

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

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

2nd JUNE, 2009

GENERAL STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS : All answers must be written either in English or in Hindi.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

Ques. 1 Answer the following (in about 20 words each). (2x15=30 marks)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Censure motion | (b) Impeachment | (c) Ombudsman |
| (d) Article 355 | (e) Article 72 | (f) Asymmetrical federalism |
| (g) Protem Speaker | (h) Parliamentary privileges | (i) Contempt of the court |
| (j) G-20 summit | (k) IPL | (l) Smog |
| (m) Montreal Protocol | (n) Eco-terrorism | (o) OIC |

Ques. 2 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words). (30 marks)

- a) Describe the emergence, nature and consequences of social and religious reform movements in India in the second half of the 19th century.
- b) Explain the genesis of the Indian National Congress. Do you believe in the safety valve theory? Give reasons for your answer.

Ques. 3 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words). (30 marks)

- a) Is there a need for the Second States Reorganisation Commission? Give reasons for your answer and also enumerate the merits and demerits of the previous Reorganisation Commission.
- b) 'Justice delayed is justice denied while justice hurried is justice miscarried' – keeping this in view, write an appraisal of the judicial system in India. Suggest certain reforms to enhance its efficiency.

Ques. 4 Answer any two of the following (in about 125 words each). (10x2=20 marks)

- a) Analyse the recommendations of the Lyndoh Committee on student politics.
- b) What are the recommendations of the Soli Sorabjee Committee on police reforms?
- c) Suggest measures to tackle terrorism in India.

Ques. 5 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words). (30 marks)

- a) What has been the impact of the global recession in India? What steps have been taken

भारत की संसद
(संयुक्त भर्ती प्रकोष्ठ)

लोक सभा सचिवालय में कार्यकारी/विधायी/समिति/प्रोटोकॉल/शोध एवं संदर्भ अधिकारियों की भर्ती हेतु मु

2 जून, 2009

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 ।

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 20 शब्दों में उत्तर दें । (2x15= 30 अंक)

(क) परिनिंदा प्रस्ताव	(ख) महाभियोग	(ग) लोकपाल
(घ) अनुच्छेद-355	(ड.) अनुच्छेद-72	(च) असममित संघवाद
(छ) प्रोटेम अध्यक्ष	(ज) संसदीय विशेषाधिकार	(झ) न्यायालय की अवमानना
(ञ) जी-20 सम्मेलन	(ट) आई. पी. एल.	(ठ) धूम कोहरा (स्मॉग)
(ड) मॉट्रियल नयाचार	(ढ) आर्थिक आतंकवाद	(ण) ओ. आई. सी.

2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का लगभग 250 शब्दों में उत्तर दें । (30 अंक)

(क) 19 वीं सदी के पांचवें दशक के बाद भारत में सामाजिक और धार्मिक सुधार आन्दोलनों के आविर्भाव, स्वरूप और परिणामों का ब्यौरा दीजिए ।

(ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की उत्पत्ति के बारे में बतायें । क्या आप सेफ्टी वाल्व सिद्धान्त पर विश्वास करते हैं ? अपने उत्तर के कारण बतायें ।

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का उत्तर लगभग 250 शब्दों में दें । (30 अंक)

(क) क्या इस समय दूसरे राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की आवश्यकता है ? अपने उत्तर के कारण बतायें और पूर्ववर्ती पुनर्गठन आयोग के गुणों और अवगुणों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दें ।

(ख) "देर से किया गया न्याय, न्याय नहीं करने के समान है जबकि जल्दबाजी में किया गया न्याय, न्याय की हानि है" उपरोक्त कथन को ध्यान में रखते हुये भारत की न्यायिक प्रणाली का मूल्यांकन कीजिये । उसकी कुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिये उसमें क्या सुधार किये जा सकते हैं, सुझाव दीजिये ।

4. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें । प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग 125 शब्दों में होना चाहिए । (10x2= 20 अंक)

(क) छात्र राजनीति के बारे में लिंगदोह कमेटी द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों का विश्लेषण करें ।

(ख) सोली सोराबजी समिति ने पुलिस में सुधार के लिये क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ।

(ग) भारत में आतंकवाद से निबटने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जायें, सुझाव दें ।

5. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का उत्तर लगभग 250 शब्दों में दें । (30 अंक)

(क) भारत में विश्व मंदी का क्या प्रभाव रहा ? भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था को गति देने के लिये कौन-कौन से उपाय किये हैं ।

Ques. 6 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words). (30 marks)

- a) What is the Human Genome Project? How will it help in the field of medicine?
- b) What are GM crops? What are the objections raised against it?

