

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

MAIN EXAMINATION FOR POSTS OF EXECUTIVE/LEGISLATIVE/COMMITTEE/PROTOCOL
OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

23rd AUGUST, 2008

GENERAL STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written either in English or in Hindi.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

Ques: 1. Expand and explain the following (in about 20 words each): (2x5=10 Marks)

- a. WTO b. ILO c. WIPO d. ICCPR e. RTI

Ques: 2 Answer the following (in about 20 words each): (2x15=30 Marks)

- What is 'Usage'?
- What is 'Data Didding'?
- What is 'Web Jacking'?
- What is 'E-mail Bombing'?
- What is 'ADR'?
- What is 'Disability'?
- What is the difference between a Statute and an Act of Parliament?
- What is the difference between a Court and Tribunal?
- What is 'e-Contract'?
- What is Curative Petition?
- What is Sting Operation?
- 'ISRO' connotes what?
- What connotes ICRC?
- What is 'Ozone Layer'?
- What is 'Asian Brown Cloud'?

Ques: 3 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words): (30 Marks)

- Explain analytically the impact of quota system in India on education and employment.
- In your opinion what should be the basis of foreign policy of a country like India.

Ques:4 Answer any two of the following (in about 150 words each): (15x2 =30 Marks)

- Explain Media Trial and its advantages and disadvantages.
- Write in brief about Speaker's role in Lok Sabha.
- What are the main features of 'Earth Summit (1992)'?

भारत की संसद
(संयुक्त भर्ती प्रकोष्ठ)

लोक सभा सचिवालय में कार्यकारी/विधायी/समिति/प्रोटोकॉल/शोध एवं संदर्भ अधिकारियों की भर्ती हेतु मुख्य परीक्षा
23 अगस्त, 2008

सामान्य अध्ययन

समय 3 घंटे

अंक: 300

निर्देश : (i) सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में दीजिये (ii) किसी भी प्रकार का संदेह होने पर अंग्रेजी संस्करण देखें ।

प्रश्न-1 निम्नलिखित का पूरा नाम बताएं और व्याख्या करें (प्रत्येक लगभग 20 शब्दों में) :

(2X5=10 अंक)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (क) डब्लू टी. ओ. | (ख) आई. एल. ओ. |
| (ग) डब्ल्यू आई पी ओ | (घ) आई. सी. सी. पी. आर. |
| (ड.) आर. टी. आई | |

प्रश्न-2 निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 20 शब्दों में) :

(2X15=30 अंक)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (क) 'यूसेज' क्या है ? | (ख) 'डाटा डिंगिंग' क्या है ? |
| (ग) 'वैब जैकिंग' क्या है ? | (घ) 'ई-मेल बॉम्बिंग' क्या है ? |
| (ड.) 'ए डी आर' क्या है ? | (च) 'डिसएबिलिटी' क्या है ? |
| (छ) एक संविधि (स्टेड्यूट) और संसद के अधिनियम (एक्ट ऑफ पार्लियामेंट) में क्या अंतर है ? | (ज) एक न्यायालय (कोर्ट) और न्यायाधिकरण (ट्रिब्यूनल) में क्या अंतर है ? |
| (झ) 'इ-कांट्रैक्ट' क्या है ? | (झ) 'क्यूरेटिव पेटिशन' क्या है ? |
| (ट) 'स्टिंग आपरेशन' क्या है ? | (ठ) 'आई. एस. आर. ओ ' (इसरो) से क्या तात्पर्य है ? |
| (ड) 'आई सी आर सी' से क्या तात्पर्य है ? | (ढ) 'ओजोन लेअर' क्या है ? |
| (ण) 'एशियन ब्राउन क्लाउड' क्या है ? | |

प्रश्न-3 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं एक का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 250 शब्दों में) :

(30 अंक)

- (क) भारत में शिक्षा और रोजगार सम्बंधी कोटा प्रणाली की विश्लेषणात्मक व्याख्या करें ।
(ख) आपके विचार में भारत जैसे देश की विदेश नीति का क्या आधार होना चाहिए

प्रश्न-4 निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 150 शब्दों में) : (15X2=30 अंक)

Ques: 5 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words):

(30 Marks)

- Why has globalisation – a force that has brought so much good – become so controversial? Elucidate critically.
- What suggestions would you like to give to curb or to decrease the recent global food crisis?

