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Entrance Examination-June 2012

M.A.(Political Science)

Hall Ticket No.

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 30

Part-A
(Objective Type)

Return this part of the question to the invigilator

Answer all questions.

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

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

1. The electoral college for the election of the President of India consists of
 - A. Members of both Houses of Parliament and members of Legislative Council
 - B. Elected members of Parliament
 - C. Members of the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of the States
 - D. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament, and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States ()
2. Who among the following is not part of "Team Anna" in the agitation for enacting the Lok Pal Bill
 - A. Prasanth Bhushan
 - B. Aravind Kejriwal
 - C. Baba Ramdev
 - D. Kiran Bedi ()
3. What is a by-election in India
 - A. Election to the legislature at any time before the normal expiry of the term of an elected legislature
 - B. Election to choose members of Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils
 - C. Election held to fill a vacancy arising due to the death or resignation of a sitting member in a legislature
 - D. Election held throughout the country to elect members of the Lok Sabha ()
4. Which of the following is the procedure for the formation of a new state in India according to the Constitution
 - A. The proposal must be ratified by the legislatures of the state or states to be affected
 - B. A new state can be formed by the decision of the union cabinet
 - C. To that effect a bill has to be passed by both Houses of the Parliament
 - D. By a referendum of people of the state or state to be affected ()
5. In India the Deputy Prime Minister is
 - A. A Constitutional office

- B. Directly elected by people
 - C. Chosen at the discretion of the Prime Minister
 - D. Elected by the members of Lok Sabha ()
6. In USA, the 'Spoils System' was discarded in favour of the 'merit principle' by the
- A. Civil Service Reform Act, 1978
 - B. Pendleton Act, 1883
 - C. Hatch Act, 1939
 - D. Civil Service Act of 1853 ()
7. The Lokayukta and Uplokayuktas Act was first passed in
- A. Maharashtra
 - B. West Bengal
 - C. Karnataka
 - D. Orissa ()
8. The concept of the 'zone of indifference' is associated with
- A. Decision-making
 - B. Leadership
 - C. Authority
 - D. Motivation ()
9. Who has analyzed leadership in terms of 'circular response'?
- A. C.I. Barnard
 - B. M.P. Follett
 - C. Millet
 - D. Taylor ()
10. According to Herzberg, motivating factors include
- A. Pay
 - B. Security
 - C. Recognition
 - D. Achievement ()
11. The first country in the world to introduce the right to information was
- A. Norway
 - B. USA
 - C. Sweden
 - D. Finland ()
12. Who advocated the rule of Philosopher King?
- A. Marx
 - B. Gandhi
 - C. Plato
 - D. Machiavelli ()
13. Rousseau propounded the idea of:
- A. General Will
 - B. Individual Will

- C. Free Will
D. Particular Will ()
14. Kautilya wrote a treatise called:
A. Arthashastra
B. Natyashastra
C. Nitishastra
D. Dharmashastra ()
15. A Grammar of Politics was written by:
A. H.J. Laski
B. Herbert Simon
C. Herbert Marcuse
D. Saint Simon ()
16. On Liberty was written by
A. James Mill
B. C. Wright Mills
C. J.S. Mill
D. Jeremy Bentham ()
17. Which one of the following countries is not a member of BRICS?
A. Brazil
B. China
C. Cuba
D. Russia ()
18. Name the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in Burma
A. Aung San Su Kyi
B. Khaleda Zia
C. Yingluck Shinawatra
D. Megawati Sukarnoputri ()
19. Which one of the following North-eastern states in India was in the news regarding a controversy over the border between China and India?
A. Meghalaya
B. Nagaland
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Mizoram ()
20. The functions of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) are:
A. to enhance trade ties

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- B. to foster peaceful relations
C. to promote cultural exchange
D. all of the above ()
21. The UN Human Rights Council passed a resolution on human rights violations against which one of the following South Asian countries?
A. Pakistan
B. Sri Lanka
C. Nepal
D. India ()
22. 1-2-3 agreement is related to:
A. WTO Regulations
B. India-China bilateral trade
C. Indo-US nuclear deal
D. Climate Change regime ()
23. The term 'polyarchy' was used extensively by
A. R.A. Dahl
B. G.A. Almond
C. David Easton
D. Arend Lijphart ()
24. 'Perestroika' which means restructuring is associated with
A. The former British empire
B. The former Yugoslavia
C. The former Soviet Union
D. The former Austro-Hungarian Empire ()
25. Political socialization refers to
A. Political mingling among similar groups
B. The process of acquiring political attitudes and values
C. The process of social stratification
D. The building of political relationships ()
26. 'Cultural Revolution' is associated with
A. China
B. India
C. Indonesia
D. Japan ()
27. The systems approach is associated with
A. David Easton
B. Samuel Huntington

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- C. Karl Deutsch
- D. E.H. Carr ()

28. 'Conventions' refer to
- A. A charter of demands
 - B. Written rules and policies
 - C. Written prescriptions
 - D. Shared practices and practices widely followed ()

29. In Plato's ideal state, communism is meant for:
- A. The whole society
 - B. The soldiers
 - C. The rulers
 - D. The working class ()

30. The name of the Chief Minister of Goa, elected is
- A. Ravi Naik
 - B. Joaquim Alemao
 - C. Manohar Joshi
 - D. Manohar Parrikar ()

Part-B**Marks:30**

Return this Part of the question paper to the invigilator.

