. Both (i) and (ii) are fallacies

7. Which of the following are logically valid arguments?
- (i) "Some reformers are fanatics, so some idealists are fanatics, since all reformers are idealists."
- (ii) "No weaklings are labour leaders, because no weaklings are true liberals, and all labour leaders are true liberals."
- A. Both (i) and (ii) are invalid arguments
B. Both (i) and (ii) are valid arguments
C. Only (i) is a valid argument
D. Only (ii) is a valid argument
8. Which of the following approaches is associated with J.L. Austin for the study of intellectual cultures?
- A. Hermeneutics
B. Logical Positivism
C. Ordinary Language
D. Unit Idea
9. Which of the following are causal relations and which are merely correlations?
- (i) Relation between number of hours worked and wages earned in a pro-rata system of payment.
(ii) Relation between the price of a commodity and a person's ability to buy it at constant income.
(iii) Relation between smoking and the risk of lung cancer.
(iv) Relation between smoking and alcoholism.
- A. (i) and (ii) are correlations and (iii) and (iv) are causal relations
B. (i) and (ii) are causal relations and (iii) and (iv) are correlations
C. (i), (ii), and (iii) are causal relations and (iv) is a correlation
D. (i), (ii), and (iii) are correlations and (iv) is a causal relation
10. "The meanings available to authors depend on the ways of thinking, writing, or speaking that exist in their communities." Such an approach to reading a text is associated with
- A. Contextualism
B. Conventionalism
C. Conceptualism
D. Intentionalism

11. Match the following terms (x) with their definitions (y):

- | (X) | (Y) |
|----------------------------|--|
| i <i>ceteris paribus</i> | (a) a statement or a conclusion that does not follow from the preceding statements |
| ii <i>mutatis mutandis</i> | (b) all other relevant things, factors or elements remaining constant |
| iii <i>non-sequitur</i> | (c) making small changes necessary for each individual case, without major changes |
| iv <i>a priori</i> | (d) something known or valid independent of any particular experience |

- A. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
 B. i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
 C. i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
 D. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b

12. The last stage of the dialectical method is described as

- A. Negation of Negation
 B. Negation
 C. Contradiction
 D. Anti-thesis

13. When it is argued that Hobbes's social contract situation is not 'like a single shot prisoner's dilemma but more like a self-interested agreement where the optimal strategy is to fulfill the agreement,' the interpretive method stems from

- A. Game theory
 B. Marxist theory
 C. Pluralist theory
 D. Liberal theory

14. What conclusion would you draw after reading the two statements?

Statement A: Percentile tells you the rank of an individual compared to the rest of the population.

Statement B: The 50th percentile is the median and tells us the value that separates the population into two equal halves.

- A. A is correct, but B is incorrect
 B. B is correct, but A is incorrect
 C. A and B are incorrect
 D. A and B are correct

15. Which of the following theoretical approaches, according to one interpretation, has at its core "epistemologies in action" that can be understood through "empiricism", "standpoint" and "postmodernism"?
- A. Neo-classical realism
 - B. Subaltern realism
 - C. Feminism
 - D. Liberalism
16. In terms of scientific rigour which of the following is the considered to be the most powerful.
- A. Case Study
 - B. Archival Research
 - C. Survey
 - D. Experimental Research Design
17. A researcher wants to study the impact of Covid-19 on learning outcomes. The researcher first sampled the states, then within states sampled districts, then within districts sampled towns and then finally within towns sampled children between the ages of 10-15. This is an example of
- A. Convenience Sampling
 - B. Sequential Sampling
 - C. Multi-stage Sampling
 - D. Territorial Sampling
18. The number of traffic police in a city and the number of traffic related offences are positively correlated. This is an example of a
- A. Spurious Relationship
 - B. Causal Relationship
 - C. Probabilistic Casual Relationship
 - D. Direct Relationship
19. A researcher studies at regular intervals the same set of respondents from the time they began college till they reached the age of 50. This is an example of
- A. Longitudinal Study
 - B. Cross-sectional Study
 - C. Panel study
 - D. Experimental Research Design

20. Ethnomethodology deals with the following theme:

- A. Common Sense
- B. Philosophy
- C. Theology
- D. Understanding

21. Hermeneutics typically involve one of the data-gathering techniques:

- A. Participant Observation
- B. Personal Narratives
- C. Content Analysis
- D. Probing Interview

22. Interpretivism is based on the critique of

- A. Positivism
- B. Post-Positivism
- C. Post-Behaviouralism
- D. Post-Colonialism

