

Entrance Examination – June 2011

M.A. (Political Science)

Hall Ticket No.

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 100

General Instructions

1. All answers shall be written in **English**
2. This Question Paper is in three Parts, i.e., **Part-A, Part-B, and Part-C**
3. Part-A consists of **30** objective type questions carrying **30** marks. Candidates must answer **ALL** questions from Part-A. Mention answers in the parentheses against each question
4. Part-B consists of **THREE** passages. Each passage carries **10** marks. Candidates should answer all the questions given below the passages. Each question carries **2** marks. Mention answers in the parentheses against each question
5. Part-C consists of **TEN** short essay type questions. Candidates should answer any **TWO** questions from this Part. Each question carries **20** marks
6. Answers to questions in all parts should be written in this booklet itself.
7. After you complete answering, return the booklet to the invigilator
8. Read the instructions given at the beginning of each Part carefully
9. Write the question number and the question before you commence answering the one you choose
10. This booklet contains **22** pages

Entrance Examination – June 2011

M.A. (Political Science)

Hall Ticket No.

**Part-A
(Objective Type)**

Marks: 30

Answer all questions.

Mention the correct answer (either A, B, C or D) in the parentheses provided against each question.

1/3 rd of a mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer.

1. In which of the following countries residuary powers rest with the national government?
 - A. India and USA
 - B. India and Canada
 - C. Canada and Australia
 - D. USA and Nigeria ()

2. Which one of the following is not common feature of federalism in USA and India?
 - A. Distribution of powers between the Union and States
 - B. The existence of Supreme Court
 - C. Two sets of judicial organizations
 - D. Written Constitution ()

3. In a parliamentary form of government, ministers are appointed by
 - A. The head of the state at his discretion
 - B. The head of the government
 - C. The head of the state on the recommendation of the head of the government
 - D. The legislature ()

4. Supreme Court of India is different from its counterpart in the USA
- A. In its role as the guardian of the Constitution
 - B. In its advisory role
 - C. In its role as the supreme authority in the judicial field in the country
 - D. In its writ jurisdiction

()

5. Which among the following are the features of a parliamentary system of government?
- A. Ministers are drawn from assembly
 - B. Government is formed as a result of assembly election
 - C. Government is responsible to the assembly
 - D. Government is responsible to the head of state

Answer:

- A. a,b,c,d
- B. b,c,d
- C. a,b,c
- D. a,b,d

()

6. The Legislative Council in a state in India can be created or abolished by the
- A. President on the recommendation of a Governor of the state
 - B. The parliament
 - C. The parliament after the state assembly passes a resolution to that effect
 - D. Governor of the state on the recommendation of the council of ministers

()

7. During passing of budget in the Parliament 'Guillotine' is applied to those demands which are
- A. Discussed and approved
 - B. Discussed but not approved
 - C. Discussed and reduced
 - D. Not discussed for want of time

()

8. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is
- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - B. Prime Minister of India
 - C. President of India
 - D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

()

9. Which of the following is not an All India Service?
A. Indian Foreign Service
B. Indian Administrative Service
C. Indian Forest Service
D. Indian Police Service ()
10. The principle of 'span of control' means
A. An employee should receive orders from one superior only
B. The number of subordinate employees that an administrator can effectively direct
C. The control or supervision of the superior over the subordinate
D. The number of people being controlled ()
11. Which among the following is the basic difference between Public Administration and Private Administration
A. Different environments
B. Account keeping and audit
C. Organizational structure
D. Techniques of management ()
12. The regulatory authority for insurance sector in India is:
A. TRAI
B. SEBI
C. IRDA
D. TAMP ()
13. India's Forest Rights Act is enacted in the year
A. 2004
B. 2006
C. 2008
D. 2010 ()
14. The right to propagation in India is legally enshrined for
A. Christians
B. Muslims
C. Jews
D. All religions ()

15. Laski said the price to be paid for our liberty is
- A. Eternal vigilance
 - B. Surveillance
 - C. Resistance
 - D. Civil disobedience ()
16. The right to temple entry for Dalits is
- A. Political right
 - B. Economic right
 - C. Social right
 - D. Cultural right ()
17. Who is the author of the book, 'The Power Elite'?
- A. Roberto Michels
 - B. Genato Mosca
 - C. C. Wright Mills
 - D. Vilfredo Pareto ()
18. Marx understands *class* in terms of
- A. ownership of means of production
 - B. control over labour power
 - C. exercise of state power
 - D. dominance of cultural sphere ()
19. Who authored the book "My Country My Life"
- A. L.K. Advani
 - B. Manmohan Singh
 - C. Amartya Sen
 - D. P.V. Narasimha Rao ()
20. Unique Identification Card (UID) means
- A. Identity card to all individual Indian Citizens
 - B. Identity card given to Police
 - C. Identity card given to Prisoners
 - D. Multipurpose household card for householders ()