Ques. 7 Answer any two of the following (in about 150 words each). (15x2=30 marks)

- a) Critically analyse the provisions of the Rashtriya Lokayukta Bill.
- b) Explain how the Preamble is an important part of the constitution.
- c) What is black money? What steps should be taken to control its circulation in the economy?

Ques. 8 Answer any two of the following (in about 125 words each). (10x2=20 marks)

- a) Describe the classical dance forms of India.
- b) Describe the major schools of painting in India.
- c) Describe the discretionary powers of the Governor.

Ques. 9 Answer the following (in about 20 words each). (2x10=20 marks)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Bhagat Singh | (b) Sucheta Kriplani | (c) Zacob Zuma |
| (d) Ravidas | (e) LTTE | (f) Synagogue |
| (g) Delimitation | (h) Pitt's India Act | (i) Hugo Chavez |
| (j) Sayyid Ahmed Khan | | |

Ques. 10 Answer any one of the following (in about 250 words). (30 marks)

- a) Do you think the inter-linking of rivers could solve the problem of floods and droughts in our country?
- b) How do you think the 15th Lok Sabha Elections were different from the previous elections? Do you think the voter awareness campaigns carried out by the media and certain NGOs were effective?

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

- a) Write a short note on rain water harvesting.
- b) Write briefly about the Project Tiger.
- c) Write a short note on the Sethusamudram project.

Ques. 12 Answer the following (in about 20 words each). (2x5=10 marks)

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Stagflation | (b) Keynesian economics | (c) Credit creation |
| (d) Depreciation | (e) Corporate governance | |

6. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का लगभग 250 शब्दों में उत्तर दें। (30 अंक)
- (क) मानवीय जिनोम परियोजना क्या है ? यह औषधि के क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार सहायक होगी ?
- (ख) जी. एम. फसलें क्या हैं ? इसके बारे में आपत्तियां क्यों उठाई गयीं हैं ?
7. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में होना चाहिए। (15x2= 30 अंक)
- (क) राष्ट्रीय लोकायुक्त विधेयक के उपबन्धों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।
- (ख) उद्देशिका किस प्रकार संविधान का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है, स्पष्ट करें।
- (ग) काला धन क्या है ? अर्थव्यवस्था में इसके उपयोग को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जाने चाहिये ?
8. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग 125 शब्दों में होना चाहिए। (10x2= 20 अंक)
- (क) भारत की विभिन्न शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली के बारे में बतायें।
- (ख) भारत की प्रधान चित्रांकन शैलियों के बारे में बताएं।
- (ग) राज्यपाल के स्वनिर्णय की शक्तियों के बारे में बतायें।
9. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 20 शब्दों में उत्तर दें। (2x10= 20 अंक)
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| (क) भगतसिंह | (ख) सुचेता कृपलानी | (ग) जैकब जूमा |
| (घ) रविदास | (ड.) एल.टी.टी.ई | (च) सिनेगॉग |
| (छ) परिसीमन | (ज) पिट्स इंडिया ऐक्ट | (झ) हयूगो चावेज़ |
| (झ) सईद अहमद खान | | |
10. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का लगभग 250 शब्दों में उत्तर दें। (30 अंक)
- (क) क्या आपकी राय में नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ देने से हमारे देश में बाढ़ और सूखें की समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा ?
- (ख) 15 वीं लोकसभा के चुनाव विगत चुनावों से किस प्रकार भिन्न थे ? क्या मतदाताओं को जागरूक बनाने के लिये मीडिया और कतिपय गैर सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा चलाये गये अभियान प्रभावी रहे ?
11. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उत्तर दें। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग 125 शब्दों में होना चाहिए। (10x2= 20 अंक)
- (क) वर्षा जल संचयन पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।
- (ख) प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के बारे में संक्षेप में लिखें।
- (ग) सेतुसमुद्रम परियोजना के बारे में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।
12. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक का लगभग 20 शब्दों में उत्तर लिखें। (2x5= 10 अंक)
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| (क) स्टैगफ्लेशन | (ख) कीनीशियन इकनॉमिक्स | (ग) क्रेडिट क्रियेशन |
| (घ) अवमूल्यन | (ड.) निगमित भाज्य | |

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2nd JUNE, 2009

ENGLISH ESSAY, PRECIS, COMPREHENSION AND GRAMMAR

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

- I Write an essay of approx. 500 words on any one of the following topics. Marks will be deducted for exceeding the word limit. (100 Marks)
- (i) The success of coalition governments
 - (ii) Indian women: the way forward
 - (iii) IPL in South Africa: glory or disgrace?
 - (iv) Hopes for Indo-American relations under President Obama
 - (v) India's higher educational policy

- II Make a precis of the following passage in approx. 200-210 words. Mention the number of words in your precis. Marks will be deducted if you exceed or fall below the word limit. (50 Marks)

There have been waves of 'new women' arriving on cue almost every decade for the last 30 years or so – from the civic-minded housewife, to the liberated single, to the dressed-for-success executive. But men, like masculinity itself, were thought to be made of more durable stuff. Change, if it came at all, would come only in response to some feminine – or feminist – initiative.

