

# ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2019

## SET – A

ROLL NO.

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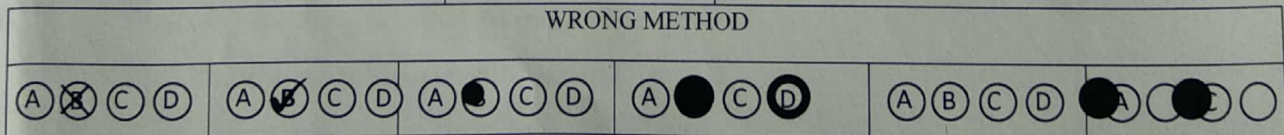
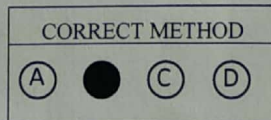
Signature of Invigilator

Time : 1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

Total Marks : 100

### Instructions to Candidates

1. Do not write your name or put any other mark of identification anywhere in the OMR Response Sheet. **IF ANY MARK OF IDENTIFICATIONS IS DISCOVERED ANYWHERE IN OMR RESPONSE SHEET, the OMR sheet will be cancelled, and will not be evaluated.**
2. This Question Booklet contains the cover page and a total of **100 Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each**
3. Space for rough work has been provided at the beginning and end. Available space on each page may also be used for rough work.
4. There is negative marking in Multiple Choice Questions. For each wrong answer, 0.25 marks will be deducted.
5. **USE/POSSESSION OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS LIKE MOBILE PHONE, iPhone, iPad, page ETC. is strictly PROHIBITED.**
6. Candidate should check the serial order of questions at the beginning of the test. If any question is found missing in the serial order, it should be immediately brought to the notice of the Invigilator. No pages should be torn out from this question booklet.
7. Answers must be marked in the OMR response sheet which is provided separately. OMR Response sheet must be handed over to the invigilator before you leave the seat.
8. The OMR response sheet should not be folded or wrinkled. The folded or wrinkled OMR/Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. Write your Roll Number in the appropriate space (above) and on the OMR Response Sheet. Any other details, if asked for, should be written only in the space provided.
10. There are four options to each question marked A, B, C and D. Select one of the most appropriate options and fill up the corresponding oval/circle in the OMR Response Sheet provided to you. The correct procedure for filling up the OMR Response Sheet is mentioned below.
11. Use Black or Blue Ball Pen only for filling the ovals/circles in OMR Response Sheet. Darken the selected oval/circle completely. If the correct answer is 'B', the corresponding oval/circle should be completely filled and darkened as shown below.



SET – A

- 1) What does the term 'political' refers to?
  - A) Related to Private
  - B) Related to politicians
  - C) Related to Public
  - D) Related to Aliens
- 2) What is a polity?
  - A) Organisation designed to regulate an Industry
  - B) Organisation designed to regulate the whole community
  - C) Organisation designed to regulated the Parliament
  - D) Organisation designed to regulate the politicians
- 3) What does the Greek 'polis' stand for?
  - A) Police Force
  - B) Policemen
  - C) State
  - D) City-State
- 4) An empirical statement is based on?
  - A) Reasoning
  - B) Value-judgement
  - C) Observation
  - D) Sentiments
- 5) What is political philosophy?
  - A) A branch of learning concerned with superstition
  - B) A branch of learning concerned with moral and magical dimensions
  - C) A branch of learning concerned with moral and substantive dimensions of politics.
  - D) A branch of learning concerned with immoral and un-substantive dimensions of politics
- 6) How should we define positivism?
  - A) The view that gives salience to unscientific method
  - B) The view that relies on scientific method
  - C) The view that relies on supernatural
  - D) The view that relies on magic