Ques: 6 Answer any two of the following (in about 125 words each):

(10x2=20 Marks)

- What is 'No Confidence Motion'? What are the major implications of this process?
- Do we have in India the provision of 'Dual Citizenship'? Can a foreigner acquire Indian citizenship by virtue of marrying an Indian in India?
- Is there any difference between the expression 'Equality of Law' and 'Equal Protection of Law'?

Ques: 7 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words):

(30 Marks)

- What is Public Interest Litigation? How is it different from Publicity Interest Litigation? Is there any relation between SAL & PIL?
- Do you agree with the statement that the 'Panchayati Raj in India' has failed to provide good governance at grass root level? Discuss with examples.

Ques: 8 Answer both the questions (in about 150 words each):

(5x2 = 10 Marks)

- Statement : The higher education in India needs major modifications
Assumptions: 1. Present educational system is not up to the mark for higher education
2. Higher education system in India needs major changes
 - Only assumption (1) is implicit
 - Only assumption (2) is implicit
 - Neither assumption (1) nor assumption (2) are implicit
 - Both assumptions (1) and (2) are implicit
- Pradip is 5 times older than her sister Kavita whose age is 2 years less than her brother Ankit. If Ankit is 8 years old then what will be the age of Pradip.
 - 30 years
 - 24 years
 - 40 years
 - 28 years

Ques: 9 Write short notes on the following (in about 20 words each) : (2x5=10 Marks)

- Discuss the causes of flood every year in some parts of India.
- Who introduced the Nano car in India for the first time and why?
- Which country of the Asia got readmission to Commonwealth? When and why?

प्रश्न-5

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का उत्तर दें (लगभग 250 शब्दों में) :

- (क) वैश्वीकरण की धारणा जिससे इतना भला हुआ, इतनी विवादास्पद क्यों बन गई ? विवेचनात्मक व्याख्या करें ।
- (ख) हाल के वैश्विक खाद्य संकट पर काबू पाने या उसे कम करने के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देंगे ?

प्रश्न-6

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 125 शब्दों में) : (10X2=20 अंक)

- (क) 'अविश्वास प्रस्ताव' क्या है ? इस प्रक्रिया के मुख्य निहितार्थ क्या है ?
- (ख) क्या भारत में 'दोहरी नागरिकता' का प्रावधान है ? क्या कोई विदेशी भारत में किसी भारतीय से विवाह करके भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त कर सकता है ?
- (ग) क्या 'विधि की समानता' और 'विधि का समान संरक्षण' में कोई अंतर है ?

प्रश्न-7

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का उत्तर दें (लगभग 250 शब्दों में) :

(30 अंक)

- (क) 'जनहित मुकदमा' (पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट लिटिगेशन) क्या है ? यह किस प्रकार 'प्रचार हित मुकदमा' (पब्लिसिटी इंटरेस्ट लिटिगेशन) से भिन्न है ? क्या इन दोनों में कोई सम्बंध है ?
- (ख) क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं कि 'भारत में पंचायती राज' निचले स्तर पर सुशासन प्रदान करने में असफल रहा है ? उदाहरण देकर व्याख्या करें ।

प्रश्न-8

दोनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 150 शब्दों में) :

(5X 2=10 अंक)

- (क) कथन : भारत में उच्च शिक्षा में काफी बदलाव लाने की आवश्यकता है
धारणा : 1. वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली उच्च शिक्षा के लायक नहीं है ।
2. भारत में उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली में काफी बदलाव की आवश्यकता है ।

