

No. of Pages. 16

Code No.

Y – 3028

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2026**

CSS

POLITICS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. Behaviouralism emphasizes:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Normative analysis | B. Empirical research |
| C. Ethical philosophy | D. Legal theory |

2. Sovereignty means:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. Equality | B. Supreme authority |
| C. Freedom | D. Justice |

3. Foucault's concept of power emphasizes:
 - A. Central authority
 - B. Military dominance
 - C. Diffused and relational power
 - D. Legal sovereignty

4. Basic structure doctrine limits:

A. Executive power	B. Judicial power
C. Constitutional amendments	D. Federalism

5. Political theory primarily deals with:

A. Governance ideas	B. Economic growth
C. Geography	D. Sociology

6. The concept of "General Will" is associated with:

A. Locke	B. Rousseau
C. Hobbes	D. Bentham

7. 'Separation of powers' was advocated by:

A. Montesquieu	B. Aristotle
C. Plato	D. Marx

8. Which of the following best reflects federalism?
 - A. Centralized authority
 - B. Division of powers between levels of government
 - C. Parliamentary sovereignty
 - D. Unitary administration

9. In Marxist theory, the state is seen as:
 - A. Neutral arbiter
 - B. Instrument of class domination
 - C. Welfare provider
 - D. Democratic institution

10. The concept of 'social contract is primarily associated with:

A. Aristotle	B. Plato
C. Hobbes	D. Marx

19. Rajya Sabha members are elected by:
- A. Direct election
 - B. President
 - C. State Legislatures
 - D. Judiciary
20. Which article deals with equality before law?
- A. Article 14
 - B. Article 19
 - C. Article 21
 - D. Article 25
21. The 'clash of civilizations' thesis was proposed by:
- A. Fukuyama
 - B. Huntington
 - C. Waltz
 - D. Keohane
22. Postcolonial theory critiques:
- A. Capitalism
 - B. Western dominance in knowledge production
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Bureaucracy
23. Bentham's utilitarianism is based on:
- A. Rights
 - B. Duties
 - C. Greatest happiness principle
 - D. Equality
24. Feminist theory critiques:
- A. Class inequality
 - B. Patriarchy
 - C. Capitalism
 - D. Religion
25. Marxism views ideology as:
- A. Truth
 - B. Neutral
 - C. False consciousness
 - D. Rational
26. Which theory best critiques liberal neutrality?
- A. Marxism
 - B. Communitarianism
 - C. Realism
 - D. Behaviouralism
27. Postmodernism questions:
- A. Truth claims
 - B. Power
 - C. Identity
 - D. All of the above

28. Mixed economy balances:
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A. State and market | B. War and peace |
| C. Economy and culture | D. Trade and law |
29. The concept of judicial review originated in:
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. UK | B. USA |
| C. India | D. France |
30. The term 'bicameralism' refers to:
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Two executives | B. Two houses of legislature |
| C. Two courts | D. Two parties |
31. Which country follows direct democracy?
- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| A. India | B. USA |
| C. Switzerland | D. UK |
32. Judicial review in India ensures.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Parliamentary supremacy | B. Constitutional supremacy |
| C. Executive supremacy | D. Federal supremacy |
33. Assertion A : Bureaucracy is efficient.
Reason R : It follows rules and hierarchy.
- | |
|------------------------------------|
| A. Both true & R explains A |
| B. Both true but R not explanation |
| C. A true, R false |
| D. A false, R true |
34. The anti-defection law is criticized for:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Strengthening democracy | B. Reducing dissent |
| C. Increasing debate | D. Promoting federalism |
35. The President acts on advice of:
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Parliament | B. Judiciary |
| C. Council of Ministers | D. Election Commission |
36. The unitary bias in India is reflected in:
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. State autonomy | B. Emergency provisions |
| C. Federal structure | D. Judiciary |