21. Match List-I and List-II and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

List-I					List-II
1. Lok Sabha Speaker					a. S.H. Kapadia
2. Chief Justice of India					b. Murali Manohar Joshi
3. Chief Election Commissioner					c. Shahabuddin Yaqoob Quarshi
4. Chairman, Public Accounts Committee					d. Meira Kumar

	1	2	3	4
A.	d	a	c	b
B.	c	b	d	a
C.	d	b	c	a
D.	d	c	a	b

22. According to the Constitution of India which of the following is **NOT** a Money Bill?

- A. Bill that imposes fines and penalties
 - B. Imposition and abolition of taxes
 - C. Bill that deals with regulation of borrowing of money by Government of India
 - D. Bill that deals with the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India
- ()

23. Chairperson of United Progressive Alliance (UPA) is:

- A. Sushma Swaraj
 - B. Sonia Gandhi
 - C. Manmohan Singh
 - D. Rajiv Gandhi
- ()

24. Judicial Review means

- A. Intervention of Courts in social, economic and religious matters
 - B. To strike down a decision or a law made by government if it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
 - C. Authority of Supreme Court of India to review the judgements of High Courts
 - D. The power of the President of India to seek advise from the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India
- ()

25. Which among the following countries was NOT a member of League of Nations?

- A. USA
- B. Great Britain
- C. Germany
- D. Soviet Union

()

26. 'Treaty of Versailles' followed:

- A. Second World War
- B. Opium Wars
- C. Hundred Years War
- D. First World War

()

27. 'Bretton Woods Twins' refers to

- A. ILO and UNESCO
- B. EU and NAFTA
- C. WORLD BANK and IMF
- D. GATT and WTO

()

28. The present Secretary General of United Nations is

- A. U Thant
- B. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
- C. Kofi Annan
- D. Ban Ki-Moon

()

29. G-20 refers to

- A. Group of permanent member states of the Security Council
- B. Group of western industrialized countries
- C. A grouping of developed and emerging economies
- D. Poor countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America

()

30. Which leader had to step down following a popular revolt in 2011?

- A. Hosni Mubarak
- B. Asif Ali Zardari
- C. Hamid Karzai
- D. Sheik Hasina Wazed

()

Part – B

Marks: 30

Read carefully the passages and answer the questions given below each passage.

Mention the correct answer (either A, B, C or D) in the brackets provided against each question.

Each passage carries 10 marks. Each question carries 2 marks. 1/3rd of a mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.

Passage 1

Read the following passage:

Take a tamarind seed or the tiny seeds of a papaya fruit or the still tinier seed of an amrod fruit. In that insignificant looking little thing is encased something mysterious. Put the seed in the moist earth. It sprouts and grows and becomes the big amrod or tamarind or other tree with all its spreading branches, leaves, flowers and fruits with the flavour and all the qualities of shape, colour and substance appertaining to it. All this is packed into the tiny seed with absolutely insured perfection.

Take the egg of a hen. Break it and see what there is in it - a sticky fluid with a little yellow part. You see nothing particular in it. Yet the egg, kept warm for a few days under proper conditions provided by the mother-bird brooding over it or in an artificial incubator, out emerges a living, moving thing which grows with wings and feathers, the colour, manners and voice of the bird to which it belongs. How does all this happen as if to order? Take the microscope and examine the fluid in the egg. You will see nothing of the peacock or the parrot in it. Yet it knows exactly what to become and it becomes that.

All this is wonderful. And if we knew what is in a mother's womb where the human egg is laid and protected from harm, we could see that a tiny bit of living matter, no bigger than a pinhead is that out of which this wonderful being, man, comes to be, with all his organs and his most marvellous memory and knowing mind. All this most wonderful potentiality was carefully packed and encased in that little human egg which was only as small as a full-stop in a printed page.

If in school and college we learnt not only to read and to compute but were also trained how to think and marvel at all this that goes on without fuss or jolt, quietly, sweetly, harmoniously as a song is sung, then we prepare ourselves for true religion and ordered reverential life. Science is not the enemy of religion but a preparation for it.

Science 'explains' all these wonders, that is, puts things in proper order of cause and sequence up to a point. When we proceed to examine the fundamentals of things and go deep down in that examination, we go beyond science into the region of metaphysics. The border line between science and religion is what we call metaphysics. Metaphysics is mainly negative. It furnishes the reason - why - for religion.