Passage 1

Between the atom bomb dropping on Hiroshima and the fall of the Berlin Wall, planning stalked the global policy landscape. Far from being an Indian oddity, it drew legitimacy from an international push during the Second World War, spilling over into transnational planning momentum in the middle decades of the twentieth century. Varying combinations of planning, protectionism, and state-led democratic development were coming to be fused with anti-imperialism and the fight against the perceived threat of neo-colonialism. The economist Lionel Robbins recognized the link between disintegrating empires and planning. To him, as one historian put it, decolonization and planning were ‘structurally reinforcing’. Even outside the command economies of China and the Soviet Union, plans and planning bodies were to be found in far-flung nations – from South Korea, Japan, Vietnam and Malaysia in East Asia to France, Mexico and Argentina in the Western hemisphere to Ghana, Sudan and Tanzania in Africa. By 1965, thirty-five African nations had development plans. Observing the ‘very ubiquity of development plans’, one economist wrote that African states, including those with conservative governments, saw ‘economic planning as a logical historical development from the independence effort’. Another remarked that during the 1960s in Africa, “‘having a plan’ became almost a *sine qua non* of political independence’. A historian of development corroborates this observation, writing of the 1950s and 1960s: ‘development concepts, however different their details, shared a faith in the state as an actor and in planning as a method, making it tempting to describe the history of development as a history of planning’. In those mid-century decades, planning represented a spectrum of statist economic arrangements rather than specific policies. It was seemingly applicable across totalitarian regimes, social democracies, and welfare states. Significantly, though, unlike in communist USSR and China, there were hard limits to the state’s power in democratic India. Planning would have to be done differently here.

(Source: Menon, Nikhil (2022), *Planning Democracy: How a Professor, An Institute and An Idea Shaped India*, Gurugram: Viking by Penguin Random House India, pp. xxii-xxiii.)

23. What does the passage best imply

- A. Economic Planning
- B. Nuclear Planning
- C. Foreign Policies
- D. Military Planning

24. According to the passage, planning was practiced in

- A. Asian States
- B. Asian and African States
- C. Around the World
- D. African and European States

25. Passage implies that planning was considered to be an essential condition of political freedom in
- A. Africa
 - B. Asia
 - C. France
 - D. India
26. State-centric economic planning was seen in
- A. Totalitarian Regimes, Social Democracies and Capitalist States
 - B. Totalitarian, Social Democracies and Welfare States
 - C. Capitalist States, Welfare States and Social Democracies
 - D. Totalitarian, Capitalist and Welfare States
27. Economic Planning has its roots tracing back to
- A. After the Second World War
 - B. After 1940s
 - C. During Second World War
 - D. During Cold War

Passage 2

Democratic participation is generally considered a political virtue unto itself. But participatory governance claims to offer even more; it is seen to contribute to the development of communication skills, citizen empowerment, and community capacity-building. First, with regard to citizen competence and empowerment, the practices of participatory governance contribute to human development generally, both intellectual and emotional. Empowerment through participation has, as such, been part of the progressive educational curriculum and numerous citizen-based deliberative projects bear out its influence on personal development (Joss 1995; Dryzek 2008).

Many NGOs engaged with the practices of participatory governance, in particular in the developing world, speak of “people’s self-development” and empowerment as primary goals, emphasizing, political rights, social recognition, and economic redistribution in the development of participatory approaches (Rahman 1995). Rather than merely speaking for poor or marginalized citizen’s interests and issues, they have labored to assist people develop their own abilities to negotiate with public policy-makers. Beyond institutionalizing new bodies of clients or user groups, they have created new opportunities for dialogue and the kinds of citizen education that it can facilitate, especially communicative skills.

Finally, question of participation and competence also bear directly on the issue of capacity-building. Capacity-building, as the development of a community’s ability to deal collectively with the problems that it confronts, can contribute to a sense of social togetherness. Rather than the relative passive role of the individual associated with traditional conceptions of citizen participation, participatory governance helps to connect and enable competent individuals in local communicates build together the kinds of “social capital” needed for joint problem-solving (Putnam 2000). It does this in part by building social trust and the kinds of mutual understanding that it can facilitate.