37. Coalition politics impacts governance by:
- A. Increasing stability
 - B. Enhancing consensus-building
 - C. Reducing democracy
 - D. Eliminating opposition
38. Bicameralism may weaken democracy by:
- A. Delay
 - B. Speed
 - C. Efficiency
 - D. Representation
39. The role of opposition is crucial for:
- A. Stability
 - B. Accountability
 - C. Authority
 - D. Centralization
40. Bureaucracy must balance:
- A. Power and accountability
 - B. Authority and culture
 - C. Economy and trade
 - D. War and peace
41. Climate governance requires:
- A. National action
 - B. Global coordination
 - C. Trade
 - D. Culture
42. Who is associated with classical realism?
- A. Morgenthau
 - B. Keohane
 - C. Wendt
 - D. Marx
43. NATO is a:
- A. Economic organization
 - B. Military alliance
 - C. Cultural body
 - D. Judicial institution
44. Constructivism focuses on:
- A. Power
 - B. Economy
 - C. Ideas and identities
 - D. Geography
45. The term 'Third World' refers to:
- A. Developed countries
 - B. Socialist countries
 - C. Developing countries
 - D. European countries

46. Globalization refers to:
- A. Isolation
 - B. Integration of economies
 - C. War
 - D. Nationalism
47. Diplomacy is:
- A. War strategy
 - B. Negotiation among states
 - C. Economic policy
 - D. Cultural exchange
48. Who coined 'soft power'?
- A. Waltz
 - B. Nye
 - C. Morgenthau
 - D. Wendt
49. The concept of 'balance of power' is linked to:
- A. Liberalism
 - B. Realism
 - C. Constructivism
 - D. Feminism
50. Arms race is associated with
- A. Peace
 - B. Competition in weapons
 - C. Trade
 - D. Diplomacy
51. Global governance refers to:
- A. World government
 - B. Regulation without central authority
 - C. Military rule
 - D. National sovereignty
52. Structural realism differs from classical realism by focusing on:
- A. Human nature
 - B. Economy
 - C. Morality
 - D. International system structure
53. Terrorism challenges:
- A. State sovereignty
 - B. Cooperation
 - C. Economy
 - D. Culture
54. The concept of 'security dilemma' implies:
- A. Cooperation
 - B. Mutual suspicion
 - C. Peace
 - D. Trade

55. Constructivism challenges realism by emphasizing:
- A. Power
 - B. Identity and norms
 - C. Military strength
 - D. Geography
56. Hegemonic stability theory argues that:
- A. Weak states ensure stability
 - B. Equality ensures peace
 - C. No power is needed
 - D. Dominant power ensures order
57. Non-alignment aimed to:
- A. Avoid bloc politics
 - B. Join alliances
 - C. Promote war
 - D. Support superpowers
58. The veto power creates:
- A. Equality
 - B. Inequality among states
 - C. Cooperation
 - D. Democracy
59. Dependency theory argues that:
- A. Poor countries depend on rich countries
 - B. Development is equal
 - C. Trade is fair
 - D. Globalization helps all
60. Liberalism underestimates:
- A. Cooperation
 - B. Conflict and power politics
 - C. Institutions
 - D. Trade
61. Hegemony is maintained through:
- A. Force only
 - B. Consent and coercion
 - C. Law only
 - D. Economy only
62. The security dilemma leads to:
- A. Peace
 - B. Arms race
 - C. Cooperation
 - D. Trade
63. International institutions are effective when:
- A. States cooperate
 - B. States conflict
 - C. No rules exist
 - D. Power is absent

