

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

M.A. (SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES)

COURSE CODE : 385

Register Number :

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*Signature of the Invigilator  
(with date)*

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COURSE CODE : 385

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 of the 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. In which of the following National Congress session was the "Quit India" resolution passed?
 

(A) Lahore session of 1926	(B) Madras session of 1927
(C) Bombay session of 1942	(D) Bombay session of 1946
  
2. What was the exact Constitutional status of the Indian Republic on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950?
 

(A) A Democratic Republic
(B) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
(C) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
(D) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
  
3. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment act provided for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states?
 

(A) 4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	(B) 7 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
(C) 11 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	(D) 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
  
4. The Term 'Cabinet' is mentioned in which of the following articles of the Constitution?
 

(A) Article 74	(B) Article 75
(C) Article 352	(D) Not mentioned in the Constitution
  
5. The first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras in
 

(A) 1767	(B) 1687	(C) 1667	(D) 1678
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6. Which One of the following movements was source of the origin of the Naxalbari Peasants revolt?
 

(A) Telengana Movement	(B) Bhoodan Movement
(C) Tebhaga Movement	(D) Land grab Movement
  
7. The act in which for the first time statutory rules were framed to separate provincial subjects from the central subjects was the
 

(A) Government of India Act, 1935	(B) Government of India Act, 1919
(C) Indian Council Act, 1909	(D) Indian Council Act, 1892

8. Who among the following introduced the input output analysis in the study of comparative government and politics?
- (A) Curties (B) Harold Laswell  
(C) David Easton (D) Von Bertalanffy
9. Political realism maintains autonomy of
- (A) Social sphere (B) Political sphere  
(C) National sphere (D) International sphere
10. Judicial Review is not found in
- (A) Switzerland (B) United Nations  
(C) Sweden (D) India
11. In the eyes of a radical feminist, gender equality can be achieved through
- (A) Gradual reform  
(B) Getting more women elected in Legislature  
(C) Challenging patriarchy  
(D) Class Struggle
12. Who among the following defined political party as the 'Iron law of oligarchy'?
- (A) M. Duverger (B) V.I. Lenin (C) David Apter (D) R. Michels
13. Which one of the following statements describes a unitary system?
- (A) Where the territorial divisions are subordinate agencies of the Central Government  
(B) Where the territorial division have coordinate status with the Central Government  
(C) A device to reconcile national unity with rights of the units  
(D) Where the functions of the Government are vested in single individual
14. Which of the following countries has a disciplined multi-party system?
- (A) France during Vth Republic (B) India  
(C) Sri Lanka (D) Italy
15. Karl Marx and F. Engels co-authored
- (A) Critique of the Gotha Programme (B) Anti-Duhring  
(C) German Ideology (D) Das Capital

16. "Persons better qualified or those supposed to have greater interest at strike are given more votes than those who are less qualified." The differential system of voting is called
- (A) Weighted voting (B) Cumulative voting  
(C) Contingent voting (D) Limited voting
17. Who among the following is not an exponent of "Elite Theory of Democracy"?
- (A) Michel (B) Pareto  
(C) Mosca (D) C. Macpherson
18. Which one of the following acts introduced the principle of election in India?
- (A) Indian Council Act of 1861 (B) Indian Council Act of 1892  
(C) Indian Council Act of 1909 (D) Indian Council Act of 1919
19. The Organizational approach to the 'Elite Theory' is represented by
- (A) Vilfred Pareto (B) C. Wright Mills  
(C) Robert Michaels (D) Gaetano Mosca
20. What is the correct sequence of the following events?
1. French Revolution
  2. American War of Independence
  3. Magna Carta
  4. Glorious Revolution
- Select the correct answer using the codes given above
- (A) 3, 4, 2, 1 (B) 4, 3, 2, 1 (C) 4, 3, 1, 2 (D) 3, 4, 1, 2
21. Which one of the following Articles has created Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory of Delhi?
- (A) Article 239 (B) Article 239 AA  
(C) Article 239AB (D) Article 241
22. Money Bills in a State can be moved
- (A) In the State Legislature  
(B) By the Governor of the State concerned  
(C) By the Chief Minister and his colleagues  
(D) Only in the Legislative Assembly

