

ENTRANCE PAPER - 2026

SET-D

ROLL NO: _____

Signature of Invigilator

Time: 1:30 HOURS.

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. 0.25 marks will be deducted for.
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

CORRECT METHOD				
(A)	●	(C)	(D)	

WRONG METHOD				
(A) X (C) D	(A) B (C) D	● (B) C D	(A) ● (C) D	(A) (C) D
				● (B) C ●



1. Power sharing is considered essential in a democracy mainly because it
 - a) speeds up decision making
 - b) reduces the cost of governance
 - c) prevents concentration of power
 - d) ensures rule by experts
2. Which form of power sharing exists when different social groups are given representation in government?
 - a) Horizontal power sharing
 - b) Vertical power sharing
 - c) Community government
 - d) Social power sharing
3. In Belgium, power sharing was introduced primarily to
 - a) strengthen monarchy
 - b) end economic inequality
 - c) resolve ethnic conflict
 - d) centralize authority
4. The Sri Lankan civil war was mainly a result of
 - a) federal system
 - b) economic crisis
 - c) majoritarian policies
 - d) military dictatorship
5. Power sharing between legislature, executive, and judiciary is known as
 - a) vertical division
 - b) horizontal division
 - c) communal sharing
 - d) federal sharing
6. Which of the following best reflects prudential reasons for power sharing?
 - a) Moral obligation
 - b) Democratic values
 - c) Social justice
 - d) Political stability
7. Federalism differs from unitary government because
 - a) powers are shared constitutionally
 - b) government is elected
 - c) judiciary is independent
 - d) constitution is written
8. Which of the following is NOT a feature of federalism?
 - a) Dual government
 - b) Written constitution
 - c) Centralized authority
 - d) Independent judiciary
9. In India, residuary powers lie with
 - a) state government
 - b) central government
 - c) concurrent list
 - d) local bodies
10. The third tier of government in India was added through
 - a) 42nd Amendment
 - b) 52nd Amendment
 - c) 73rd and 74th Amendments
 - d) 86th Amendment
11. Linguistic states were created in India mainly to
 - a) promote regionalism
 - b) weaken national unity
 - c) manage diversity
 - d) increase administrative costs
12. Which level of government handles subjects like police and agriculture?
 - a) Union
 - b) State
 - c) Concurrent
 - d) Local
13. A coming together federation is best illustrated by
 - a) India
 - b) Spain
 - c) Belgium
 - d) USA
14. The idea of holding together federation applies to
 - a) USA
 - b) Australia
 - c) Switzerland
 - d) India
15. Local governments improve democracy because they



- a) reduce elections
 - b) increase bureaucracy
 - c) allow direct participation
 - d) centralize planning
16. The Gram Sabha consists of
- a) elected representatives only
 - b) village officials
 - c) all adult villagers
 - d) Panchayat members
17. Which institution ensures federal balance in India?
- a) Parliament
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) Election Commission
 - d) Planning Commission
18. Globalization before the modern era was driven largely by
- a) technology
 - b) trade and migration
 - c) nationalism
 - d) industrialization
19. Silk Routes connected
- a) Europe and Africa only
 - b) Asia, Europe, and Africa
 - c) America and Europe
 - d) Asia and America
20. Colonization of Asia and Africa mainly benefited
- a) local farmers
 - b) indigenous traders
 - c) European industrialists
 - d) colonial subjects
21. The indentured labor system replaced
- a) wage labor
 - b) slavery
 - c) bonded labor
 - d) feudal labor
22. The Great Depression affected India by
- a) increasing exports
 - b) stabilizing prices
 - c) reducing agricultural prices
 - d) boosting industrial growth
23. Bretton Woods institutions aimed to
- a) promote colonialism
 - b) stabilize global economy
 - c) encourage war trade
 - d) control population
24. Which factor most accelerated globalization after 1950?
- a) Colonization
 - b) World wars
 - c) Technological advances
 - d) Feudalism
25. Democracy is based on the idea that
- a) rulers are born leaders
 - b) people are the source of power
 - c) experts should rule
 - d) military controls governance
26. Which of the following is NOT a democratic outcome?
- a) Accountability
 - b) Transparency
 - c) Absolute equality
 - d) Legitimacy
27. A key feature of democratic decision making is
- a) secrecy
 - b) arbitrariness
 - c) deliberation
 - d) coercion
28. Democracy is better than dictatorship because it
- a) guarantees economic growth
 - b) allows correction of mistakes
 - c) eliminates conflict
 - d) ensures fast decisions
29. Which outcome of democracy relates to dignity and freedom?
- a) Economic development
 - b) Political equality
 - c) Social justice
 - d) Individual rights
30. Political parties are necessary because they
- a) divide society