The great advance of science fills up the territory of science with more and more known points, but this does not take us across the border. If we take up any book of physics, we find the preliminary chapters giving some definitions which students commit to memory. The words used are simple, but it is not easy to understand the full meaning of those definitions. This is because these deal with things on the border line. What is cause and what is effect? What is a 'law' in science? These seem to be pretty simple, but really are not so easy to grasp as they appear. Physical phenomena follow certain sequences. These sequences are set out by men of science as a result of numerous observations, observations being planned for the purpose. Planned observations are called experiments.

Men of science have seen and recorded causes and effects. After laborious observation and experiment and careful analysis, they have put down many rules according to which these events take place. The catalogue of sequences or causes and effects, that is, the series of laws of nature discovered by men of science closely resembles a very intelligent guess of the rules of the game of cricket made by observation of a number of matches. The sequences observed by scientists are simplified and yet more simplified. The greater the simplification of the code of science, the greater the joy and satisfaction of the scientist. But all the same they are just classified observations, says the metaphysician. They do not explain. The Organizer and Conductor of the game of nature is not available for questioning. Hence we get to fancy that the game goes on by itself and we deny His very existence.

The discoveries of science and our increased knowledge of the material world are no answers to the call of religion. There is behind the world of material phenomena a Mystery that calls for awe and reverence and faith as distinguished from inquiry. Man's attitude towards this mystery that hides behind the phenomenal world is what is called Religion.

1. This passage is about
A. Biology
B. Politics
C. Mystery
D. Science and religion relationship ()
2. According to this author, science is a study of
A. Causes and effects
B. Morals
C. Seeds and eggs
D. Experiments ()
3. According to this passage, religion involves openness toward
A. Holy books
B. Priests
C. Rituals
D. Mysteries in Nature ()
4. The 'organizer and conductor' mentioned above refers to a

- A. Metaphysician
- B. Scientist
- C. Jesus Christ
- D. God

()

5. Metaphysics is the study of

- A. Laws of nature
- B. Meanings of concepts
- C. Material benefits
- D. Cricket matches

()

Passage 2

Read the following passage:

A new study is raising questions about when ancient human ancestors in Europe learned to control fire, one of the most important steps on the long path to civilization. A review of 141 archaeological sites across Europe shows habitual use of fire beginning between 300,000 and 400,000 years ago, according to a paper in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Most archeologists agree that the use of fire is tied to colonization outside Africa, especially in Europe where temperatures fall below freezing, wrote Wil Roebroeks of Leiden University in the Netherlands.

Yet, while there is evidence of early humans living in Europe as much as a million years ago, the researchers found no clear traces of regular use of fire before about 400,000 years ago. After that, Neanderthals and modern humans living in Europe regularly used fire for warmth, cooking and light, they found. "The pattern emerging is a clear as well as a surprising one," they said, considering these ancient people were living in the cold European climate. Their results raise the question of how early humans survived cold climates without fire. The researchers suggest a highly active lifestyle and a high-protein diet may have helped them adapt to the cold, adding that the consumption of raw meat and seafood by hunter-gatherers is well documented. Before that period, there is a single site in Israel with earlier evidence of regular fire use, the researchers noted, and there are sites in Africa indicating sporadic fire use.

Not so sure of the late date for controlling fire is Harvard archaeologist Richard W. Wrangham, author of the book "Catching Fire- How Cooking Made Us Human," who argues that learning to cook food — perhaps as much as two million years ago — improved nutrition enough for a burst of evolution promoting development of a bigger brain and, eventually, leading to modern humans. Wrangham suggested that the lack of earlier evidence of fire could merely mean that, over time, the burned bones or ashes had been destroyed or dispersed. But Villa, in a telephone interview, said that there is evidence of burned bones in a South African cave from a million years ago, "so burned bones do preserve."

"This paper represents very clearly the archaeological conclusions to what Wil Roebroeks has elegantly called a case of 'science friction' resulting from the clash between archaeological and biological evidence," Wrangham wrote in an e-mail. "So either way we have a lovely puzzle," he said

Questions:

1. The passage is primarily concerned about

- A. What fire is used for in Europe
- B. When the usage of fire began in Africa
- C. When the usage of fire began in Europe
- D. The link between the usage of fire and cold climatic conditions ()

2. The passage suggests which of the following as having helped early humans survive cold climates? Choose correct answers from the options given below:

- A. A highly active lifestyle
- B. Fur of animals
- C. A high-protein diet ()

Answer:

- A. a,c
- B. a,b
- C. b,c
- D. a,b,c

3. The 'archaeological' evidence according to Wrangham in the last paragraph of the passage refers to

- A. Excavated sites
- B. Stone tools
- C. Manuscripts
- D. Burned bones ()

