

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

Ph.D. (SOUTH ASIA STUDIES)

COURSE CODE : 150

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 150

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. Who is considered as the founder of SAARC?

(A) Ziaur Rahman	(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(C) Indira Gandhi	(D) Bandaranayke

2. Which great political thinker commented that the state comes into being, originating in the bare needs of the life of man and continuing in existence for the sake of good life?

(A) Plato	(B) Machiavelli
(C) MacIver	(D) Aristotle

3. Which Social Science is prior to Political Science in origin?

(A) Psychology	(B) International Relations
(C) Philosophy	(D) Sociology

4. Which of the following is a correct statement?

(A) Government is master, State is agent	(B) State is master, Government is agent
(C) Government and State are the same thing	(D) Authority of State is limited but that of Government is unlimited

5. An Ideal state with perfect justice under philosophers as rulers was pictured in

(A) Machiavelli's 'Prince'	(B) Aristotle's 'Politics'
(C) Plato's 'Republic'	(D) Hobbes' 'Leviathan'

6. Right to property in India is a

(A) moral right	(B) legal right
(C) civil right	(D) fundamental right

7. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?

(A) right to equality	(B) right against exploitation
(C) right to Constitutional remedies	(D) right to freedom of religion

8. Legal sovereignty in India vests in

(A) Parliament	(B) People
(C) Supreme court	(D) Constitution

9. According to the Marxists the State is
 - (A) a divine institution
 - (B) a natural institution
 - (C) a man-made institution
 - (D) a result of evolution
10. Karl Marx and F. Engels co-authored
 - (A) *Das Capital*
 - (B) *Anti-Duhring*
 - (C) *German Ideology*
 - (D) *Critique of the Gotha Programme*
11. Right to Freedom in India is guaranteed by
 - (A) 16th Article
 - (B) 17th Article
 - (C) 18th Article
 - (D) 19th Article
12. Interest groups are found
 - (A) only in democratic countries
 - (B) in capitalist society
 - (C) only in totalitarian countries
 - (D) in all countries
13. Which among the following countries have the smallest constitution?
 - (A) Canada
 - (B) The UK
 - (C) The US
 - (D) Bangladesh
14. Which one of the following countries introduced universal adult franchise in one move?
 - (A) The U.K
 - (B) India
 - (C) The U.S.A
 - (D) Australia
15. Supremacy of the Constitution, which is one of the essential features of federal Government, means
 - (A) Constitution is above Parliament
 - (B) Constitution is above provinces
 - (C) Constitution is above federal Government
 - (D) Constitution is above all institutions, civil servants and citizens
16. Parliamentary Government cannot operate without
 - (A) a written Constitution
 - (B) an independent Judiciary
 - (C) political parties
 - (D) all of the above
17. The most powerful legislature in the world is
 - (A) Indian Parliament
 - (B) U.S. Congress
 - (C) Swiss Legislature
 - (D) British Parliament

18. The most important function of the welfare state is the creation of conditions, which ensure
 - (A) fair elections
 - (B) liberty
 - (C) social and economic justice
 - (D) freedom of expression
19. Which of the following factors of production, according to Marx, is the real generator of value?
 - (A) land
 - (B) labour
 - (C) capital
 - (D) organisation
20. The Tebhaga Movement was launched in 1946 in the state of
 - (A) Orissa
 - (B) Maharashtra
 - (C) Bengal
 - (D) Haryana
21. The Non-Governmental Organisations are known as
 - (A) state actors
 - (B) non-state actors
 - (C) regimes
 - (D) social service organisations
22. The League of Nations was established with an original strength of
 - (A) 12 members
 - (B) 14 members
 - (C) 20 members
 - (D) 42 members
23. The fundamental basis of International law is
 - (A) international co-operation
 - (B) peace and goodwill
 - (C) sovereignty of the State
 - (D) membership of the UN
24. Who has said, 'The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles'?
 - (A) Karl Marx and F. Engels
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) F. Engels
 - (D) Lenin
25. According to Realism, the essence of international politics is
 - (A) morality
 - (B) the pursuit of power
 - (C) peace
 - (D) globalisation
26. Which among the following is NOT a partial theory of International Relations?
 - (A) Systems Theory
 - (B) Game Theory
 - (C) Decision Making Theory
 - (D) Bargaining Theory