- b) create instability
c) contest elections
d) reduce accountability
31. A political party consists of
a) voters only
b) pressure groups
c) people with common ideology
d) government officials
32. Which party system allows only one party to rule?
a) Bi-party
b) Multi-party
c) One-party
d) Coalition
33. India follows which party system?
a) One-party
b) Bi-party
c) Multi-party
d) No-party
34. One major challenge faced by political parties is
a) too much discipline
b) lack of leadership
c) dynastic succession
d) excess transparency
35. Which reform aims to reduce criminalization of politics?
a) Free media
b) Right to vote
c) Mandatory affidavits
d) Coalition government
36. Democracy ensures accountability through
a) appointed officials
b) regular elections
c) military control
d) judiciary dominance
37. Which of the following best defines popular sovereignty?
a) Rule by elites
b) Rule by law
c) Rule by people
d) Rule by experts
38. In a democracy, majority rule must respect
a) military decisions
b) economic power
c) minority rights
d) party leadership
39. Which institution conducts elections in India?
a) Parliament
b) Supreme Court
c) Election Commission
d) Cabinet
40. Power sharing reduces conflict because it
a) suppresses opposition
b) accommodates diversity
c) weakens government
d) avoids elections
41. The success of Indian federalism is due to
a) military strength
b) linguistic flexibility
c) central dominance
d) economic uniformity
42. Decentralization refers to
a) concentration of power
b) division of power among elites
c) transfer of power to lower levels
d) privatization of government
43. Which amendment made local governments constitutional bodies?
a) 44th
b) 52nd
c) 73rd
d) 86th
44. Democracy improves decision quality because
a) leaders are experts
b) people debate issues
c) opposition is absent
d) media is controlled
45. A democratic government is legitimate because it



- a) uses force
 - b) inherits power
 - c) is elected
 - d) controls economy
46. Which of the following is a global institution?
- a) Panchayat
 - b) Parliament
 - c) IMF
 - d) State Assembly
47. Globalization increased interdependence by
- a) reducing trade
 - b) limiting migration
 - c) connecting markets
 - d) isolating economies
48. Nationalism in colonies grew due to
- a) free trade
 - b) colonial exploitation
 - c) industrial growth
 - d) technological progress
49. Which group benefited least from colonial globalization?
- a) European traders
 - b) Indian peasants
 - c) Industrial capitalists
 - d) Shipping companies
50. Democracy is better than other forms because it
- a) promises prosperity
 - b) ensures moral governance
 - c) allows peaceful change
 - d) removes inequality
51. Which outcome of democracy is often criticized?
- a) Delay in decisions
 - b) Accountability
 - c) Legitimacy
 - d) Participation
52. Political parties shape public opinion through
- a) courts
 - b) elections
 - c) policies and programs
 - d) bureaucracy
53. The anti-defection law aims to
- a) strengthen opposition
 - b) control party switching
 - c) increase representation
 - d) reduce elections
54. Which of the following weakens democracy?
- a) Free press
 - b) Independent judiciary
 - c) Dynastic politics
 - d) Opposition parties
55. Democracy ensures transparency mainly through
- a) secret voting
 - b) public debate
 - c) military control
 - d) party discipline
56. Federalism allows regional governments to
- a) secede freely
 - b) exercise autonomy
 - c) control foreign policy
 - d) override constitution
57. The concurrent list includes subjects like
- a) defence
 - b) police
 - c) education
 - d) agriculture
58. Which principle underlies power sharing?
- a) Centralization
 - b) Cooperation
 - c) Authoritarianism
 - d) Majoritarianism
59. Democracy promotes equality by ensuring
- a) equal income
 - b) equal votes
 - c) equal property
 - d) equal power