64. Soft power is effective when:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Coercion is used | B. Attraction is created |
| C. War is used | D. Sanctions applied |
65. Terrorism is difficult to combat due to:
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. State support | B. Non-state nature |
| C. Military weakness | D. Economy |
66. Multipolarity may lead to:
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| A. Complexity in alliances | B. Stability |
| C. Bipolarity | D. Unipolarity |
67. Global inequality persists due to:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Equal development | B. Institutions |
| C. Cooperation | D. Structural factors |
68. Future world order is likely to be:
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Unipolar | B. Bipolar |
| C. Multipolar | D. No power |
69. The principal judicial organ of the UN is:
- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| A. ECOSOC | B. ICJ |
| C. IMF | D. WTO |
70. The IMF primarily deals with:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| A. Security | B. Trade |
| C. Monetary stability | D. Health |
71. The World Bank focuses on:
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| A. Military aid |
| B. Cultural exchange |
| C. Trade disputes |
| D. Development and poverty reduction |

72. The European Union is an example of:
- A. Military alliance
 - B. Judicial organization
 - C. Cultural body
 - D. Economic and political union
73. UNESCO deals with:
- A. Trade
 - B. Culture and education
 - C. Security
 - D. Finance
74. An ambassador represents:
- A. UN
 - B. Country
 - C. NGO
 - D. Company
75. Track II diplomacy refers to:
- A. Informal diplomacy
 - B. Official diplomacy
 - C. Military diplomacy
 - D. Economic diplomacy
76. The International Criminal Court deals with:
- A. War crimes
 - B. Trade disputes
 - C. Health issues
 - D. Finance
77. Peace enforcement differs from peacekeeping by
- A. Use of force
 - B. No force
 - C. Economic aid
 - D. Cultural exchange
78. The Bretton Woods institutions include:
- A. UN and WTO
 - B. NATO and EU
 - C. IMF and World Bank
 - D. SAARC and ASEAN
79. The ICJ settles:
- A. Trade disputes
 - B. Economic issues
 - C. Criminal cases
 - D. Legal disputes between states
80. Summit diplomacy involves:
- A. Lower officials
 - B. Heads of state
 - C. NGOS
 - D. Citizens

81. The WTO dispute settlement mechanism ensures:
- A. Military enforcement
 - B. Political negotiation
 - C. Legal resolution of trade disputes
 - D. Cultural exchange
82. The EU differs from other organizations by:
- A. Weak integration
 - B. Cultural focus
 - C. Military dominance
 - D. Supranational authority
83. Peacekeeping missions are effective when:
- A. Consent of parties exists
 - B. War continues
 - C. No cooperation
 - D. No mandate
84. Coercive diplomacy involves:
- A. Threat of force
 - B. Negotiation only
 - C. Cultural exchange
 - D. Economic aid
85. The UNSC reforms are demanded to:
- A. Reduce members
 - B. Increase representation
 - C. Eliminate veto
 - D. Strengthen GA
86. Global governance includes actors like:
- A. States only
 - B. NGOs and MNCs
 - C. Military only
 - D. Courts only

87. Humanitarian intervention is justified on:
- A. Sovereignty
 - B. Human rights
 - C. Trade
 - D. Culture
88. The concept of Balance of Power primarily aims to:
- A. Promote economic cooperation
 - B. Maintain global equality
 - C. Prevent dominance by a single state
 - D. Encourage disarmament
89. Which of the following best represents the neo-realist perspective?
- A. Importance of ethics in politics
 - B. Role of international institutions
 - C. Structure of the international system
 - D. Cultural identity of states
90. India's Non-Alignment policy is best described as
- A. Isolationism
 - B. Strategic autonomy
 - C. Military neutrality only
 - D. Economic nationalism
91. Dependency theory explains:
- A. Military conflicts
 - B. Cultural exchange
 - C. Unequal economic relations
 - D. Diplomatic negotiations
92. The concept of nuclear deterrence is based on:
- A. Cooperation
 - B. Mutual fear of destruction
 - C. Economic sanctions
 - D. Diplomacy
93. India's Look East Policy aims at:
- A. European integration
 - B. African diplomacy
 - C. Engagement with Southeast Asia
 - D. Middle East relations

ROUGH WORK

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