23. Constitutionally the members of the Council of Ministers hold office
- (A) During the pleasure of the President
  - (B) During the pleasure of the Speaker
  - (C) During the pleasure of the Prime Minister
  - (D) None of the above
24. Which one of the following writs literally means 'We command'?
- (A) Habeas Corpus
  - (B) Mandamus
  - (C) Quo Warranto
  - (D) Certiorari
25. Who has written the book 'American Diplomacy'?
- (A) Henry Kissinger
  - (B) Woodrow Wilson
  - (C) Colin Powell
  - (D) George K. Kenan
26. When the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the constitution?
- (A) 1975
  - (B) 1977
  - (C) 1979
  - (D) 1976
27. Under the provision of which Article of the constitution did the Government of India introduce the BharataRatna and Padma Shri awards?
- (A) Article 18
  - (B) Article 14
  - (C) Article 25
  - (D) Article 3
28. Who defines powers as man's control over minds, actions of other men?
- (A) Hans Morgenthau
  - (B) Harold Lasswell
  - (C) George Kennan
  - (D) Walkins
29. Sikkim became a new State in the Union by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment Act in
- (A) 32<sup>nd</sup>; 1974
  - (B) 36<sup>th</sup>; 1975
  - (C) 37<sup>th</sup>; 1975
  - (D) 35<sup>th</sup>; 1975
30. The administration of the East India Company's Empire in India was formally taken over by the Crown of England under
- (A) The Regulating Act of 1773
  - (B) Pitt's India Act 1784
  - (C) Charter act of 1813
  - (D) Act of 1858

31. Under a cabinet form of Government, the cabinet generally remains in office
- (A) For a fixed term
  - (B) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the head of state
  - (C) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the electorate
  - (D) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the of the popular chamber of legislature
32. In which one of the following forms of Government is the second chamber an indispensable part of the Legislature?
- (A) Federal Government
  - (B) Unitary Government
  - (C) Parliamentary Government
  - (D) Presidential Government
33. Federation implies
- (A) Fusion of powers
  - (B) Division of powers
  - (C) Separation of powers
  - (D) Devolution of powers
34. The authority possessed by local bodies in a unitary system of Government is
- (A) Original
  - (B) Derived from the Central Government
  - (C) Derived from the Constitution
  - (D) Derived from the people
35. Which of the following is an essential prerequisite for Constitutionalism?
- (A) Limited Government
  - (B) A written Constitution
  - (C) Guarantee of Fundamental legislation
  - (D) Division of powers
36. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of the state policy are like a "cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank"?
- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
  - (B) K. T. Shah
  - (C) K.M. Munshi
  - (D) ShibbanLalSaxena
37. The Law officers who hold office at the pleasure of the President are
- (A) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General
  - (B) The Attorney General and the Solicitor General
  - (C) The Attorney General and the law Minister
  - (D) The Law Minister and any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court

38. If there is some disagreement between a Minister and the Prime Minister, the letter can
- (A) Ask the Minister to resign from Parliament
  - (B) Expel the Minister from the party
  - (C) Ask the Minister to resign his Ministership
  - (D) Ask parliament to remove the Ministers
39. In which one of the following schools of thought is a Law supposed to be antithetical to liberty?
- (A) The democratic school
  - (B) The classical liberal school
  - (C) The socialist school
  - (D) The collective school
40. Who expressed the view the "equality is unnatural and undesirable"?
- (A) Aristotle
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Hegel
  - (D) Hobbes
41. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of socialism?
- (A) It is a reaction to the social and economic injustice of the capitalist system
  - (B) It is revolt against the exploitation of man by man
  - (C) It is a protest against an economic and social system based on profit
  - (D) It strives for the abolition of the state
42. Participatory democracy seeks to enhance which one of the following?
- (A) Decentralization
  - (B) Representative of disadvantaged sections
  - (C) Active accountability
  - (D) Political accountability
43. The understanding of democracy as mode of distributing power widely, thereby preventing its concentration in few hands is termed as
- (A) Representative
  - (B) Federalist
  - (C) Pluralist
  - (D) participatory

44. A successful democracy depends upon widespread interest and participation in politics, in which voting is the essential part. To deliberately refrain from taking such an interest, and from voting is kind of implied anarchy, it is to refuse one's political responsibility while enjoying the benefits of a free political society. The statement is related to the
- (A) Duty to vote (B) Right to vote  
(C) Freedom to vote (D) Right to participate in politics
45. The system proportional representation as an electoral mechanism ensures
- (A) Majority rule  
(B) Stability in Government  
(C) Common political thinking  
(D) Minority representation
46. The most distinctive feature of liberal democracy is that it
- (A) Emphasises quantity rather than quality  
(B) Minimises the danger of the people being exploited by a governing aristocracy  
(C) Regards the vote of all persons as equal  
(D) Depends upon the opinion of the majority
47. According to Weber, the modern bureaucracy is based on which of the following types of authority?
- (A) Charismatic (B) Traditional  
(C) Legal-Rational (D) Popular
48. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of bureaucracy according to Max Weber?
- (A) Continuity (B) Rationality  
(C) Consistency (D) Political Commitment.
49. Which one of the following groups of features pertain to the bureaucracy but not to Ministry as a branch of the executive in parliamentary democracy?
- (A) Political and Permanent  
(B) Non-political and non-permanent  
(C) Neutral and permanent  
(D) Neutral and non-permanent