(David Levi-Faur, (2012), *The Oxford Handbook of Governance*, Oxford University Press, pp. 459-60)

28. In the context of participatory governance, the citizen competence and empowerment in general leads to
- A. Human Development
 - B. Community Development
 - C. Personal Development
 - D. People's self-development
29. Which of the following organizations have created new opportunities for dialogue and the kinds of citizen education that it can facilitate, especially communicative skills?
- A. Cliental Groups
 - B. User Groups
 - C. NGOs
 - D. Public Policy Makers
30. What is the purpose of social capital in the passage?
- A. Citizen Empowerment
 - B. Joint Problem Solving
 - C. Social Trust
 - D. Capacity Building
31. What is the suitable title to the above passage?
- A. Democratic Participation
 - B. Social Capital and Social Trust
 - C. Capacity Building for Participatory Governance
 - D. NGOs and Community Participation

Passage 3

The distinction between the two types of comparison - often referred to respectively as 'large-N' (many cases) and 'small-N' (few cases) research - highlights the different ways in which political scientists can confront the problem of how best to test theories ('replicate results') in the absence of our own 'laboratory'. There are formidable problems in properly testing political science generalizations in a stubbornly complex world. However, there are two reasons why these problems cannot be avoided. First, if political science is to generate general propositions about political life, there is no alternative to comparison. Here the discipline is divided between those who believe that universal 'covering laws' governing political behaviour exist, and can in time be identified, and those who believe that social phenomena are either too unpredictable and contingent to be explained in terms of such laws, or too complex and immeasurable for such laws to be identified were they to exist. The former position has gained ground over the past two decades, with a growth in the use of formal modelling and advanced econometrics in

leading political science departments, although evidence of significant predictive progress remains contested.

A second and less obvious reason for comparison is that it is necessary to assess the validity of our interpretations of specific or even unique political phenomena. There may be any number of different explanations of a single phenomenon, and choosing between them requires the theoretical underpinnings of each explanation to be assessed, and if possible, tested comparatively.

(Source: *Theory and Methods in Political Science* (3rd edn.), (2010), eds. David Marsh and Gerry Stoker, Basingstoke, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 289-90).

32. In the beginning of the passage, the author implies that different comparative methods have helped political scientists in
- A. Creating scientific laboratories
 - B. Useful ways to test theories
 - C. Compounding research designs
 - D. Explaining 'large N' comparison
33. According to the author, if political science is to generate general propositions about political life
- A. The only choice is comparison
 - B. Some options can be found
 - C. Laws have to be generated
 - D. Alternative theories must be built
34. The growth in the use of formal modelling and advanced econometrics in leading political science departments points towards
- A. The belief that laws governing political behaviour exist
 - B. The belief that social phenomena is too complex for such laws to be identified
 - C. The belief that comparisons often fail to predict
 - D. The belief that comparisons are contingent upon solid modelling
35. Comparative testing is required for
- A. Assessing the theoretical underpinnings of a complex social world
 - B. Interpreting social phenomenon in unique ways
 - C. Choosing between different explanations of a single phenomenon
 - D. Choosing research modelling for a phenomenon

Part B

36. According to J S Mill, liberty of opinion is valuable and no opinion may be suppressed because
- If the opinion is right, we are deprived of exchanging error for truth
 - If the opinion is wrong, we are deprived of a clearer perception of truth
 - We attain infallibility through expressing diverse opinions
 - We attain greater clarity when true and false opinions clash
- A. i, ii, and iv are correct
B. i and iii are correct
C. ii and iii are correct
D. i, ii and iii are correct
37. 'Enclave Economy and national capitalist are responsible for underdevelopment in the Third World region.' This statement can be attributed to
- A. World System Theorists
B. Liberalists
C. Neo-liberalist
D. Game Theorists
38. State-centred analysis in comparative politics highlights
- A. How the priorities of the state impinge on society
B. How social factors influence individuals who have state power
C. How institutions evolve and set their priorities within a state
D. How social media interacts with state institutions
39. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India?
- A. It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
B. It contains the distribution of powers between the Centre and the states
C. It contains the provisions regarding the preservation of the cultural distinctiveness of tribal areas
D. It contains the nature and characteristics of fundamental rights and Directive Principles of state policy.
40. Which of the following is correct about the Pearson correlation coefficient (r)?
- A. It is the most common way of measuring a linear correlation
B. It is a number between -1 and 1
C. It measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables
D. All the above

41. Which among these may be identified as a central feature of John Locke's political thinking?

- A. The theory of natural law
- B. The theory of consent of the governed
- C. Both A and B
- D. B but not A

42. Match the following scholars with theories they are associated with

Scholars	Theories
I. Robert Keohane	a. Structural realism
II. Kenneth Waltz	b. Constructivism
III. Alexander Wendt	c. Liberal Institutionalism
IV. Robert Cox	d. Critical IR Theory

- A. I-a, II-b, III-b, IV-d
- B. I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
- C. I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d
- D. I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b

43. The 'standpoint' theory is associated with

- A. Feminist analysis
- B. Institutional analysis
- C. Structural-functionalism
- D. Rational choice approach

44. The argument of fear is associated with which of the following landmark cases? In this case the Supreme Court appeared to be more concerned about the future especially in terms of the constitution amending potential of the government.

