

Entrance Examination – June 2010

M.A. (Political Science)

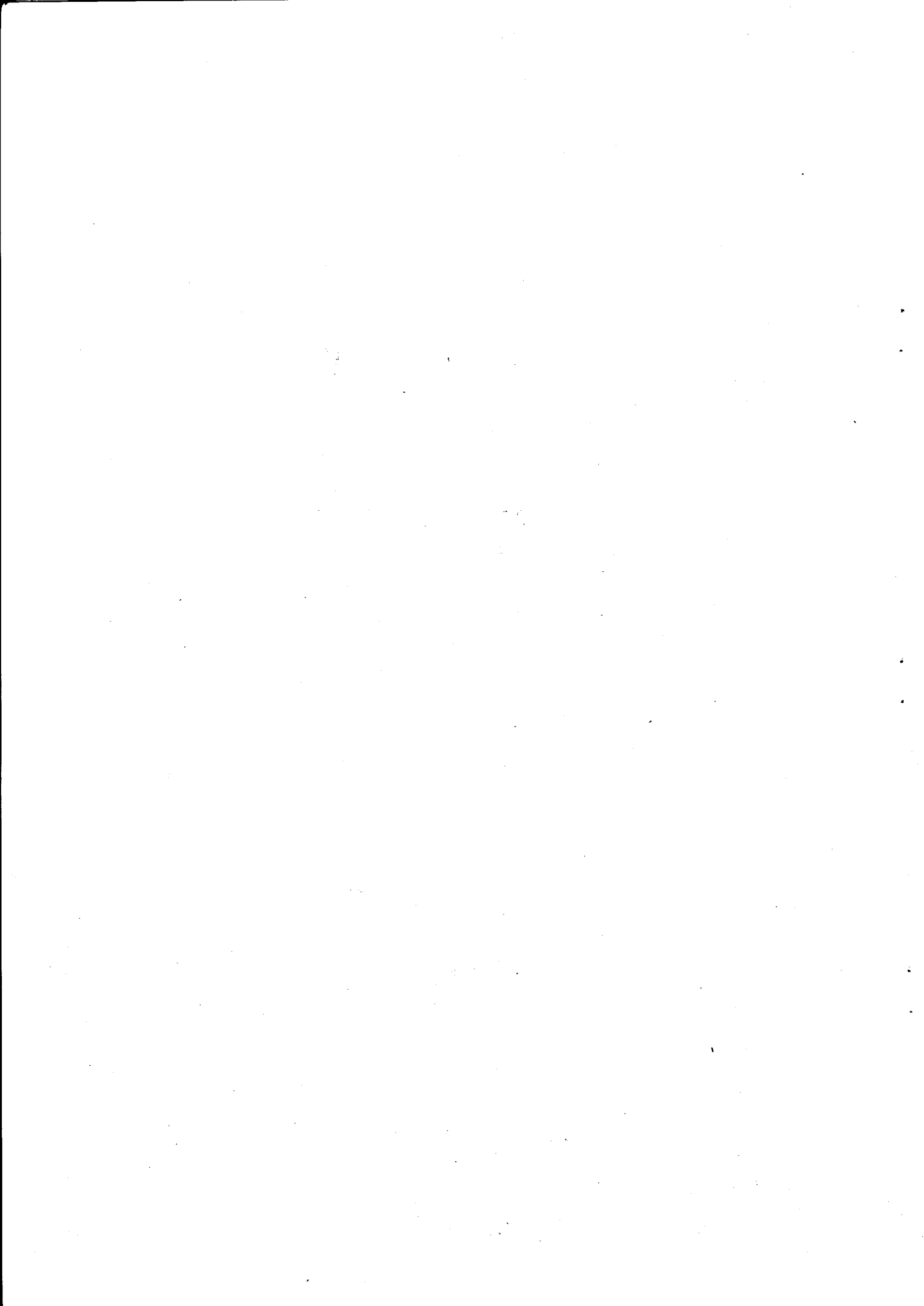
Hall Ticket No.

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. *This Question Paper is in three Parts, i.e., Part-A, Part-B, and Part-C.*
2. *Part-A consists of 30 objective type questions carrying 30 marks. Candidates must answer ALL questions from Part-A. Mention answers in the brackets against each question. 0.33 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.*
3. *Part-B consists of THREE passages. Candidates should answer ALL the questions given below the passages. Each passage carries 10 marks. Each question carries 2 marks. Mention answers in the brackets against each question. 0.66 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.*
4. *Part-C consists of TEN essay type questions. Answer any TWO essay type questions from this Part. Each question carries 20 marks.*
5. *All answers should be written in English.*
6. *Answers to all Parts should be written in the space provided in the Question booklet itself.*
7. *This question booklet contains 19 pages*
8. *Return the question booklet to the invigilator after you complete writing your answers.*
9. *Read carefully the instructions given at the beginning of each Part.*



Part-A

Marks: 30

Answer all questions.