- क. केवल धारणा (1) अस्पष्ट है
- ख. केवल धारणा (2) अस्पष्ट है
- ग. न तो धारणा (1) और न ही धारणा (2) अस्पष्ट हैं
- घ. धारणा (1) और (2), दोनों ही अस्पष्ट हैं

- (ख) प्रदीप अपनी बहन कविता, जो अपने भाई अंकित से 2 वर्ष छोटी है, आयु में 5 गुणा बढ़ा है । यदि अंकित की आयु 8 वर्ष है तो प्रदीप की आयु क्या है ।

- क. 30 वर्ष
- ख. 24 वर्ष
- ग. 40 वर्ष
- घ. 28 वर्ष

प्रश्न-9

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पण लिखें (प्रत्येक लगभग 20 शब्दों में) :

(2X 5=10 अंक)

- (क) भारत के कुछ भागों में प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ आने के क्या कारण हैं ?
- (ख) भारत में पहली बार 'नैनो कार' का निर्माण किसने शुरू किया और क्यों ?
- (ग) एशिया के किस देश को राष्ट्रमंडल में पुनः प्रवेश मिला ? कब और कैसे ?
- (घ) "मैत्री एक्सप्रेस"

Ques: 10 Answer any two of the following (in about 125 words each) (10x2=20 Marks)

- What does 'ECS' in banking transaction stand for? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the system.
- Discuss whether 'Non-Monetary Gold Movement' is included in the current account of India's Balance of Payment. Give reasons.
- What is the meaning of the term 'Currency Swap'? Recently India entered into a 'Currency Swap Deal with Japan'. What are the implications of this deal?

Ques: 11 Answer any two of the following (in about 125 words each): (10x2 = 20 Marks)

- What are the reasons for having hard disk in a computer? Specify at least four main reasons.
- What is 'EL Nino'? What are its major effects on the earth?
- What measures would you suggest to stop Terrorism all over the world?

Ques: 12 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words): (30 Marks)

- What is '123 pact with USA'? What are its implications/constraints and advantages?
- What major efforts have been made at national and international level to provide social justice to children in India?

Ques:13 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words): (30 Marks)

- Accountability of judiciary in India is a major issue. What measures would you suggest to tackle this problem?
- What do you understand by the expression 'Global Warming'? Discuss in details about its effect in near future.

प्रश्न-10

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 125 शब्दों में) : (10X2=20 अंक)

- (क) बैंकिंग संव्यवहार में 'इ. सी. एस.' का क्या तात्पर्य है ? इस प्रणाली के लाभ-हानि बताएं ।
- (ख) क्या भारत के भुगतान शेष के चालू खाते में 'नॉन-मोनेटरी गोल्ड मूवमेंट' शामिल है? कारण भी बताएं ।
- (ग) 'करंसी स्वैप' का क्या अर्थ है ? हाल ही में भारत ने जापान के साथ 'करंसी स्वैप' समझौता (डील) किया है । इस समझौता (डील) के क्या निहितार्थ हैं ?

प्रश्न-11

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 125 शब्दों में) : (10X2=20 अंक)

- (क) किसी कंप्यूटर में 'हार्ड डिस्क' होने के क्या कारण हैं ? कम से कम चार कारण बताएं ।
- (ख) 'इ एल निनो' क्या है ? पृथ्वी पर इसके क्या बड़े प्रभाव हैं ?
- (ग) पूरे विश्व में आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे ?

प्रश्न-12

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का उत्तर दें (प्रत्येक लगभग 250 शब्दों में) : (30 अंक)

- (क) 'अमरीका के साथ 123 समझौता' क्या है ? इसके निहितार्थ/बाधाएं/लाभ क्या हैं ।
- (ख) भारत में बच्चों को सामाजिक न्याय प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं ?