60. Which of the following is NOT a function of political parties?
- a) Contest elections
 - b) Form government
 - c) Conduct judiciary
 - d) Shape policies
61. Global trade before industrialization depended mainly on
- a) machines
 - b) steam power
 - c) human labor and animals
 - d) digital technology
62. The decline of handicrafts in India was due to
- a) lack of skill
 - b) British policies
 - c) population growth
 - d) local competition
63. Democracy's success depends on
- a) strong rulers
 - b) active citizens
 - c) military backing
 - d) economic monopoly
64. Which statement about democracy is correct?
- a) It eliminates conflicts
 - b) It ignores minorities
 - c) It allows peaceful opposition
 - d) It avoids accountability
65. Coalition governments are common in
- a) one-party systems
 - b) bi-party systems
 - c) multi-party systems
 - d) dictatorships
66. Which body resolves disputes between states and centre?
- a) Parliament
 - b) President
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Election Commission
67. The main aim of decentralization is to
- a) reduce democracy
 - b) increase efficiency
 - c) empower people
 - d) control states
68. Which democratic value ensures respect for opposition?
- a) Liberty
 - b) Equality
 - c) Tolerance
 - d) Justice
69. Globalization has led to
- a) isolation of countries
 - b) uniform cultures
 - c) interconnected economies
 - d) end of nationalism
70. Democracy fails when
- a) elections are regular
 - b) citizens are passive
 - c) power is shared
 - d) rights are protected
71. Political parties act as a link between
- a) judiciary and legislature
 - b) citizens and government
 - c) centre and states
 - d) media and judiciary
72. Which feature prevents misuse of power in democracy?
- a) One-party rule
 - b) Checks and balances
 - c) Absolute authority
 - d) Emergency powers
73. Federalism accommodates diversity by
- a) imposing uniformity
 - b) suppressing regions
 - c) sharing power
 - d) eliminating states
74. Democracy encourages discussion because
- a) decisions are fixed
 - b) citizens are informed
 - c) leaders are unquestioned
 - d) opposition is banned
75. Which global event expanded world trade rapidly?
- a) French Revolution



- b) Industrial Revolution
c) Russian Revolution
d) Cold War
76. Democracy's moral authority comes from
a) force
b) wealth
c) consent
d) tradition
77. Which reform strengthens internal party democracy?
a) Party funding secrecy
b) Leader nomination
c) Regular internal elections
d) Dynastic leadership
78. Democracy ensures rule of law by
a) arbitrary power
b) legal equality
c) executive dominance
d) military authority
79. Power sharing is essential in societies with
a) uniform population
b) single culture
c) social diversity
d) economic monopoly
80. Which of the following best defines federalism?
a) Central control
b) Military rule
c) Power divided between levels
d) Absolute monarchy
81. Which body audits government spending in India?
a) Supreme Court
b) Election Commission
c) CAG
d) Finance Commission
82. Democracy improves governance by
a) increasing corruption
b) ensuring transparency
c) reducing participation
d) limiting debate
83. Globalization affects culture by
a) isolating traditions
b) erasing identities
c) creating exchanges
d) banning local customs
84. Which democratic outcome focuses on human dignity?
a) Economic growth
b) Political equality
c) Social justice
d) National unity
85. Which challenge arises from too many political parties?
a) No representation
b) Policy confusion
c) Dictatorship
d) No elections
86. Federalism in India is asymmetric because
a) all states are equal
b) some states have special powers
c) centre has no power
d) judiciary is weak
87. Democracy allows change of government through
a) coups
b) inheritance
c) elections
d) force
88. Which institution protects fundamental rights?
a) Parliament
b) Supreme Court
c) Cabinet
d) Election Commission
89. Power sharing is a safeguard against
a) democracy
b) stability
c) tyranny
d) participation
90. The real strength of democracy lies in
a) strong leaders
b) written constitution