4. Which of the following words does NOT mean 'sporadic' (last line in para 2)?

- A. Erratic
- B. Random
- C. Regular
- D. Infrequent ()

5. According to the passage, about 400,000 years ago there were traces of usage of fire in the following places. Choose correct answers from the options given below:

- A. Europe
- B. Africa
- C. Israel ()

Answer:

- A. a,c
- B. a,b
- C. b,c
- D. a,b,c

Passage 3

Read the following passage:

Despite a 12 per cent rise in the population of big cats in the country, Madhya Pradesh popularly known as the 'Tiger State' witnessed a decline in their numbers resulting in loss of this coveted status to Karnataka, according to the latest tiger census report. The big cat population has dropped to 257 in the latest tiger census from 300 tigers in 2006 in Madhya Pradesh. "The decline in the tiger population in the State is mainly due to the loss of 24 tigers allegedly due to poaching in Panna tiger reserve which had as many striped animals in the year 2006," a forest official told PTI today. Efforts are underway to revive the big cat population in Panna. Three tigresses and a tiger had been translocated to it from others parks since last year and the exercise has seemed to pay off with two felines giving birth to five cubs last year.

The famous Kanha Tiger Reserve too had lost more than 25 tigers. In 2006, it had 89 tigers which had now dipped to 60, according to the latest census, he said. Reports regarding tigers' deaths had been trickling in from Kanha for more than two years. Forest officials contend that it was mainly due to territorial fights among them. The 2006 tiger census report had recommended the State government that Kanha buffer zone needs to be extended South-West to increase the big cat habitat. This was implemented in toto, officials said.

Now, Karnataka has witnessed an increase of 10 tigers taking its big cat population to 300, according to the recent All India Tiger Estimation Exercise for 2010. And MP, which is unhappy having lost the 'Tiger State' tag, has shot off a letter to the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), in this regard. "I am of view that the tiger population was more than what has come out in the latest big cat census given that we too have an internal mechanism to monitor striped animals, Principal Chief Conservator (Wildlife) H S Pabla said. "Something has gone amiss. We have sent a letter requesting the WII to check their data base," he said. To press his point, Mr. Pabla said that there were 424 beats (areas having big cat) to monitor the tiger population in the state in 2006 which has risen to 495 now. "This shows that there has been an increase in the tiger population in the State," he added. "The latest census report that the tiger population has gone down in Kanha too doesn't appear to be correct as we send monthly reports to National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) on the number of tigers in the reserve," Mr. Pabla said. He said that their five reserves including Kanha were ranked high among the best managed reserves in the country.

1. Which of the following would be an apt title for the passage?

- A. MP loses 'Tiger State' tag to Karnataka
- B. The rise in the number of tigers in Karnataka
- C. Why is the number of tigers in MP dwindling?
- D. Anomalies in the tiger census report

()

2. What is the forest officials' contention regarding the declining number of tigers in Kanha?

- A. Poaching
- B. Territorial fights between the tigers
- C. Mismanaged conduct of the census
- D. Migration of tigers into surrounding areas ()

3. The 2006 tiger census report had recommended the MP state government to

- A. Increase the number of sanctuaries in the state
- B. Bring tigers from outside to the state
- C. Give some tigers to other states
- D. Extend the Kanha buffer zone ()

4. According to the passage, what is a 'beat'?

- A. A sound in music
- B. Areas having big cats
- C. A sound made by a stroke or blow
- D. One's assigned or habitual round ()

5. In which state the Panna and Kanha tiger reserves are located?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Karnataka ()

Part – C

Marks: 40

Write short essays on any TWO of the following:

Each question carries 20 marks

Answer to each question should be in about three pages. Space for writing answers is provided from pages 17-22. Please write on both sides of the sheets provided.

1. What are the objectives of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)? Assess its role in promoting economic cooperation in South Asia.
2. Describe the causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
3. What are the objectives behind reservation policy? Do you support reservations for minorities in India? Give reasons.
4. What is a coalition? Explain the reasons for the emergence of coalition politics in India.
5. Explain the differences between Machiavelli's notion of *virtu* and Aristotle's understanding of virtue.
6. What according to Rousseau is the *general will*? Distinguish it from the *will of all*.
7. "The Constitution of India is said to be 'federal' in nature and unitary in spirit." Comment.
8. What is a party system? Compare the party systems of India and the USA.
9. What are the methods of judicial control over public administration in India?
10. "Rural development programmes in India suffer from lack of coordination and a sound appraisal system." Comment.

* * * *