प्रश्न-13

निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का उत्तर दें (लगभग 250 शब्दों में) : (30 अंक)

- (क) भारत में न्यायपालिका की जवाबदेही एक बड़ा मुद्दा है । इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए आप किन उपायों का सुझाव देंगे ?
- (ख) 'ग्लोबल वार्मिंग' से आप क्या समझते हैं ? निकट भविष्य में इसके प्रभाव के बारे में विस्तार से बताएं ।

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

**MAIN EXAMINATION FOR POSTS OF EXECUTIVE/LEGISLATIVE/COMMITTEE/PROTOCOL
OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

23rd AUGUST, 2008

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRECIS, COMPREHENSION AND GRAMMAR

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

1. Write an essay in about 500 words on any one of the following: (150 Marks)

- (a) The Indian response to global warming
- (b) The rights of the girl child
- (c) Free speech is the foundation of democracy
- (d) India's space programme: merits and demerits
- (e) The strength of India's cultural and linguistic diversity

2. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions that follow : (5x10=50 Marks)

Prolivity is not alien to us in India. We are able to talk at some length. Krishna Menon's record of the longest speech ever delivered at the United Nations (9 hours non-stop), established half a century ago (when Menon was leading the Indian Delegation), has not been equalled by anyone from anywhere. Other peaks of loquaciousness have been scaled by other Indians. We do like to speak.

There is, however, a serious question to be asked as to whether the tradition of arguments and disputations has been confined to an exclusive part of the Indian population-perhaps just to the members of the male elite. It would, of course, be hard to expect that argumentational participation would be uniformly distributed over all segments of the population, but India has had deep inequalities along the lines of gender, class, caste and community. The social relevance of the argumentative tradition would be severely limited if disadvantaged sections were effectively barred from participation. The story here is, however, much more complex than a simple generalization can capture.

I begin with gender. There can be little doubt that men have tended, by and large, to rule the roost in argumentative moves in India. But despite that, the participation of women in both political leadership and intellectual pursuits has not been at all negligible. This is obvious enough today, particularly in politics. Indeed, many of the dominant political parties in India – national as well as regional – are currently led by women and have been so led in the past. But even in the national movement for Indian independence, led by the Congress Party, there were many more women in positions of importance than in the Russian and Chinese revolutionary movements put together.

- (a) What is the proof that Indians love to talk?
- (b) Which has been the dominant voice in India and why?
- (c) Have women played any role in the argumentative tradition?
- (d) What proof does the author provide of the stellar role of Indian women in political debate and reform?
- (e) Briefly enumerate the key ideas of this passage.

3. Make a precis of the following passage in your own words in about 200 to 220 words. Marks will be deducted if it is longer or shorter than the prescribed limit. State the number of words used by you in the precis at the end. (50 Marks)

But every one who admits the principle of evolution, must see that the mental powers of the higher animals, which are the same in kind with those of man, though so different in degree, are capable of advancement. Thus the interval between the mental powers of one of the higher apes and of

brain and produced an inherited effect; and this again will have reacted on the improvement of language. As Mr. Chauncey Wright has well remarked, the largeness of the brain in man relatively to his body, compared with the lower animals, may be attributed in chief part to the early use of some simple form of language, - that wonderful engine which affixes signs to all sorts of objects and qualities, and excites trains of thought which would never arise from the mere impression of the senses, or if they did arise could not be followed out. The higher intellectual powers of man, such as those of ratiocination, abstraction, self-consciousness probably follow from the continued improvement and exercise of the other mental faculties.

The development of the moral qualities is a more interesting problem. The foundation lies in the social instincts, including the family ties. These instincts are highly complex, and in the case of the lower animals give special tendencies towards certain definite actions; but the more important elements are love, and the distinct emotion of sympathy. Animals endowed with the social instincts take pleasure in one another's company, warn one another of danger, defend and aid one another in many ways. These instincts do not extend to all the individuals of the species, but only to those of the same community. As they are highly beneficial to the species, they have in all probability been acquired through natural selection.