- A. Mohd. Hanif Quareshi & Others v State of Bihar (1958)
- B. State of West Bengal v. Bela Banerjee & Others (1953)
- C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)
- D. Kesavananda Bharati & Others. v. State of Kerala (1973)

45. Match the following theoretical frameworks with core contents.

Theoretical Framework	Core Content
I. Interpretive Policy Analysis	1. Stories
II. Narrative Policy Analysis	2. Inter subjectivity communication
III. Discourse Policy Analysis	3. Meaning of words
IV. Deliberative Policy Analysis	4. Meaning and Stories

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

46. Who among the following characterised the nature of the Indian nationalist elite's power as 'dominance without hegemony'?

- A. Barun De
- B. Ranajit Guha
- C. Selig Harrison
- D. Rajani Palme Dutt

47. The term 'ānṛśamśya', as used in the *Mahabharata*, means

- A. Non-cruelty
- B. Empathy
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Compassion

48. For Neo-Realist IR scholars drawing upon Kenneth Waltz, which of the following is not required for testing a theory:

- A. Factor-in the historical context of theory-building
- B. Inferring hypotheses from it
- C. Subjecting hypotheses to observational tests
- D. Devise multiple experimental of observational tests

49. Consider the following scenarios:

- I. "a situation in which states' action taken to ensure their own security, threaten the security of other states"
- II. "a self-help system requires that [states] prepare for the worst... [but] can be solved through the development of norms and institutions "
- III. "one or more states' power being used to balance that of another state of group of states"
- IV. "any ratio of power capabilities between states or alliances"

Which of the above refer to the concept of "security dilemma"?

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

50. According to WW Rostow's economic growth theory, every country passes stages of

- I. Traditional society
- II. Precondition of take-off
- III. Take off
- IV. Drive to maturity
- V. Age of mass consumption

Choose the correct sequence

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

51. From *Mobilization to Revolution* is authored by which of the following scholars

- A. Barrington Moore Jr.
- B. Theda Skocpol
- C. Charles Tilly
- D. Reinhard Bendix

52. The value of a vote of a Member of Parliament for the election of the President of India is determined by dividing the

- A. particular state's population as per the latest census by the number of members of Parliament elected from the state.
- B. population as per the latest census by the total strength of the two Houses of the Parliament.
- C. nation's population as per the latest census by the number of Lok Sabha members.
- D. All the above

53. When candidates eligible under affirmative action provisions successfully compete with the general pool, there is no decrease in the number of available reserved seats. The compelling logic behind this position is
1. It would not be politically prudent to fiddle with seat ratios.
 2. The right is an individual right and if some members have gained parity, it should not affect other members of the group.
 3. The seats reserved are fixed and they cannot be changed once declared
- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only
D. 1 and 2 only
54. Which of the following is the primary method for comparing alternative policies in terms of their efficiency impact?
- A. Social Experimentation
B. Environmental Impact Assessment
C. Cost-benefit Analysis
D. Quality Assessment
55. Who among the following has written the book *Evaluating Public Policy*?
- A. Philippe Zittoun
B. Frank Fisher
C. Nikolaos Zahariadis
D. Hugh Miller
56. The Buddha argued against the caste system in which of the following Sutta?
- A. Tevalla Sutta
B. Kutadanta Sutta
C. Ambattha Sutta
D. Lakkhana Sutta
57. What conclusion would you draw after reading the two statements?
- Statement A: A republic is governed by rule of law and not the rule of men or women.
Statement B: Rule of law implies that the laws apply to everyone in the state.
- A. A is correct, but B is incorrect
B. B is correct, but A is incorrect
C. A and B are incorrect
D. A and B are correct

58. Use of terms like *Samajik Dhana Sanchaya* (social accumulation of wealth) and *Adim Dhana Sanchaya* (primitive accumulation of wealth) for a synthesis of Hinduism and Marxism may be attributed to which thinker?