- 7) Members of Vienna Circle are associated with which school of thought?
- A) Illogical Negativism
  - B) Logical Negativism
  - C) Logical Positivism
  - D) Positivism
- 8) The method of study which focuses on the observation of facts is called as:
- A) Unscientific Method
  - B) Scientific Method
  - C) Normative Method
  - D) Comparative Method
- 9) What is normative method?
- A) Method of study which seeks to determine as to what we ought not to do
  - B) Method of study which seeks to determine as to what we ought to do
  - C) Method of study which seeks to determine our basic concepts
  - D) It is opposite of comparative method
- 10) Define philosophical method:
- A) System of thought based on logic to understand things beyond the realm of observation.
  - B) System of thought based on sentiments
  - C) A method which gives credence to speculation.
  - D) A method used to understand things within our reach.
- 11) What comprises of an ideology?
- A) A body of ideas used to defend the distribution of power in the society
  - B) A body of ideas used to defend the distribution of discomfort
  - C) A body of ideas used to defend malice in the society
  - D) A body of ideas used to defend humour in the society
- 12) Machiavelli's maxim "the power which has authority over men" is with reference:
- A) Provinces
  - B) Nations
  - C) State
  - D) City

- 13) "A State is a human community that (successfully) claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory" is the statement credited to:
- A) Marx Weber
  - B) Karl Max
  - C) Max Weber
  - D) Andrew Lloyd Webber
- 14) What does the government represents in relation to the state?
- A) A concrete concept
  - B) A fluid concept
  - C) Government and the State are interchangeable
  - D) Government is superior to the state
- 15) What does the concept of absolute sovereignty denote?
- A) Ultimate power
  - B) Subservient power
  - C) Shared power
  - D) Overlapping power
- 16) Society :
- A) Is a secondary association
  - B) Cannot exist without the state
  - C) Is a primary association
  - D) Is a temporary association
- 17) The social contract theorist claim "The hypothetical condition in which people live before the formation of the state":
- A) Is a state of bliss
  - B) Is un-natural
  - C) Is the state of nature
  - D) Is the state of penance
- 18) Which 17<sup>th</sup> Century philosopher equated civil society with political society?
- A) Thomas Hobbes
  - B) Karl Marx
  - C) John Rawls
  - D) John Locke

- 19) Hegel associated 'civil society' with:
- A) A realm of idiocy
  - B) A realm of benevolence
  - C) Universal egoism
  - D) Universal benevolence
- 20) Which Italian Marxist put forward the concept of 'structures of coercion' with regard to political society?
- A) Vito Corleone
  - B) Antonio Gramsci
  - C) Antonio Banderas
  - D) Mussolini
- 21) Distinction between state and civil society must be maintained in order to:
- A) Prevent Democratization
  - B) Strengthen Peace
  - C) Establish monarchy
  - D) Prevent authoritarianism
- 22) Concept of base and superstructure is associated with:
- A) Fascism
  - B) Marxism
  - C) Liberalism
  - D) Utilitarianism
- 23) Legal instruments of protection of the individual from arbitrary act of government are called as:
- A) Civil Liberties
  - B) Civil laws
  - C) Anti- seditious
  - D) Criminal Law
- 24) Idealist theory of the state :
- A) Treats government as agency of the state
  - B) Treats the state as a product of the will of the society
  - C) Creates an image of the perfect state
  - D) Emphasises imperfections of the state

- 25) Decline and eventual collapse of the Roman empire paved the way for:
- A) Roman World Empire
  - B) Tribal State
  - C) Feudal State
  - D) City-state
- 26) Industrial Revolution worked as a catalyst for the rise of:
- A) Primitive State
  - B) Modern Nation State
  - C) Oriental Despotism
  - D) Tribal State
- 27) The argument advanced by the British imperialist that “ nature has assigned the white races the task of spreading the enlightenment amongst the non-white people by ruling over them” is represented by the phrase:
- A) Poor man’s burden
  - B) Brown man’s burden
  - C) Paganism
  - D) Whiteman’s burden
- 28) The practise under which the consolidation of a nation-state within a territory led to the capture and domination of other countries and territory is termed as:
- A) Post-colonialism
  - B) Neo-Colonialism
  - C) Colonialism
  - D) Libertarianism
- 29) Gaetano Mosca is the author of following book:
- A) A sociological study of the Oligarchical Tendencies of Modern Democracy
  - B) The Ruling Class
  - C) The Power Elite
  - D) The Elite
- 30) *Laissez –Faire* upholds:
- A) Non-intervention of the state in defence related activities
  - B) Non-intervention of the state in foreign affairs
  - C) Non-intervention of state in the economic activities
  - D) Intervention of the state in foreign affairs