50. The term 'Electoral Fatigue' means
- (A) Physically state of the candidates due to exhaustive propaganda
  - (B) Tendency of the electoral machinery to work slow
  - (C) Burden on the state exchequer due to heavy election
  - (D) Apathy of the people due to frequent election
51. Under which article of the UN charter, has the term "Non-Governmental Organisation" been used?
- (A) Article 71
  - (B) Article 81
  - (C) Article 69
  - (D) Article 82
52. Marxian view treats International Politics as an extension of class war in
- (A) Global Perspective
  - (B) National perspective
  - (C) Societal Perspective
  - (D) None of the above
53. Who among the following is the pioneer of the theory of neo-realism?
- (A) Raul Prebisch
  - (B) Hans Morgenthau
  - (C) Barry Buzan
  - (D) Kenneth Waltz
54. The traditional approaches to the study of comparative politics neglected the
- (A) Study governments
  - (B) Description of institution
  - (C) Comparison of Constitutions
  - (D) Empirical Investigations
55. Which one of the following indicates a relationship between inputs and outputs of a political system?
- (A) Extractive Capability
  - (B) Regulative Capability
  - (C) Distributive Capability
  - (D) Responsive Capability
56. In the Federation established by the Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the
- (A) Federal Legislature
  - (B) Provincial Legislature
  - (C) Governor General
  - (D) Provincial Governors
57. The Rowlatt Act stood for
- (A) Compulsory economic support to war efforts
  - (B) Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures
  - (C) Suppression of the Khalifat Movement
  - (D) Imposition of restrictions on freedom of the press

58. Which one of the following Acts deprived Indian provinces of their law-making power?  
 (A) Act of 1813 (B) Act of 1833  
 (C) Act of 1853 (D) Act of 1861
59. Which one of the following demands of the Moderates was accepted in the Morley-Minto Reforms?  
 (A) Dominion Status for India  
 (B) Beginning of responsible form of Government  
 (C) Increase in the size of the Councils  
 (D) Idea of Self-Government
60. 'Alternative vote and confidence' is in vogue in one of the democratic political system. Identify the Country  
 (A) Switzerland (B) Austria (C) Germany (D) France
61. In which of the following Countries, the judges of the federal constitutional courts are elected by the federal legislature?  
 (A) United Nations (B) Britain  
 (C) Russia (D) Germany
62. The National Parliamentary body of China is known as  
 (A) State Council (B) National People's Congress  
 (C) People's Soviet (D) Supreme Soviet
63. 'Government of National Unity' is a concept developed by which one of the following third World Countries?  
 (A) Nigeria (B) Tanzania (C) Argentina (D) South Africa
64. Which one of the following countries has/had single Citizenship?  
 (A) U. S. A (B) Former U. S. S. R  
 (C) Australia (D) None of the above
65. Indian Federation closely resembles  
 (A) Canada (B) U.S.A (C) Australia (D) Nigeria
66. 'Parliamentary Supremacy; is definition feature of the Political system in  
 (A) U. K (B) India (C) Australia (D) Canada

67. Which one of the following Countries has separate Constitution for each State?  
(A) Canada (B) U.S.A (C) Pakistan (D) Australia
68. There is a simple integrated judiciary in  
(A) India, Canada and Australia (B) India, Nigeria and Canada  
(C) The U. S. A, India and Australia (D) The U. S. A, India and Canada
69. The Switzerland Executive is known as a  
(A) Nominal Executive (B) Single Executive  
(C) Joint Executive (D) Plural Executive
70. In which of the following federations, residuary powers rest in the Centre?  
(A) India and U.S. A  
(B) Canada, Australia and U.S.A  
(C) Canada, Australia and India  
(D) U.S.A, India and Australia
71. The report of the Public Accounts Committee is presented to the  
(A) Prime Minister (B) Finance Minister  
(C) President (D) Lok Sabha
72. The Quorum requirement in the Rajya Sabha is  
(A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 100 (D) 126
73. The object of the adjournment motion in Parliament is to  
(A) Collect information from the ministers  
(B) Make a cut in the budget proposals  
(C) Criticise a particular policy of the Government  
(D) Topple the Government
74. In the Parliamentary form of Government the members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to  
(A) The Head of State  
(B) The chairman of the Upper House and the Speaker of the Lower House  
(C) The Popular House of Parliament  
(D) The prime Minister