In the 1970's, for example, it had become an article of liberal faith that a new man would eventually rise up to match the new feminist woman, that he would be more androgynous than any "old" variety of man, and that the change, which was routinely expressed as an evolutionary leap from John Wayne to Alan Alda, would be an unambiguous improvement.

Today, a new man is at last emerging, and I say this as someone who is not much given to such announcements. A new man, like a new sexuality or a new conservatism, is more likely to turn out to be a journalistic artifact than a cultural sea change.

But this time something has happened, both to our common expectations of what constitutes manhood and to the way many men are choosing to live.

I see the change in the popular images that define masculinity, and I see it in the men I know, mostly in their thirties, who are conscious of possessing a sensibility and even a way of life that is radically different from that of their fathers. These men have been, in a word, feminised, but without necessarily becoming more feminist. In fact, I do not think that those of us who are feminists either can or, for the most part, would want to take credit for the change.

The sources of male resentment are not hard to find: In a frontier society, women were cast as the tamers and civilizers of men; in an increasingly urban, industrial society, they became, in addition, the financial dependents of men. From a cynical male point of view, marriage was an arrangement through which men gave up their freedom for the dubious privilege of supporting a woman. Or, as H.L. Mencken put it, marriage was an occasion for a man "to yield up his liberty, his property and his soul to the first woman who, in despair of finding better game, turns her appraising eye upon him." After all, the traditional female contributions to marriage have been menial, like housework, or intangible, like emotional support. The husband's traditional contribution, his wage or at least a good share of it, was indispensable, measurable and, of course, portable – whether to the local tavern or the next liaison.

Certainly feminism contributed to the case against the old style of male conformity. On the ideological front, the women's movement popularised the sociological vocabulary of "roles" – a linguistic breakthrough that highlighted the social artifice involved in masculinity, as we had known it, as well as femininity. More practically, feminists envisioned a world in which neither sex would be automatically dependent and both might be bread winners. Betty Friedan speculated that "perhaps men may live longer in America when women carry more of the burden of the battle with the world, instead of being a burden themselves," and Gloria Steinem urged men to support the cause because they "have nothing to lose but their coronaries." Yet feminism only delivered the coup de grace to

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in your own words: (5)

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilisation is decadent and our language - so the argument runs - must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or hansom cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies, the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which, we shape for our own purpose.

Now, it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes: it is not due simply to the bad influence or this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration: so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers. I will come back to this presently, and I hope that by that time the meaning of what I have said here will have become clearer.

- Questions:**
- State three reasons given by the author for the decay of the English language.
 - Explain what the author means by saying that an effect can become a cause.
 - How can one avoid contributing to the decay of the English language?
 - Who should wage the war against bad English according to the author?
 - Give an appropriate title to the passage.

IV. Give the correct meaning of the following words (in bold letters): (10x2=20 Marks)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Industrious | (A) corporate | (B) hardworking | (C) Proletarian | (D) Tycoon |
| 2. Rogue | (A) Elephant | (B) Red | (C) Scoundrel | (D) Wanted |
| 3. Indict | (A) Accuse | (B) Point | (C) Snub | (D) Praise |
| 4. Perpetrate | (A) Perennial | (B) Criminal | (C) Commit | (D) Long-lasting |
| 5. Timorous | (A) Weak | (B) Sly | (C) Tardy | (D) Timid |
| 6. Chiropodist | (A) One who treats spinal column | (B) One who treats feet | (C) One who sings in choir | (D) One who has chapped hands |
| 7. Irate | (A) Testy | (B) Irritated | (C) Enraged | (D) Sharp |
| 8. Motley | (A) Court jester | (B) Confusing | (C) Multicultural | (D) Offensive joke |
| 9. Imbricate | (A) Involve wrongly | (B) Copy | (C) Arrange in overlapping manner | (D) Moisten |
| 10. Ingenuous | (A) Frank | (B) Clever | (C) Imaginative | (D) Magical |