- 31) Undisguised open military rule occurs when a military coup leads to officers forming a:
- A) Panchayat
  - B) Junta
  - C) Civilian Government
  - D) Theocratic Government
- 32) Mussolini described the fascist state as :
- A) Democratic
  - B) Authoritarian
  - C) Totalitarian
  - D) Dictatorship of the proletariat
- 33) In the parliamentary systems the executive branch is selected by the:
- A) Legislature
  - B) Military
  - C) Religious Leaders
  - D) Citizens
- 34) In the presidential systems:
- A) The legislative and executive branches are selected together
  - B) The legislative and executive branches are selected independently
  - C) The legislative and executive branches are selected indirectly
  - D) The legislative and executive branches do not exist
- 35) The representative responsibility of the legislature as a delegate:
- A) Comprises of representatives acting as non-mechanistic agents of their constituents
  - B) Comprises of representatives acting as trustees
  - C) Comprises of representatives acting as mechanistic agents of their constituents
  - D) Comprises of representatives acting as mechanistic agents of the ruling class
- 36) Polity's commitment to abide by the constitution is commonly referred to as:
- A) Secularism
  - B) Constitutionalism
  - C) Judicial Review
  - D) Judicial overreach

- 37) In a Single-member plurality electoral system :
- A) The seat is awarded to the candidate who receives majority of the votes
  - B) The seat is awarded to the candidate who receives minority of the votes
  - C) The seat is awarded to the candidate who receives plurality of votes
  - D) The seat is shared alternatively between the first two candidates
- 38) The closeness with which the distribution of seats in parliament reflects the distribution of votes is termed as:
- A) Disproportionality
  - B) Proportionality
  - C) Majoritarianism
  - D) Discombobulation
- 39) Dominant –party systems are characterised by :
- A) Two large parties with a combined vote share of 50 percent
  - B) One large Party with a majority above the absolute majority of 50 percent of seats for protracted periods of time
  - C) Two large parties with a a combined seat share of 50 percent
  - D) One large Party with a majority above the absolute majority of 50 percent of votes for protracted periods of time
- 40) A party system with several or many parties , where none approach 50 percent of votes and seats is characterised as:
- A) Dominant-party system
  - B) Two-party system
  - C) Multiparty system
  - D) Bipolar system
- 41) An interactive process concerning the transmission of information among politicians, the media and the public is defined as:
- A) Political propaganda
  - B) Political bargaining
  - C) Political skulduggery
  - D) Political communication
- 42) When both cost and benefits of a certain policy are concentrated , a government may be confronted with opposition of rivalling interest groups, this signals:
- A) Interest group politics
  - B) Clientelistic politics
  - C) Entrepreneurial politics
  - D) Majoritarian politics