A moral being is one who is capable of reflecting on his past actions and their motives-of approving of some and disapproving of others; and the fact that man is the one being who certainly deserves this designation, is the greatest of all distinctions between him and the lower animals. I have endeavoured to show that the moral sense follows, firstly, from the enduring and ever-present nature of the social instincts; secondly, from man's appreciation of the approbation and disapprobation of his fellows; and thirdly, from the high activity of his mental faculties, with past impression extremely vivid; and in these latter respects he differs from the lower animals.

Social animals are impelled partly by a wish to aid the members of their community in a general manner, but more commonly to perform certain definite actions. Man is impelled by the same general wish to aid his fellows, but has few or no special instincts. He differs also from the lower animals in the power of expressing his desires by words, which thus become a guide to the aid required and bestowed. The motive to give aid is likewise much modified in man: it no longer consists solely of a blind instinctive impulse, but is much influenced by the praise or blame of his fellows. The appreciation and bestowal of praise and blame both rest on sympathy, and this emotion, as we have seen, is one of the most important elements of the social instincts. Sympathy, though gained as an instinct, is also much strengthened by exercise or habit. As all men desire their own happiness, praise or blame is bestowed on actions and motives, according as they lead to this end; and as happiness is an essential part of the general good, the greatest happiness principle indirectly serves as a nearly safe standard of right and wrong.

(675 words)

4. (a) Correct the following sentences:

(10 Marks)

- (i) You should not study if one is tired.
- (ii) The flock of sheep were attacked by the wolf.
- (iii) None of these students have passed the examination.
- (iv) There was very less time to respond to the problem.
- (v) You should work more swift.
- (vi) Her brother is more taller than her father.
- (vii) We live at an Indian metropolis.
- (viii) If you will help me I should be grateful.
- (ix) I am thanking you in advance for this favour.
- (x) I teach at an University of Hyderabad.

(b) Add the suffix, "able" or "ible" to each of these words and make necessary changes in spelling. Write out the new words.

(5 Marks)

- (i) Percept
- (ii) Imagine
- (iii) Manage

(c) Use the following phrases in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning: (5 Marks)

- (i) Between the devil and the deep blue sea
- (ii) Bete noire
- (iii) Like chalk and cheese
- (iv) Grass is greener on the other side
- (v) Delusions of grandeur

(d) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate derivative of the word given within brackets and rewrite the sentences. (5 Marks)

For example "It has been raining (continue) continuously for two days."

- (i) With great power comes great (responsible) _____.
- (ii) Despite the armistice, sporadic conflicts continued (abate) _____.
- (iii) Integrity is a (forget) _____ virtue in our times.
- (iv) The court ordered him a heavy fine and (Prison) _____ for two years.
- (v) One would not expect such (humble) _____ from one so celebrated.

5. (a) Which of the two words within brackets in the following sentences correctly completes the sentence? (5 Marks)

- (i) She kept her hair (lose, loose).
- (ii) Today (their, there) is a great deal to discuss.
- (iii) Do you think the employee who lost his job will (sew, sue) the firm?
- (iv) (Its, It's) a matter of principle.
- (v) God save the sinner's (sole, soul).

(b) Use each of the following words in two separate sentences, first as a noun and then as a verb: (10 Marks)

- (i) map
- (ii) serve
- (iii) plant
- (iv) honour
- (v) bill

(c) Change the following sentences into indirect speech: (5 Marks)

- (i) She said, "Please leave me alone."
- (ii) The mother asked her daughter, "Do you have any homework today?"
- (iii) The policeman told the motorist, "You are driving above the speed limit."
- (iv) As he fell into the manhole, the man screamed "Help me!"
- (v) The jailor said, "Abandon hope, all you who enter here."

(d) Complete the sentences with the correct preposition or article: (5 Marks)

- (i) The swimmer was washed _____.
- (ii) The terrorist blew _____ the building.
- (iii) I study at _____ university in New York.