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

0.33 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer.

1. Right to Education in India is:
A. Directive Principle
B. Fundamental Right
C. Non-Judicial Right
D. Customary Right ()
2. Fifty-Second Amendment Act of 1985 of the Indian Constitution deals with
A. Religion
B. Education
C. Defection
D. Defense ()
3. Who is present Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
A. Najma Heptulla
B. Meira Kumar
C. Mohammad Hamid Ansari
D. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat ()
4. Who is the author of the book *Jinnah: India, Partition, Independence*
A. Jaswant Singh
B. Yaswant Sinha
C. Nitin Gadkari
D. L.K.Advani ()
5. The Report of the Sachar Committee was about
A. Socio-economic status of Muslims
B. Centre-State relations
C. Food Security
D. Economic reforms ()
6. Women reservation bill providing for 33% reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures was recently passed by
A. Lok Sabha
B. Rajya Sabha
C. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
D. Parliament and a majority of State Legislature. ()

7. Match List-I (leaders) with List-II (movements/activities) and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

a. Anna Hazare	i. Narmada Bachao Andolan
b. Medha Patkar	ii. Right to Information
c. Aruna Roy	iii. Water Management
d. Rajendra Singh	iv. Model Village (Ralegan Siddhi)

	a	b	c	d
A	iv	i	ii	iii
B	ii	iv	iii	i
C	iv	ii	i	iii
D	ii	iv	i	iii

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8. The 'metropolis-satellite' characterization of states is associated with

- A. Corporatist approach
 B. Institutionalism
 C. State-Society approach
 D. Dependency theory

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9. Find the odd one out

- A. Communist Party of India
 B. Nationalist Congress Party
 C. Mizo National Front
 D. Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad

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10. The procedure of amendment of the Constitution of India is similar to the procedure of amendment of the Constitution of

- A. USA
 B. South Africa
 C. Canada
 D. Switzerland

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11. Globalization means

- A. Increasing global coverage of current affairs by the media
 B. IMF, World Bank domination of world economy
 C. Free movement of capital and goods across national boundaries
 D. USA becoming the sole super power in the world

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12. Panch Sheel refers to an agreement between

- A. India and Nepal
 B. India and China
 C. India and Pakistan
 D. India and Sri Lanka

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13. India is not a member of
A. WTO
B. UN
C. SAARC
D. G-7 ()
14. NSG stands for
A. National Service Group
B. National Study Group
C. Nuclear Suppliers Group
D. National Survey Group ()
15. The President of Pakistan is
A. Pervez Musharraf
B. Asif Zardari
C. Nawaz Sharif
D. Yusuf Gilani ()
16. The eighth member to join SAARC is
A. Kampuchea
B. Vietnam
C. Afghanistan
D. Mauritius ()
17. The Minister of External Affairs in the Government of India is
A. Pranab Mukerjee
B. S.M. Krishna
C. Shashi Tharoor
D. Kapil Sibal ()
18. The President of China is
A. Wen Jiabao
B. Hu Jintao
C. Deng Xiaoping
D. Jiang Zemin ()
19. Who among the following received Bharat Ratna Award in the year 2008?
A. Sachin Tendulkar
B. Satyajit Ray
C. Amartya Sen
D. Bhimsen Joshi ()

20. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the preparation of the Constitution of India?
 A. Rajendra Prasad
 B. B R Ambedkar
 C. K M Munshi
 D. B.N. Rau ()
21. Who says that family is the cradle of citizenship?
 A. Mazzini
 B. Montesquieu
 C. Tocqueville
 D. Gramsci ()
22. Monistic theory of sovereignty means one of the following.
 A. Unitary State
 B. Liberal Democratic State
 C. Socialist State
 D. Federal State ()
23. According to Rousseau, general will has the following attribute
 A. Where citizens pursue their private interests
 B. Where citizens pursue common good
 C. Where citizens blend private interests with common good;
 D. Where citizens are engaged in class struggle ()
24. Which of the following statements are true about the Governor of a State?
 i. The executive power of the state is vested in him.
 ii. He must have attained 35 years of age.
 iii He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
 iv. The grounds for his removal are laid down in the Constitution.
 (A) i, ii, iv (B) i,ii,iii (C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, ii, iii, iv ()
25. Which one of the following is not a statutory body?
 A. Tariff Commission
 B. Small-Scale industries Board
 C. Unit Trust of India
 D. Tungabhadra Project Board ()
26. The last stage in the process of recruitment is:
 A. Appointment
 B. Orientation
 C. Placement
 D. Probation ()