MEER SIR ACADEMY

8700911759 6006688498 www.meersir.com

- c) informed citizens
d) military power
91. Globalization reduced distance through
a) religion
b) technology
c) nationalism
d) feudalism
92. Democracy may delay decisions because
a) rulers consult people
b) power is centralized
c) opposition is absent
d) laws are fixed
93. Political parties ensure accountability by
a) avoiding criticism
b) contesting elections
c) controlling media
d) limiting debate
94. Federalism fails when
a) power is shared
b) diversity is respected
c) centre dominates excessively
d) judiciary is independent
95. Democracy is meaningful only when
a) leaders are rich
b) citizens participate
c) economy grows
d) laws are strict
96. Which global process increased migration in the 19th century?
- a) Digital revolution
b) Industrialization
c) Cold war
d) Space race
97. A democratic government differs from monarchy because it
a) rules by tradition
b) derives power from people
c) avoids elections
d) suppresses dissent
98. Which institution represents local self-government?
a) Parliament
b) High Court
c) Panchayat
d) Cabinet
99. Democracy balances power through
a) dictatorship
b) decentralization
c) absolutism
d) secrecy
100. The ultimate goal of democracy is to
a) control people
b) ensure participation and dignity
c) maximize profit
d) reduce debate



OUR SELECTIONS IN JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

 BA (History) ZIMRAIN JAVED	 BA ZAIN	 BSC MOHSINIOBAL	 MA SHAIB	 MA (Psychology) MEHNAZ BASHIR	 B.Ed MEHVISH	 B.Ed SUMAIYA	 9th JMI TARAB MEHTI	 (MBA) ALISHA JAMAL	 BSC (Computer Sci) KOUSAR
 D.El.Ed ISHA ZEHRA	 BA ZAIN	 BSC MOHSINIOBAL	 MA (Pol Sci) ASIA	 BA MORD KAIF	 9th JMI SHAISTA KAUSAR	 BA (Soc Sci) RIDA	 BA (H) English KEHKASHAN	 B.Ed NISHA FATIMA	 (MBA) ALISHA JAMAL
 BSC MOND AZIM	 D.El.Ed SABREEN KHAN	 D.El.Ed NUSRAT JAHAN	 BA (History) SAMIYA	 11th (Commerce) MUSKAN KHAN	 B.Ed (Nursing) ASIYA	 D.El.Ed NAZMEEN	 11th Com JMI NEHA PERVEEN	 11th (Arts) LUBAB ZEHRA	 (MBA) ALISHA JAMAL



BA Pol Science
TAULBA SAIFI

TOPPER JMI

Contact No.: 6006688498, 8700911759
A-3, First Floor, Sultanate Plaza, Batla House, New Delhi-110025

and many more results.....



1. **c**
Power sharing prevents concentration of power in one person or group, reducing chances of tyranny.
2. **d**
Social or community power sharing ensures representation of religious, linguistic, or ethnic groups.
3. **c**
Belgium adopted power sharing to manage conflict between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.
4. **c**
Sri Lanka followed majoritarian policies favoring Sinhals, leading to Tamil alienation and civil war.
5. **b**
Sharing power among legislature, executive, and judiciary is horizontal division of power.
6. **d**
Prudential reasons stress stability and reduced conflict, not moral ideals.
7. **a**
Federalism constitutionally divides power between levels of government.
8. **c**
Federalism does not centralize authority; that is a unitary feature.
9. **b**
In India, residuary powers are with the Centre.
10. **c**
73rd and 74th Amendments constitutionalized Panchayats and Municipalities.
11. **c**
Linguistic states helped manage diversity and strengthened national unity.
12. **b**
Police and agriculture are state subjects.
13. **d**
USA is a classic coming-together federation.
14. **d**
India is a holding-together federation where states did not have prior sovereignty.
15. **c**
Local governments allow people to directly participate in decision-making.
16. **c**
Gram Sabha includes all adult members of the village.
17. **b**
The Supreme Court resolves disputes between Centre and states.
18. **b**
Trade and migration connected continents even before modern globalization.
19. **b**
Silk Routes linked Asia, Europe, and Africa.
20. **c**
European industrialists benefited most from colonial expansion.
21. **b**
Indentured labor replaced slavery after its abolition.
22. **c**
The Great Depression led to a sharp fall in agricultural prices in India.
23. **b**
IMF and World Bank were created to stabilize the global economy.
24. **c**
Technology revolutionized communication, transport, and trade.
25. **b**
In democracy, people are the ultimate source of authority.