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. 2/3rd mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.

Passage 1

Read the following passage:

Sharks have been around for a long time -- we're talking a few hundred million years. They predate humans and even dinosaurs. Sharks have survived everything Mother Nature has thrown at them over that span, so you'd think they'd be around for another couple hundred million years. Sadly, this may not be the case. The reason? Man. Specifically, the overfishing of the species by commercial and recreational fishermen.

Research indicates that about 100 million sharks are killed each year by humans -- roughly 11,000 sharks every hour, around the clock. These numbers may even be on the low side, since the estimate is based only on the reported catch numbers. It's likely that many sharks are caught without being reported.

Commercial fishing accounts for a large part of the overall number of sharks caught. Sometimes the shark is the target, but many times it's just a victim of something called bycatch. This is when a commercial boat hauls in other types of fish in addition to the species the fishermen are after. Bycatch is a common result of longline fishing, when workers on the boats spool out hundreds of feet of fishing line with up to 2,000 baited hooks spread along its length. Tuna and mackerel are fished using the longline technique, and the resulting shark bycatch has had a drastic effect on the overall population. The sharks that are caught as bycatch are often killed or injured in the process and usually thrown overboard.

There are other species of fish that are more heavily targeted than sharks, but they don't face the same threat of endangerment. One reason is because sharks typically reproduce only once a year, and they carry just 10 to 40 pups per pregnancy. This sets them apart from many other fish that deposit thousands of eggs at a time. The overfishing combined with the long gestation period and limited amount of young they produce has placed several species of shark on the protected list.

While commercial fishing has put a dent in the shark population, recreational fishing has done its fair share to endanger sharks as well. While we can't be sure exactly how many sharks are caught and killed by recreational fishermen each year, we have some idea. The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service estimated in 2004 that 12 million sharks, skates and rays were caught in U.S. waters alone. Only about 359,000 of these sharks were killed -- the others were evidently released back into the ocean. Many recreational shark anglers have lobbied for tighter restrictions on commercial operations, fearing that overfishing might lead to the eradication of their hobby.

Recreational shark fishing wasn't a very popular activity in the United States until 1975, when a little movie called "Jaws" premiered. After "Jaws," big-game fishermen all up and down the East Coast sought to land one of the great whites they saw on the big screen. There was a macho factor involved with hauling in a so-called "man-eater," and many fishermen equated their pastime with keeping the ocean safe for their families.

Source: "How many sharks are killed recreationally each year-and why?" by Charles Bryant, Animal Planet website
<http://animals.howstuffworks.com/fish/shark-fishing.htm>

Questions:

1. This passage is about
 - A. hazards of fishing
 - B. an endangered species
 - C. recreational sport
 - D. marine life as bio-diversity ()

2. The estimate of 100 million sharks being killed each year by humans may be an under-estimation because
 - A. recreational fishermen usually throw the live sharks back into the sea
 - B. commercial fishermen mostly catch tuna and mackerel.
 - C. sharks are dangerous to catch.
 - D. estimates are based on the catch numbers reported by fishermen and it is likely that many sharks are caught but not reported ()

3. Sharks are more endangered than other fish because
 - A. there are fewer sharks in the ocean
 - B. they reproduce only once a year
 - C. they are dinosaurs
 - D. they are susceptible to disease ()

4. What is Longline fishing?
 - A. A recreational sport practised in the USA.
 - B. Technique used to commercially fish for sharks.
 - C. A fishing line few hundred metres long with up to 2,000 baited hooks.
 - D. The bycatch of tuna and mackerel. ()

5. The film "Jaws" led to
 - A. the safe-keeping of oceans
 - B. brought down the popularity of shark fishing
 - C. an increase in recreational shark fishing
 - D. the increased safety of sharks ()

Passage 2

Read the following passage:

A vagabond grandly asked for alms near Madrid. A passer-by said to him: "Aren't you ashamed to carry on this infamous trade when you can work?" "Sir", replied the beggar, "I am asking for your money, not for advice": then he turned his back, preserving all his Castilian dignity. This gentleman was a proud vagabond; it took little to wound his vanity. He asked for alms out of self-love, and could not bear to be reprimanded by another self-love. A missionary traveling in India met a fakir loaded with chains, as naked as a monkey, lying on his stomach, and having himself whipped for the sins of his fellowmen, who gave him a few farthings. 'What self-renunciation!', said one of the spectators. "Self Renunciation?", answered the fakir, "know that I have myself lashed in this world only to pay you back in the other, when you will be horses and I a horseman."