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MAIN EXAMINATION FOR POSTS OF EXECUTIVE/LEGISLATIVE/COMMITTEE/PROTOCOL
OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

24th AUGUST, 2008

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - Paper-I (Administrative Theory)

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. 'Focus on organisational pluralism has added to the scope and significance of Public Administration in the contemporary period'. Discuss with illustrations from the developed and developing nations.
2. Define bureaucracy and distinguish between the Marxian and Weberian approach to bureaucracy.
3. Discuss the importance of cordial relationship between the Headquarters and field organisations and suggest measures to improve the same.
4. Maslow and Herzberg have stressed on different aspects of motivation. Whose approach is more relevant in the present day scenario and why?
5. Define Accountability and suggest mechanism for making administration more accountable and citizen-oriented.

SECTION -B

6. Define work management and discuss its objective, steps and techniques.
7. Discuss meaning, nature, scope and models of Comparative Public Administration.
8. 'The Structure of administration in developing nations is traditional but its functions are developmental'. In the light of it, analyse how development administration can lead to sustainable development.
9. Policy-making is not a simple but a complicated process. Discuss the role of different actors and agencies in policy formulation and identify gaps between policy formulation and implementation.
10. Human resource is the most important resource of an organisation. Discuss techniques for qualitative human resource development.

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OFFICER AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

24th AUGUST, 2008

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - Paper-II (Indian Administration)

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. Prime Minister is the real head of the Executive of the Union Government. Discuss the above role of the Prime Minister in the context of the present day coalition government.
2. "Governor is the link between the Centre and the State". Evaluate the above role of Governor in the context of Centre-State relationship.
3. "Panchayati Raj has become an important instrument in the implementation of rural development programmes after the 73rd constitutional amendment." Elucidate.
4. Evaluate the present role of public sector in promoting welfare in the society in the age of liberalisation.
5. (a) "National Human Rights Commission is the watch dog of the rights and dignity of the people of India". Evaluate the role of National Human Rights Commission in the Light of the above statement.
(b) "Administration during the colonial rule was neither public nor development administration". Comment.

SECTION - B

6. "Lack of decentralisation is the major problem of Indian Planning". Give your comments with special reference to planning at district level.
7. Critically evaluate the formation and implementation of the programmes of Union Government for the welfare of women and children. Find out the major obstacles in the process of implementation of these programmes.
8. "The training programmes for the Civil Servants need a drastic change in the light of liberalisation and globalisation." In the light of the above observation, critically examine the training programmes in India and give suggestions to improve the same.
9. (a) "The greatest threat to the life and liberty of the people does not come from the society but from the State's law enforcement agency that is the police." In the light of the above statement, evaluate the role of police in the protection of human rights of the people in India.
(b) Is parliamentary control over the public expenditure a myth or reality? Discuss.
10. (a) "National Development Council (NDC) provides the federal character to Indian

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24th AUGUST, 2008

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - Paper-I (Political Theory and Indian Politics)

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

Q1 Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) 'The city is prior by nature to the household and to each of us.' (Aristotle)
- (b) 'Where there is no Common Power, there is no Law: where no Law, no injustice.' (Hobbes)
- (c) 'Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign.' (Mill)
- (d) 'The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles.' (Marx)

Q2 'Democracy requires participation and participation assumes various forms.' Evaluate this by drawing upon a comparison between the classical and contemporary conceptions of democracy.

Q3 'The deep commitments to the values of freedom and toleration make liberalism a less rigid ideology.' Comment.

Q4 Critically examine the relationship between rights and duties with reference to the ideas of Gandhi and Ambedkar.

Q5 'The masses are atomized, disorganised and incapable of collective action unless led by the activist minority.' Evaluate this in relation to the elitist perspective on power.