26. **c**
Democracy does not guarantee absolute equality, only political equality.
27. **c**
Democratic decisions involve discussion and debate.
28. **b**
Democracy allows peaceful correction of mistakes.
29. **d**
Individual rights ensure dignity and freedom.
30. **c**
Political parties contest elections and form governments.
31. **c**
A political party is a group with shared ideology and goals.
32. **c**
One-party system allows only one political party to rule.
33. **c**
India follows a multi-party system.
34. **c**
Dynastic succession weakens internal democracy.
35. **c**
Affidavits increase transparency about candidates.
36. **b**
Regular elections hold governments accountable.
37. **c**
Popular sovereignty means rule by the people.
38. **c**
Majority rule must protect minority rights.
39. **c**
Election Commission conducts elections in India.
40. **b**
Power sharing accommodates diversity and reduces conflict.
41. **b**
Flexible linguistic policy strengthened Indian federalism.
42. **c**
Decentralization transfers power to lower levels.
43. **c**
73rd Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayats.
44. **b**
Public debate improves decision quality.
45. **c**
Elected governments are seen as legitimate.
46. **c**
IMF operates globally.
47. **c**
Markets across countries became interconnected.
48. **b**
Colonial exploitation fueled nationalist movements.
49. **b**
Indian peasants suffered most under colonial globalization.
50. **c**
Democracy allows peaceful transfer of power.
51. **a**
Democracy is often criticized for slow decision-making.
52. **c**
Parties influence opinion through policies and programs.
53. **b**
Anti-defection law prevents party switching.
54. **c**
Dynastic politics weakens democratic competition.



55. **b**
Public debate ensures transparency.
56. **b**
Federalism allows states autonomy within the constitution.
57. **c**
Education is a concurrent subject.
58. **b**
Cooperation is the core principle of power sharing.
59. **b**
Democracy ensures one person, one vote, one value.
60. **c**
Judiciary is independent of political parties.
61. **c**
Trade depended on human and animal labor.
62. **b**
British policies destroyed Indian handicrafts.
63. **b**
Active citizen participation sustains democracy.
64. **c**
Democracy allows peaceful opposition.
65. **c**
Coalitions are common in multi-party systems.
66. **c**
Supreme Court resolves Centre-state disputes.
67. **c**
Decentralization empowers citizens.
68. **c**
Tolerance ensures respect for opposition.
69. **c**
Globalization links economies worldwide.
70. **b**
Passive citizens weaken democracy.
71. **b**
Parties connect people with government.
72. **b**
Checks and balances prevent misuse of power.
73. **c**
Federalism manages diversity through power sharing.
74. **b**
Informed citizens enable discussion.
75. **b**
Industrial Revolution expanded global trade.
76. **c**
Democracy's authority comes from consent of the governed.
77. **c**
Internal elections strengthen party democracy.
78. **b**
Rule of law ensures equality before law.
79. **c**
Power sharing is vital in diverse societies.
80. **c**
Federalism divides power between levels of government.
81. **c**
CAG audits government expenditure.
82. **b**
Transparency improves governance.
83. **c**
Globalization encourages cultural exchange.
84. **c**
Social justice upholds human dignity.
85. **b**
Too many parties can confuse policy direction.
86. **b**
Some Indian states have special constitutional provisions.



87. **c**
Elections ensure peaceful change.
88. **b**
Supreme Court protects fundamental rights.
89. **c**
Power sharing prevents tyranny.
90. **c**
An informed citizenry is democracy's backbone.
91. **b**
Technology reduced distance and time.
92. **a**
Consultation takes time in democracy.
93. **b**
Elections make parties accountable.
94. **c**
Excessive central dominance weakens federalism.
95. **b**
Participation gives democracy meaning.
96. **b**
Industrialization increased migration.
97. **b**
Democratic power comes from people.
98. **c**
Panchayats represent local self-government.
99. **b**
Decentralization balances power.
100. **b**
Democracy aims at participation with dignity.