- 43) Definition, discussion, acceptance, or rejection of feasible courses of action for coping with policy problems is termed as:
- A) Policy adoption
  - B) Policy rejection
  - C) Policy formulation
  - D) Policy implementation
- 44) The absence of restraints on the action of individuals in utter disregard of the interest of other individuals is termed as:
- A) Liberty
  - B) Licence
  - C) Legitimacy
  - D) Power
- 45) The Concepts of Liberty is a book written by:
- A) Isaiah Paris
  - B) Isaiah Berlin
  - C) John Rawls
  - D) J.S. Mill
- 46) A set of rules of good conduct which exist independently of conventional law are referred as:
- A) Stoic philosophy
  - B) Patristic Doctrine
  - C) Natural Law
  - D) Artificial Law
- 47) A pattern of consumption of goods and services designed to display the possession of wealth and a high standard of living is termed as:
- A) Conspicuous absence
  - B) Conspicuous consumption
  - C) Conspicuous expenditure
  - D) Conspicuous Presence
- 48) The directives principles of state policy, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution, are placed in:
- A) Part A of the Constitution
  - B) Part I of the Constitution
  - C) Part III of the Constitution
  - D) Part IV of the Constitution

- 49) Under Article 249:
- A) The Lok Sabha resolves by two fifth majority that it would be prudent for the Parliament to legislate on a subject of the Concurrent list in national interest
  - B) The Rajya Sabha resolves by two-third majority that it would be prudent for the Parliament to legislate on a subject of the State list in national interest
  - C) The Lok Sabha resolves by two-third majority that it would be prudent for the Parliament to legislate on a subject of the State list in national interest
  - D) The Vidhan Sabha resolves by two-third majority that it would be prudent for the Parliament to legislate on a subject of the State list in national interest
- 50) Article 52 of the Indian Constitution calls \_\_\_\_\_ the Chief Executive of the Union
- A) Vice- President
  - B) Prime Minister
  - C) President
  - D) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- 51) The Constitution under Article 125 makes provision for the creation of
- A) High Court of the states
  - B) Supreme Court of India
  - C) High Court of India
  - D) Supreme Court of the state
- 52) The Election Commission of India comprises of
- A) Chief Election Commissioner and three Election Commissioners
  - B) Election Commissioner and Two deputy- Election Commissioners
  - C) Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners
  - D) President, Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition and two Election Commissioners
- 53) Which Constitutional authority is appointed under the provisions of Article 148 of the Indian Constitution:
- A) Controller and Auditor General
  - B) Comptroller and Auditor General
  - C) Auditor General
  - D) Central Auditor General
- 54) The Vice-President of India hold his office for a term of:
- A) Ten Years
  - B) Five Years
  - C) Three Years
  - D) As long she enjoys the trust of Lok Sabha

55) Union of India comprises of:

- A) 28 States and 7 Union Territories
- B) 29 States and 5 Union Territories
- C) 29 States and 7 Union Territories
- D) 26 States and 7 Union Territories

56) Certiorari

- A) Prerogative writ which orders the removal of a suit from an inferior court to a higher court
- B) Prerogative writ through which a High Court or a Supreme Court may prevent a person from usurping a public office which he is not entitled to
- C) Write issued by the Supreme Court to restrain lower courts from usurping jurisdiction or overstepping their jurisdiction
- D) Order of a lower court commanding a person to perform some public or quasi-public duty which he has refused to do.

57) Articles 29-30 encapsulate:

- A) Social and Political Rights
- B) Cultural and Education Rights
- C) Educational and Extra-Curricular Rights
- D) Economic Rights

58) Provision with regard to amendment of the Constitution of India are enshrined in:

- A) Part IX
- B) Part II
- C) Part XX
- D) Part V

59) AIADMK stands for:

- A) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam
- B) All India Anna Dravinadu Munnetra Kazhgam
- C) All Island Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam
- D) All India Anna Dravida Movement and Kazhgam

60) Indian National Congress was established in:

- A) 1887
- B) 1889
- C) 1885
- D) 1867

- 61) The theory of the philosopher ruler was the linchpin of :
- A) Plato's ideal State
  - B) Marx's ideal State
  - C) Aristotle's imperfect State
  - D) Plato's imperfect State
- 62) Theory of three classes and three souls is associated with:
- A) Aristotle
  - B) Pythagoras
  - C) Plato
  - D) Immanuel Kant
- 63) Justice, for Aristotle, was a:
- A) A complete virtue, though not absolute
  - B) An incomplete virtue
  - C) An absolute virtue
  - D) *Eudaimonia*
- 64) For Thomas Hobbes the two fundamental human motivations were:
- A) Joy and sorrow
  - B) Fear and self-interest
  - C) Fear and sorrow
  - D) Joy and self-interest
- 65) The historical background of the second treatise by John Locke was:
- A) The French Revolution
  - B) American Revolution
  - C) Glorious Revolution
  - D) Spanish Inquisition
- 66) For which political philosopher freedom was the ability of the individual to exercise his autonomy:
- A) Rousseau
  - B) Thomas Hobbes
  - C) John Locke
  - D) Chanakya

- 67) The following philosopher made happiness and the dignity of man, and not the principle of pleasure, the chief end of life:
- A. John the Baptist
  - B. John Locke
  - C. John Stuart Mill
  - D. James Mill
  - E.
- 68) Karl Marx's theory of *praxis* is about:
- A) Unity of thought and action
  - B) Tension between thought and inaction
  - C) Unity of action
  - D) Unity of happiness and sorrow
- 69) Which of the following can be argued to be causes of the origins of the First World War?
- A) German unification, British trade and Japanese expansion
  - B) Economic recession, German unification, slave trade
  - C) Nationalism, imperialism, altered European balance of power
  - D) Nationalism, imperialism, altered Asian balance of power
- 70) Which of the following was not a consequence of the First World War?
- A) Weakening of the Austro-Hungarian empire
  - B) Destruction of the Ottoman Empire
  - C) Overthrow of the Tsar in Russia
  - D) Weakening of the French Empire
- 71) The Great Inter-War Depression led to
- A) Colonialism, Meiji Restoration, Manchurian Crisis
  - B) Shrinkage of transatlantic trade, hyperinflation, elimination of savings
  - C) Increased globalisation, currency fluctuations, elimination of savings
  - D) Increased German strength, weakening of France, strengthening of the United States
- 72) Which of the following cannot be considered a feature of Nazism and Fascism?
- A) Expansion of territory
  - B) Elimination of any concept of a private sphere
  - C) Limitation of rights
  - D) Social Darwinism
- 73) Which of the following can be viewed as being incompatible with the United Nations Charter?
- A) Colonialism
  - B) Liberalism
  - C) Balance of power
  - D) Bilateral treaties
- 74) The Strategic Defense Initiative during the Cold War period refers to:
- A) increasing stockpiling of nuclear weapons
  - B) Space based defense against ballistic missiles
  - C) Deployment of land based ballistic missiles
  - D) Deployment of nuclear weapons from Cuba

- 75) What was the primary focus of Mikhail Gorbachev's domestic policy for Communist Russia?
- Stalinist ideology
  - Command economy and community farming
  - Political openness and Economic restructuring
  - Imposing controls on the media
- 76) What are the important features of Realist Theory of International Relations?
- Statism and cooperation
  - Self-help and trade expansion
  - Statism and survival
  - Statism and self-reflexivity
- 77) The anarchical international system and quest for security can be stabilised by a bipolar distribution of power. Which IR scholar theorised this?
- Joseph Grieco
  - John Measheimer
  - Stephen Krasner
  - Kenneth Waltz
- 78) Which of the following can be considered to be features of Liberal Theory of International Relations?
- Statism, cosmopolitanism, balance of power
  - Democratic peace, free trade, collective security
  - Free trade, balance of power, arms race
  - Statism, power, transnationalism
- 79) The theory of Complex Interdependence is an example of which of the following?
- Neoliberal Institutionalism
  - Functional Integration
  - Structural Realism
  - Cooperative multilateralism
- 80) Immanuel Wallerstein developed which of the following theories?
- Democratic Peace Theory
  - Dependency Theory
  - Relative Gains Theory
  - World Systems Theory
- 81) The basic premise of Alexander Wendt's theory of constructivism is
- Materialism
  - Structure-agent relationship
  - Behaviouralism
  - Relative Power Positions
- 82) Who reformulated Hans Morgenthau's principles of realism from a feminist standpoint?
- Cynthia Enloe
  - J. Ann Tickner
  - Laura Sjoberg
  - V. Spike Peterson