Those who have said that self love is the basis of all our feelings and all our actions were therefore quite right in India, in Spain, and in all the habitable world; and just as no one writes to prove to men that they have faces, there is no need to prove to them that they have self love. This self-love is the instrument of our conservation; it is necessary, it is dear to us, it gives us pleasure and it must be hidden.

Source: Voltaire philosophical dictionary

Questions:

- 1. This passage is predominantly about
 - A. vagabonds
 - B. self love
 - C. self renunciation
 - D. fakirs()

- 2. The event described in the passage unfolded in the city of
 - A. Castille
 - B. Spain
 - C. India
 - D. Madrid()

- 3. According to this author, self love is
 - A. something we are born with
 - B. something we buy
 - C. something we are taught
 - D. something we give up()

- 4. The dominant feeling referred to in this passage is
 - A. pride
 - B. pain
 - C. humility
 - D. anger()

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5. According to this passage, self love contributes to our
- A. preservation
 - B. destruction
 - C. subordination
 - D. domination

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Passage 3

Read the following passage:

Core branches in engineering such as civil and mechanical are believed to be the oldest branches in engineering study and are considered to be evergreen branches. Though in the mid 1980's the demand for civil engineering students saw a slump, it has regained its importance and is today considered to be one of the most sought after branches. The demand saw a slump because of the low investment in the infrastructure sector, as the focus shifted towards the service sector, especially IT and ITES. Now the investments are back and the demand for civil engineers is expected to be on the rise till 2030.

The four-year B.Tech or BE course focuses on various topics such as land survey, planning and design. When it comes to design, a student is taught to design any civil structure such as dams, building and bridges. The newest addition to the course is the subject of rehabilitation and renovation of old structures. In the fourth year there are many electives such as national disaster management, coastal and harbour engineering or fluid mechanics and hydro engineering, structural engineering, transportation, remote sensing and GIS and environmental engineering or public health engineering.

The job prospect for civil engineers is varied and not restricted to any one area. They can fit in any one of the government offices such as irrigation, Road and Building and CPWD. They can find placements in both private and PSUs and infrastructure and construction companies. Mechanical engineering graduates can find placements in almost every sector, right from construction sector to steel industry and from automobile to software. Mechanical engineering graduates can also find placements in IT sector because of their strong hold over subjects such as mathematics and physics. Both the courses are in demand and most importantly, unlike in earlier days, girls fill up one-third of the seats. Both civil and mechanical engineering are no longer considered to be a taboo area for the girls.

Source: *The Hindu*, April 9, 2012

Questions:

1. The main theme of this passage is
 - A. Girls are unwilling to select engineering courses
 - B. IT sector is the only source of employment
 - C. Shortage of elective courses
 - D. Strong comeback of civil and mechanical engineering courses ()
2. According to this passage, the fall in the demand for civil engineering was due to
 - A. Low quality of civil engineers
 - B. Growth of service sector and decline of investment in infrastructure
 - C. Migration to other countries
 - D. Rising cost of construction materials ()
3. The striking feature about the rise in demand for civil and mechanical courses is
 - A. Higher salaries

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- B. More girls opting for these courses
 - C. Reduced interest of boys in these courses
 - D. Declining job opportunities in other courses ()
4. What is the newest addition to the fourth year course?
- A. national disaster management
 - B. estimation and costing
 - C. advanced surveying
 - D. building planning and drawing ()
5. The job prospects for civil engineers are:
- A. IT sector
 - B. steel sector
 - C. infrastructure companies
 - D. automobile industry ()

Part C

Marks 40

Write answers (in about two or three pages) to any two of the following:

Each question carries 20 marks.

1. How is the systems approach helpful in understanding the political system of a country?
2. Is India a federal political system? Compare it with the United States of America.
3. Analyze the major causes leading to the outbreak of the Second World War.
4. Discuss three major issues affecting relations between India and Pakistan.
5. What is Lok Pal? Discuss whether having a Lok Pal would effectively curb corruption in India.
6. Examine the role of caste in Indian politics.
7. What is Machiaveilli's advice to rulers or those aspiring to be the rulers?
8. Discuss comprehensively the differences between the political views of Hobbes and Locke.
9. Comment on the role of public administration in policy making and policy implementation.
10. Discuss the role of local governments in development.