27. Who has developed the Linkage Theory of International Politics and foreign policy?
 (A) Martin A Kaplan (B) James N. Rosenau
 (C) Hans Joachim Morgenthau (D) Karl Deutsch
28. According to Kaplan, the most likely transformation of the balance of power is into a
 (A) unipolar system (B) International hierarchical system
 (C) universal international system (D) bipolar system
29. Global migrant refers to
 (A) the trans-nationalization of markets
 (B) the refugee crisis across the globe
 (C) the movement of population migrating across the borders
 (D) the ability of the nation-states to control migration
30. Who among the following is credited with formulating Welfare Economy and the Social Choice Theory?
 (A) Amartya Sen (B) Bimal Jalan
 (C) K.N. Raj (D) Manmohan Singh
31. Which one of the following countries has the most powerful second chamber of the world?
 (A) Nigeria (B) The USA
 (C) Canada (D) India
32. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with *Dandi March* in:
 (A) 1928 (B) 1931
 (C) 1930 (D) 1929
33. Who was the Secretary of the Indian National Congress during its first session held at Bombay?
 (A) A.O. Hume (B) G.K. Gokhale
 (C) S.N. Banerjee (D) Mahatma Gandhi
34. Who has been appointed as Prime Minister of Nepal in February 2011?
 (A) Madhav Nepal (B) Pushpa Kumar Dahal
 (C) Jhala Nath Khanal (D) Rabindra Kanhal

35. According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during an emergency?
- (A) right to speak (B) right to freedom of movement
(C) right to life (D) right to organise
36. Who presides over the joint session of the two houses of Indian Parliament?
- (A) Deputy-chairman of the Rajya Sabha (B) President
(C) Vice-President (D) Pro-term Speaker
37. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution lays down that the State shall take steps to organise Village Panchayats?
- (A) 40 (B) 26
(C) 39 (D) 38
38. What is the purpose of footnote in a research work?
- (A) to explain something, which cannot be included in the text without disturbing the flow of the text
(B) provide references of material cited in text
(C) cite evidence in support of assertions made in the text
(D) all of the above
39. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as
- (A) experimental research (B) historical research
(C) archival research (D) replication
40. Operation *Parakram* was launched after
- (A) Terrorist attack on Indian Parliament
(B) Kaluchak massacre
(C) 26/11/2008 Mumbai blast
(D) 1993 Mumbai bomb blast
41. Research hypotheses are
- (A) Formulated prior to a review of the literature
(B) Statements of predicted relationships between variables
(C) Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
(D) (B) and (C)

42. Hypotheses in qualitative research studies usually are
(A) very specific and stated prior to beginning of the study
(B) often generated as the data is collected, interpreted, and analyzed
(C) never used
(D) always stated after the research study has been completed
43. A research plan
(A) should be detailed
(B) should be given to others for review and comments
(C) sets out the rationale for a research study
(D) all of the above
44. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies
(A) the research participants
(B) the apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study
(C) the planned research procedures
(D) all of the above
45. The SAARC Secretariat was established on 16 January 1987 in
(A) Delhi (B) Kathmandu (C) Mali (D) Islamabad
46. Which of these is NOT a method of data collection?
(A) questionnaires (B) interviews (C) experiments (D) observations
47. Who is the author of the book *Discovery of India*?
(A) Vivekananda (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Radhakrishnan (D) Mahatma Gandhi
48. In which year Bengal was divided into two parts?
(A) 1905 (B) 1910 (C) 1915 (D) 1920
49. Secularism was added in the Indian Constitution by the _____ amendment.
(A) 1st (B) 42nd (C) 47th (D) 73rd
50. Direct democracy is followed in
(A) England (B) Austria
(C) Switzerland (D) France

51. Mughal dynasty was established in the year
(A) 1530 (B) 1526
(C) 1640 (D) 1556
52. The Chairman of the Indian Rajya Sabha is
(A) The President (B) Prime Minister
(C) Home Minister (D) The Vice President
53. The Constitution of Sri Lanka is
(A) Parliamentary (B) Presidential
(C) Unwritten (D) Undemocratic
54. Who has authored *Arthashastra*?
(A) Kautilya (B) Man Mohan Singh
(C) Manu (D) Dada Bhai Naoroji
55. The Preamble of our Constitution envisages India as a
(A) Sovereign, Democratic Republic
(B) Sovereign, Secular, Socialistic, Democratic Republic
(C) Secular, Socialist, Non-aligned Republic
(D) Socialist Democratic Republic
56. The Headquarters of NATO is in
(A) Brussels (B) Ottawa
(C) Paris (D) New York
57. The Pashtun community is dominant in
(A) Pakistan (B) Afghanistan
(C) Iran (D) Saudi Arabia
58. Military base in Diego Garcia was established by
(A) Russia (B) India
(C) The United States (D) England
59. Karachi is the capital of which province in Pakistan?
(A) Punjab (B) Sindh
(C) Balochistan (D) NWFP