- 27 Which is the highest level of the Panchayati Raj system in India?
A. Village Panchayat
B. Panchayat Samiti
C. Zilla Prishad
D. Block Samiti ()
- 28 Which of the following Cabinet Committee is not chaired by the Prime Minister?
A. Political Affairs Committee
B. Appointment Committee
C. Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
D. Economic Affairs Committee ()
- 29 The ideal of public administration is:
A. Uniformity of treatment
B. Political direction
C. Community service
D. Public responsibility ()
- 30 Who is the top ranking civil servant in India?
A. Chief Secretary
B. Home Secretary
C. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
D. Cabinet Secretary ()

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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 marks will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.

Passage 1

On weekdays, they are Aditya, Anil, Firdaus, Adi and Manish studying or working but on weekends, they are the Highway Nawabs. Connected by a pure passion for riding and a spirit of adventure, these youngsters hit the highways with their bikes and go on long rides, off the beaten track.

“Just for the sake of riding we commute to places. Weekends and holidays are just to get away from routine work and life and come back to refreshed,” says Manish, who is into wealth management service. Why do they call themselves the Highway Nawabs? “We ride on the highways and the term ‘nawabs’ connect us to Hyderabad” says Aditya who came to know of the group through Orkut. “Anyone, guys or girls, married or not is welcome to join us. He/she must follow the safety norms, like wearing a helmet, jeans, shoes,” he says. The group has ventured to places like Vizag, Humpi, Araku, Srisailam, Medak etc. “We have covered 600-700 Kms in a day and we begin our ride from the Parade Grounds, Secunderabad,” informs Aditya.

However, they have a pattern for riding. They have a leader and a sweeper. No one overtakes the leader, and the sweeper rides slowly at the end. If a bike breaks down on the way, everyone waits until it is repaired. Says Govardhan, “riding helps us take a break from the madding city crowd and explore far flung areas and people, not on the web site, and pursue photography as well”. Govardhan recalls one such visit to Naldurg, an abandoned fort in the Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh border, while Manish talks about a visit to Lonar near Aurangabad, which has the third largest crater in the world. Highway Nawabs, won an award at the annual Royal Enfield event called Rider Mania.

1. The youngsters go off to different places on weekends because they love:

- A. Riding bikes
- B. Cities
- C. Photography
- D. Forts

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2) These youngsters come back from their visits:

- A. Hungry
- B. Tired
- C. Annoyed
- D. Refreshed

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3. The 'Highway Nawabs' are

- A. Bike riders
- B. Web browsers
- C. Hitchhikers
- D. Wealth managers

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4. List the sentences below in the correct order in which they occurred in time

- a. The youngsters followed safety rules like wearing a helmet and proper shoes
- b. They are connected by a spirit of adventure
- c. They won the award at the annual Royal Enfield event.
- d. They drove to far flung places like Naldurg and Lonar

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

5. What is this passage about?

- A. Today's youth and their passions
- B. Motor bikes
- C. Tourist places
- D. Highways

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Passage 2

Since 1990, with a view to shifting the focus from the traditional 'income-centred' accounting to 'people-oriented' programmes and policies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing the annual Human Development Report (HDR), focusing on the conceptual issues and policy strategies to tackle poverty and deprivation. One important component of the HDR is the Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks countries on the basis of three basic capabilities: life expectancy, educational attainments, and economic standard of living.

In 2015, the human development approach initiated by Haq, Sen and other committed experts would have a quarter century of experience and history, coinciding with the target year of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. Among the human development theorists and practitioners, there is already growing worry that the rhetoric of human development does not reflect the reality of human development indicators on the ground. The policy impact of the human development approach is much less in proportion to its huge political and public success.

Politicians are quick to pick up the human rights and human development rhetoric. But when it comes to policy decisions they are led by populism and short-term gains. Often enough, taking human development seriously means more investments in social sectors and public infrastructures, and in long-term goals that will enhance the health, educational, employment and social capabilities of people.

Also, the world today is in many ways a different place than when the human development approach was initially launched in 1990. Rising up to the challenges of globalization, technological innovations, rampant spread of AIDS, climate change, global

terrorism, human security, migration and so on, are vital to keep the human development movement robust and relevant.

There is, however, another related concern, the dilution of the theoretical richness of what the idea of human development as a whole stands for. People's well-being and freedom are influenced by a wide variety of social, political, economic, legal and environmental factors. The HDI, which selects and concentrates on some of these elemental features, cannot but be limited in comparison to the complexities and richness of the actual human life.

The popular appeal and success of the HDI has, unfortunately, created the wrong impression in some circles that human development is just about education and health, and nothing more. The human development agenda in the future, according to Fukuda-Parr, should concentrate on other areas such as political freedoms, human agency, participation, empowerment and collective action.