- A. Bankim Chandra
- B. Mahadev Govind Ranade
- C. Swami Vivekananda
- D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

59. What is the basic focus of the book *Reinventing Government* by David E. Osborne and Ted Gaebler?

- A. Transforming the Public Sector with the spirit of entrepreneurship
- B. Scientific Management
- C. Digital Governance
- D. Human Relations Approach

60. The concept of 'crisis of governability' is associated with

- A. Ashutosh Varshney
- B. Atul Kohli
- C. Sudipta Kaviraj
- D. James Manor

61. 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' is the key principle in India's

- A. Public Diplomacy
- B. Climate Diplomacy
- C. Cultural Diplomacy
- D. Disaster Diplomacy

62. Match the following

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|----|--------------------|
| I. | Game Theory | a. | Enclave Economy |
| II. | World System Theory | b. | Prisoner's Dilemma |
| III. | Neo-Liberalism | c. | Elements |
| IV. | Systems Theory | d. | Free Trade |

- A. I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d
- B. I-b, II-a, III-d, IV-c
- C. I-d, II-c, III-a, IV-b
- D. I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-c

63. In a post-materialist value orientation, one of the following is less important than the others
- A. Economic security
 - B. Environmental concerns
 - C. Gender justness
 - D. Individual choices
64. According to Almond and Verba, in the 'parochial political culture'
- A. Citizens are given rights by the state which they are not keen to accept
 - B. Central government officials participate in citizens' activities
 - C. Citizens participate in governmental decisions enthusiastically
 - D. Citizens are only indistinctly aware of the existence of central government
65. Which of the following differentiates NITI Aayog from its predecessor, the Planning Commission (PC) of India?
- A. While NITI Aayog has funds allocative power, PC does not have it.
 - B. While PC has funds allocative power, NITI Aayog does not have it.
 - C. While NITI Aayog has both advisory and binding decision-making powers, PC has neither of the powers.
 - D. While PC has both advisory and binding decision-making power, NITI Aayog has neither of the powers.
66. Which of the following best explains the nature of Indian secularism?
- A. Indian secularism leverages equality and equal protection of citizens before the law
 - B. Indian secularism leverages total separation of religion from the state
 - C. Indian secularism permits discrimination of citizens on the basis of religion
 - D. Indian secularism does not allow the state to maintain 'principled distance' from religious communities
67. Choose the right option for the correct chronological order
- I. Fukushima Nuclear Disaster
 - II. Brexit
 - III. Collapse of Berlin Wall
 - IV. Hong Kong Lease Ends
- A. I, II, III, IV
 - B. II, III, IV, I
 - C. III, IV, I, II
 - D. IV, II, I, III

68. Neo-functionalism best explains

- A. Bilateral economic cooperation between States
- B. Inter-state conflict between States
- C. Bilateral Defence agreements between states
- D. Inter-dependence amongst states in various sectors

69. *De Cive* is the shorter title of the Latin work by

- A. Seneca
- B. Cicero
- C. Marcus Aurelius
- D. Thomas Hobbes

70. Carole Pateman's feminist interpretation of Hobbes's social contract is unique because

- A. It shows that the conjugal contract is natural
- B. It shows that the conjugal contract is customary
- C. It shows that the sexual contract is matriarchal
- D. It shows that the sexual contract is political

University of Hyderabad
PhD Entrance Examination, June 2023
School of Social Sciences/Department of Political Science

Course: PhD

Subject: Political Science

Q. Number	Answer	Q. Number	Answer	Q. Number	Answer
1.	C	26.	B	51.	C
2.	C	27.	C	52.	1 mark to be given to all
3.	B	28.	A	53.	B
4.	B	29.	C	54.	C
5.	A	30.	B	55.	B
6.	D	31.	C	56.	C
7.	B	32.	B	57.	D
8.	C	33.	A	58.	A
9.	C	34.	A	59.	A
10.	A	35.	C	60.	B
11.	A	36.	A	61.	B
12.	A	37.	A	62.	B
13.	A	38.	A	63.	A
14.	D	39.	C	64.	D
15.	C	40.	D	65.	B
16.	D	41.	C	66.	A
17.	C	42.	C	67.	C
18.	A	43.	A	68.	D
19.	C	44.	C	69.	D
20.	A	45.	D	70.	D
21.	C	46.	B		
22.	A	47.	A		
23.	A	48.	A		
24.	C	49.	B		
25.	A	50.	D		