75. An inter-state council may be established by  
 (A) The Parliament (B) The President  
 (C) The National Development Council (D) The Zonal Council
76. Which is not an Ecological Movement in India?  
 (A) ChipkoAndolan (B) Silent Valley  
 (C) Narmada Bachao (D) SEWA
77. Who amongst the following Prime Minister resigned after passing of No-Confidence Motion in Lok Sabha?  
 (A) Morarji Desai (B) A.B Vajpayee  
 (C) Chandrashekhar (D) V.P Singh
78. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Indian Foreign Policy?  
 (A) Regionalist (B) Disarmament  
 (C) Anti-Imperialism (D) No- Alignment
79. In which amendment the word 'Secularism' was introduced in Indian Constitution?  
 (A) 46<sup>th</sup> (B) 42<sup>nd</sup> (C) 45<sup>th</sup> (D) 49<sup>th</sup>
80. Which Article is associated with abolition of Untouchabilities in India?  
 (A) Article 14 (B) Article 15 (C) Article 17 (D) Article 24
81. Who said "god has planted the notion of Justice in the Human mind which preserved thorough the authority of Church"?  
 (A) John Rawls (B) Plato  
 (C) David Hume (D) Thomas Aquinas
82. Who act as the Guardian of Fundamental Rights?  
 (A) Supreme Court (B) President  
 (C) Parliament (D) None
83. Who for the very first time used the term 'State'?  
 (A) Machiavelli (B) Rousseau  
 (C) Marx (D) Hobbes

84. According to International law what is the main characteristic of State?  
 (A) Population (B) Government  
 (C) Territory (D) Law and Order
85. Who is regarded as Father of Liberal State?  
 (A) Bodin (B) J.S Mill (C) Hobbes (D) Bentham
86. According to Rousseau legal sovereignty rests in  
 (A) Monarch (B) General Will  
 (C) People (D) None of the above
87. Who is the chief exponent of realist theory?  
 (A) Hans. Morgenthau (B) Harold Lasswell  
 (C) E.H Carr (D) Hobbes
88. In which year 'Earth Summit was held?  
 (A) 1994 (B) 1990 (C) 1992 (D) 1986
89. The concept of two Parliaments was enunciated by  
 (A) Guild Socialism (B) Marxian Socialism  
 (C) Syndicalism (D) State Socialism
90. Who said the 'Imperialism is the highest Stage of Capitalism'?  
 (A) Lenin (B) Gramsci  
 (C) Hayek (D) Adam Smith
91. Which thinker believes education is effective foe citizenship?  
 (A) Aristotle (B) Rousseau (C) Plato (D) Mill
92. Right to form an Association is?  
 (A) Political Right (B) Civil Right  
 (C) Legal Right (D) Natural Right
93. Who has said "Right infact, are those conditions of social life without which no man seek in general to be his best"  
 (A) Laski (B) Hume  
 (C) Bentham (D) Rousseau

94. Which among them is not a pre-independent Political Party?  
(A) Justice Party (B) Bharatiya Jan sangh  
(C) Congress Socialist Party (D) Akali Dal
95. President can remove Governor of the State under Article  
(A) 156(1) (B) 156(2) (C) 157 (D) 154
96. Which is not a state having only one member representation in Rajya Sabha (Upper House)?  
(A) Mizoram (B) Assam (C) Nagaland (D) Goa
97. Hobbes has been called an Individual because  
(A) He talks of natural rights  
(B) He allows resistance to state  
(C) He permits conditional surrender  
(D) He thinks 'rational self-preservation' requires Social Contract
98. Plato's Communism and Modern Communism are similar because  
(A) Both give importance to state to state and society in comparison to individual  
(B) Both want to achieve the idealistic  
(C) Both believe in sacrifice  
(D) Both lay more emphasis on rights of man
99. Which one of them not affiliated with the World Bank?  
(A) IDA (B) IBRD (C) IFC (D) MIGA
100. "The State is a necessary evil". This statement refers to the  
(A) Anarchist Theory  
(B) Individualist theory of the state  
(C) Marxian theory of the state  
(D) Neo-Liberal theory of the state