1. Human Development Index (HDI) ranks
 - A. Individuals
 - B. Countries
 - C. Regions
 - D. Communities ()

2. According to the passage, the approach of the politicians to human development is not
 - A. Rhetorical
 - B. Short-term
 - C. Populist
 - D. Long-term ()

3. Which one of the following is not a component of the HDI?
 - A. Political freedoms
 - B. Life expectancy
 - C. Economic standard of living
 - D. Educational attainments ()

4. According to the passage, the HDI is
 - A. broad
 - B. impractical
 - C. narrow
 - D. irrelevant ()

5. In this passage, the author's central argument is
 - A. About the richness of the concept of human development
 - B. Need for abandoning the concept of human development
 - C. That experts need to adopt a different set of capabilities to work out HDI
 - D. That politicians indulge in populism and rhetoric with regard to human development ()

Passage 3

Activist Dorothy Height, described by President Obama as the “the godmother of the civil rights movement” passed away at the age of 98 years on April 20, 2010. Ms. Height, a pioneer of the 1960s movement in the United States of America, had joined historic marches with Martin Luther King Jr. She led the National Council of Negro Women for 40 years from 1957 to 1997 as its President.

Ms. Height was born in Richmond, Virginia. She was admitted to Barnard College in 1929, but upon arrival, she was denied entrance because of an unwritten policy of admitting only two black students per year. Ms. Height's civil rights involvement began in 1933 when she took on a leadership role at the United Christian Youth Movement of North America. She devoted herself to fighting the practice of lynching and she also pushed for desegregation of the armed forces. As a teenager, Ms. Height marched in New York's Times Square shouting, “Stop the lynching.” She was also known for forceful statements urging immediate civil right reform: “If the time is not ripe, we have to ripen the time,” she was known to say, and “agitate, agitate, agitate,” quoting the 19th century abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

She fought for equal rights for both African-Americans and women. She organized “Wednesdays in Mississippi” which brought together black and white women from the North and the South to create a dialogue of understanding. American leaders regularly took her counsel. She encouraged the presidents of America to appoint African women to positions in government. In the mid 1960s she wrote a column entitled “A Woman's Word” for the weekly African-American newspaper.

Ms. Height continued to speak out on racial issues and civil rights even until her 90s. In more recent days she had argued that the sense of unity fostered by the 1963 marches had dissipated and in the 1990s civil rights movement was on the defensive with many African-American families still not economically secure. Ms. Height received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994 from President Bill Clinton. She often got as much recognition for her speeches as for her bright, colourful hats. The musical play *If This Hat Could Talk*, based on her memoirs *Open Wide The Freedom Gates*, showcases her unique perspective of the civil rights movement.

1. The purpose of this passage is to tell us about:
 - A. Problems faced by the civil rights movement
 - B. Role played by Dorothy Height in the civil rights movement
 - C. President's Obama's tribute to Dorothy Height
 - D. Civil rights movements in the United States()

2. According to this passage, who was the pioneer of the civil rights movement?
 - A. President Obama
 - B. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - C. Dorothy Height
 - D. Frederick Douglas()

3. Dorothy Height got much recognition because she
A. led the National Council of Negro Women
B. was a civil rights activist
C. continued her fight in the final weeks of her life
D. wore bright and colourful hats ()
4. The objective of the civil rights movement was to agitate for equal rights for
A. African-Americans
B. Christians
C. Political leaders
D. White women ()
5. What was the book written by Dorothy Height
A. *If This Hat Could Talk*
B. *Open Wide The Freedom Gates*
C. *Wednesdays in Mississippi*
D. *A Woman's Word* ()

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Part – C

Marks: 40

Answer any TWO of the following questions in about 500 words each in the space provided in this booklet itself.

Each question carries 20 marks.

1. What is a nation-state? Trace its origins and evolution with suitable examples?
2. What is a coalition government? Write about the central government led by the United Progressive Alliance in India?
3. What is regionalism? Describe the main factors that contribute to the growth of regional movements in India.
4. What is federalism? Examine the areas of tension in Centre-State relations in India.
5. State of the powers of the president of India. Compare them with those of the president of the United States of America.
6. What are the salient features of the Indo-US civilian nuclear deal? State criticisms against it.
7. What is "Track-two diplomacy"? Examine its importance in the context of India-Pakistan relations?
8. What is globalization? Give illustrations of economic and political dimensions of globalization.
9. State the arguments in support of and opposition to reservation of seats for women in legislatures. Which of these arguments, in your opinion, are justified?
10. What are the main features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments? Examine the challenges faced by local bodies for their effective functioning.

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