60. Cellular Jail is located at
 (A) Lakswadeep (B) Goa
 (C) Port Blair (D) Maya Bander
61. SAARC was formed in the year?
 (A) 1955 (B) 1965
 (C) 1975 (D) 1985
62. John Locke wrote the book
 (A) Second Treatise on Government (B) Das Capital
 (C) Politics (D) Leviathan
63. Who advocated Communism of Wives?
 (A) Marx (B) Aristotle
 (C) Socrates (D) Plato
64. Post-behavioural approach in Political Science stresses on
 (A) value neutrality (B) scientific method
 (C) empirical method (D) action and relevance
65. Who authored the book, *Lajja*?
 (A) Taslima Nasreen (B) Benazir Bhutto
 (C) Indira Gandhi (D) Srimao Bandaranayake
66. Who wrote the book, *In the Line of Fire*?
 (A) Nawaz Sharif (B) Pervez Musharraf
 (C) Benazir Bhutto (D) Zia-Ul-Huq
67. What is the name of the Bangladesh Parliament?
 (A) Bidhan Sabha (B) Jatiya Sabha
 (C) Jatiyo Sangshad (D) Bidhan Sangshad
68. Jalianwallah Bagh incident took place in
 (A) 1916 (B) 1919 (C) 1920 (D) 1921
69. 'Nilgiri' Mountains are located in
 (A) Karnataka (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Maharashtra (D) Tamil Nadu

70. *Salal* agreement was signed between
(A) India and Pakistan (B) India and Bhutan
(C) India and Bangladesh (D) India and Nepal
71. *Panchsheel* agreement was signed between
(A) India and Nepal (B) India and Bhutan
(C) India and China (D) India and Pakistan
72. Which among the following country has come out with the concept of Gross National Happiness?
(A) Pakistan (B) Bhutan (C) Nepal (D) Bangladesh
73. Who was the first speaker of the India Lok Sabha?
(A) G.V. Mavalankar (B) S. Radhakrishnan
(C) Hukum Singh (D) Anant Sayanam Iyanger
74. In which year did Sri Lanka win its independence?
(A) 1947 (B) 1948 (C) 1949 (D) 1950
75. Who said "Freedom is our birth right and we shall have it"?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Bhagat Singh (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
76. Which of the following is NOT a source of non-conventional source of energy?
(A) wind energy (B) solar energy
(C) coal (D) tidal wave energy
77. Which country won the FIFA 2010 World Cup?
(A) South Africa (B) Spain
(C) Netherlands (D) Germany
78. Booker Prize is given for
(A) writing autobiography (B) writing articles
(C) writing poems (D) writing fiction novel
79. Where is Owami Desert?
(A) America (B) Europe
(C) Africa (D) Asia

80. McMahon line is used in the context of
 (A) Mathematics (B) India China border
 (C) Some monument (D) Sports terminology
81. 2014 Winter Olympics will be held in
 (A) Austria (B) United Kingdom
 (C) Russia (D) Germany
82. Which one of the following countries is NOT a member of ASEAN?
 (A) Cambodia (B) India (C) Singapore (D) Indonesia
83. The United Nations is considered as a universal organisation. Which organ of the United Nations fully represents this fact?
 (A) the General Assembly (B) the Security Council
 (C) the Economic and Social Council (D) the Secretariat
84. The headquarters of UNESCO is located in
 (A) Rome (B) Geneva (C) New York (D) Paris
85. What is the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council?
 (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 12
86. Headquarters of the World Health Organisation is located in:
 (A) Rome (B) New York
 (C) Geneva (D) Washington D.C.
87. Which among the following countries is smallest country in the world?
 (A) Cuba (B) Maldives (C) Bhutan (D) Vatican City
88. The Indian Red Cross Society was established in the year
 (A) 1890 (B) 1920 (C) 1932 (D) 1945
89. Where is Fort William located?
 (A) Chennai (B) Goa (C) Kolkata (D) Mysore
90. The title 'Vikramaditya' was assumed by
 (A) Harsha (B) Chandragupta II
 (C) Kanishka (D) Samudragupta

91. The Battle of Plassey was fought in
(A) 1757 (B) 1782 (C) 1748 (D) 1764
92. Chanakya was known as
(A) Bhattasvamin (B) Rajasekhara
(C) Vishnugupta (D) Visakhadatta
93. The first political organisation established in India in the year 1838 was known as:
(A) British India Society (B) Bengal British India Society
(C) Settlers Association (D) Zamindary Association
94. Which of the following organization recently celebrated the Silver Jubilee Year of its establishment?
(A) SAARC (B) ASEAN (C) G-20 (D) G-8
95. *Conversations with Myself* is the book written by
(A) Mario Vargas Llosa (B) Prince Charles
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Nelson Mandela
96. The newly introduced Indian Rupee symbol is based on
(A) Roman Script (B) Devnagri Script
(C) Both (A) and (B) above (D) None of the above
97. Which country won the highest number of gold medals in the XIX Commonwealth Games?
(A) Australia (B) India (C) England (D) Kenya
98. India recently signed \$1 billion line of credit agreement with
(A) Nepal (B) Vietnam (C) Bangladesh (D) Sri Lanka
99. In October 2010, India was elected to the Security Council as a non-permanent member after
(A) 10 Years (B) 19 Years (C) 5 Years (D) 8 Years
100. Which one of the following is a medium range surface-to-air missile?
(A) Trishul (B) Nag (C) Prithvi (D) Akash
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