- 83) Which of the following was not an aim of the Non Aligned Movement?
- A) To maintain India's hard won freedom
  - B) To maximize India's influence across the world
  - C) To diversify India's economic relationships
  - D) To establish hegemony in South Asia
- 84) The Gujral Doctrine aimed at
- A) India taking greater responsibility for peace in the neighborhood
  - B) India continuing a hostile policy towards Pakistan
  - C) India furthering trade with South East Asia
  - D) India creating a rapprochement with China
- 85) Under which Indian Prime Minister was a rapprochement with China initiated?
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B) Indira Gandhi
  - C) Rajiv Gandhi
  - D) Inder Kumar Gujral
- 86) Which of the following factors did not impact India's Cold War foreign policy towards the United States of America?
- A) Differing worldviews
  - B) Negative balance of trade
  - C) Asymmetries of power
  - D) Poor interactions
- 87) India's policy towards Sri Lanka has been guided by
- A) Tamil sentiments
  - B) Norwegian guidance
  - C) Rivalry with Pakistan
  - D) Insulating Sri Lanka from destabilising external forces
- 88) India's support to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was motivated by
- A) Gaining support from the United States
  - B) Appeasing Russia
  - C) Limiting Pakistan
  - D) Constraining China
- 89) India's pre-liberalisation protectionist trade policy was guided by
- A) Poor balance of payments
  - B) Damaging legacy of colonialism
  - C) Low quality products
  - D) Severely controlled foreign exchange
- 90) Which of the following is not a factor impacting India's policy towards BRICS?
- A) Security
  - B) Climate change
  - C) Trade
  - D) Space control

- 91) The primary factor guiding India's policy towards Africa is
- A) Oil, coal, natural resources
  - B) Bandwagoning against China
  - C) Agribusiness
  - D) Colonialism
- 92) India's relationship with the European Union is strained on which of the following issues?
- A) Nuclear non-proliferation
  - B) Trade protectionism
  - C) Climate change
  - D) Global governance
- 93) Which sector of the Indian economy has been most influential in shaping India's foreign policy?
- A) Manufacturing
  - B) Agriculture
  - C) Computer software
  - D) Finance
- 94) Kartarpur Sahib Gurdwara is located in:
- A) India
  - B) Canada
  - C) England
  - D) Pakistan
  - E)
- 95) UIDAI is an acronym for:
- A) Ultra Intrusive Detector Authority of Ireland
  - B) Unique Identification Authority of India
  - C) Unique Identification Aviation Program of India
  - D) Unique Identification Authority of Government of India
- 96) Which amongst the following bodies is tasked with estimating the national income of India:
- A) Office of the Chief Economic Advisor
  - B) Ministry of Finance
  - C) Central Statistical Office
  - D) Ministry of Commerce
- 97) Which city has been adjudged cleanest city in Swachh Survekshan 2019?
- A) Mumbai
  - B) Kolkata
  - C) Chandigarh
  - D) Indore
- 98) Which Indian politician has authored the book "India in Distress"?
- A) Shashi Tharoor
  - B) Mamta Banerjee
  - C) Manmohan Singh
  - D) Arun Jaitley



99) Which movie has been crowned Best Picture at the 91<sup>st</sup> Academy Awards?

- A) Bohemian Rhapsody
- B) Green Book
- C) The Favourite
- D) Roma

100. 'Period, End of Sentence' has won the Best Documentary Short Subject award at the Oscar 2019. The short film is produced by which Indian producer?

- A. Bhushan Kumar
- B. Rakesh Roshan
- C. Zoya Akhtar
- D. Guneet Monga