SECTION – B

Q6 Comment on any three of the following in about 200 words each:

- (a) Role of women in India's freedom struggle
- (b) Immunities of the Members of Parliament
- (c) Recommendations of the Sachar Committee on the Indian Muslim Community
- (d) The political economy of liberalisation

Q7 'Following increased political participation and changes in the party system, the federal base of the Indian polity has strengthened.' Comment.

Q8 'The changing profile of the Indian Parliament has decisively influenced its functioning.' Comment.

Q9 'Judicial activism has redefined the role of the Indian judiciary.' Discuss.

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24th AUGUST, 2008

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - Paper-II (Comparative Politics and International Relations)

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION – A

1. "The limitations of the traditional approaches were catalytic to the evolution of modern approaches to the study of comparative politics in the post Second World War period." Comment.
2. Analyse the contemporary relevance of the realist approach to the study of international politics. Give its Marxist critique.
3. What are the emerging characteristics of the post cold war global order? Does Non-Alignment have any relevance today?
4. Analyse the role and limitations of geo-political and geo-economic factors in the determination of foreign policy of a country in today's globalised era.
5. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - (a) Sustainable Development
 - (b) Human Rights as a global concern
 - (c) International Court of Justice
 - (d) SAARC

SECTION – B

6. Comment on any two of the following:
 - (a) India and EU
 - (b) India and CTBT
 - (c) Indo-Japanese Relations
 - (d) India and UN Peacekeeping
7. Write a critical note on India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement.
8. Discuss the contemporary state of Indo-US relations.
9. Analyse the elements of conflict and cooperation in Indo-Bangladesh relations.

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25th AUGUST, 2008

HISTORY - Paper-I

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. Mark any fifteen of the following places on the map supplied to you and write short descriptive notes on the places plotted by you on the map:

(i) Agra	(ii) Ahicchatra	(iii) Arikamedu
(iv) Bhimbetaka	(v) Daulatabad	(vi) Ellora
(vii) Golconda	(viii) Hampi	(ix) Inamgaon
(x) Kalibangan	(xi) Kanauj	(xii) Kausambi
(xiii) Lahore	(xiv) Mandu	(xv) Maski
(xvi) Nagarjunakonda	(xvii) Nalanda	(xviii) Sanchi
(xix) Thaneswar	(xx) Thanjavur	

2. Discuss the Neolithic pattern of India with reference to regional specificities.
3. Examine the social, economic and political changes in the Age of the Buddha in North India.
4. Analyse the impact of trade and urbanisation in the post-Mauryan period.
5. The fourth-seventh centuries were characterised by significant changes in society and polity across regions. Comment.

SECTION - B

6. Write short notes in not more than 200 words each on any three of the following:
 - a. Kabir Panth
 - b. Iqta system
 - c. Nayankara system
 - d. Technology in medieval India
7. Assess the nature of state and economy in south India under the Cholas.
8. Discuss Alauddin Khalji's agrarian and economic measures. Did they contribute to centralisation?
9. Bring out the important strands within the Bhakti movement.

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25th AUGUST, 2008

HISTORY - Paper-II

INSTRUCTIONS : Answers must be written in English only. Candidates should attempt at least 2 questions from each section and total 5 questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. Discuss the impact of colonial rule on Indian industry.
2. Discuss the various views regarding the formation of the Indian National Congress.
3. What was Gandhiji's contribution to the path adopted by the Indian National Movement?
4. What was the impact of the Congress ministries of 1937-39?
5. In what ways did the Nehruvian phase in Independent India (1947-64) transform the Indian economy?

SECTION - B

6. What are the basic ideas of enlightenment? Give examples of how these ideas were practiced in Europe and elsewhere.
7. Compare and contrast the Industrial Revolution in England, Japan and the Soviet Union.
8. What was the role of the Imperialism in the development of capitalism in the home country (i.e. the colonizing country)?
9. How do you explain continued underdevelopment in large parts of the decolonised world?
10. What is the impact of Globalisation on the underdeveloped world?