V. Give the antonyms of the following words (in bold letters): (10x2=20 Marks)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Dilatory | (A) Efficient | (B) Prompt | (C) Long-winded | (D) Wrong route |
| 2. Fusty | (A) Sweet smelling | (B) Chatty | (C) Pompous | (D) Easily pleased |
| 3. Polyglot | (A) Knowing many languages | (B) Knowing only one language | (C) Greedy | (D) Having one wife |
| 4. Jejune | (A) Old | (B) Childish | (C) Abundant | (D) Summer plant |
| 5. Sobriquet | (A) Nickname | (B) False name | (C) Proper name | (D) Pen name |
| 6. Infiltrate | (A) Dirty | (B) Pass through pores | (C) To go openly | (D) To go secretly |
| 7. Omniscient | (A) Knowledgeable | (B) Ignorant | (C) Visionary | (D) All seeing |
| 8. Omnivorous | (A) Rejecting all food | (B) Taking in everything | (C) Meat eater | (D) Pescatarian |
| 9. Faze | (A) Fog | (B) Clear weather | (C) Stay calm | (D) Clear thinking |
| 10. Obliquity | (A) Straightness | (B) Contortion | (C) Indirectness | (D) Angularity |

VI. Give the correct meaning of the following idioms (in bold letters): (5x2=10 Marks)

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. At sixes and sevens | (A) Wealthy | (B) Quarrelling | (C) Thrifty | (D) Confused |
| 2. He who pays the piper calls the tune | (A) Those who finance dictate terms | (B) Banker's tyranny | (C) Musical composition | (D) Desperate measures |
| 3. To run with the hare and hunt with the hounds | (A) To be everyone's enemy | | | |

VII. Give the answer closest in meaning to the foreign phrases (in bold letters) commonly used. (5x2= 10 Marks)

1. **Primus inter pares** (A) One who wins race (B) Enemy of the people (C) First among equals (D) Friends
2. **Roman a clef** (A) Novel about real people (B) Classical columns (C) Foreign customs (D) Cleft palate
3. **Inter alia** (A) Between ourselves (B) Confidential matter (C) Among other things (D) Pact between two allies
4. **Mot juste** (A) Inappropriate language (B) Fitting vocabulary (C) Instant justice (D) Legal advice
5. **Prima facie** (A) First case (B) False evidence (C) Based on what seems to be true (D) Face to face

VIII. Which is the incorrect part of the sentence. (10x2= 20 Marks)

1. (A) Its not (B) a crime (C) to use (D) poor English.
2. (A) Who is (B) your immediate (C) neighbourer in the (D) residential complex?
3. (A) Lesser people (B) attended today's rally (C) than yesterday's (D) peace march.
4. (A) Can you (B) call the salesman (C) of the product (D) on phone?
5. (A) Are you (B) going to Mumbai (C) by the plane (D) or train?
6. (A) Talking incessantly (B) the children (C) entered (D) the classroom.
7. (A) Before television came along, (B) children use to (C) read for hours (D) at a time.
8. (A) Yesterday she (B) lain the table (C) with great care (D) and taste.
9. (A) The condemned criminal (B) was sentenced (C) to be hung (D) till death.
10. (A) She spoke (B) continually (C) for an hour (D) without stopping.

IX. Punctuate the following sentences correctly: (10x2=20 Marks)

1. **Our motto is the following _____ to do or die.**
 (A) Semi colon (B) Colon (C) Comma (D) Full stop
2. **We have to take all the files to the office _____ and keep them in the proper place.**
 (A) Comma (B) No punctuation (C) Semi Colon (D) Full stop
3. **She has to do all the housework and, in addition _____ all the office work too.**
 (A) Comma (B) No punctuation (C) Dash (D) Hyphen
4. **The children were taken to the zoo _____ and they were also treated to ice-cream.**
 (A) No punctuation (B) Comma (C) Hyphen (D) Full stop
5. **You have a blue _____ stocking daughter.**
 (A) Dash (B) No punctuation (C) Hyphen (D) Semi colon
6. **He will study for his board examinations _____ he will prepare for his entrance examinations.**
 (A) No punctuation (B) Colon (C) Full stop (D) Semi Colon
7. **She will prepare for the interview _____ and she will look after the office.**
 (A) Semi colon (B) Colon (C) Comma (D) Inverted commas
8. **The word _____ honesty _____ is most frequently misused.**
 (A) Dash (B) No punctuation (C) Colon (D) Inverted commas
9. **It _____s a question of the soldier's reputation.**
 (A) No punctuation (B) Apostrophe (C) Colon (D) Dash
10. **Tulkinghorn, who is a character in Dickens' novel "Bleak House" _____ is a lawyer.**
 (A) Comma (B) No punctuation (C) Inverted commas (D) Colon

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

3rd JUNE , 2009

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

1. Nationalism has survived international communism; it is also probable that it will survive global capitalism. What is your take on this proposition? Give reasons in support of your answer.
2. "An absolute State and the arbitrary use of authority are inconsistent with the integrity and ultimate ends of society" (David Held). Critically and constructively comment.
3. Human rights and democracy have become flagship of globalization today. But it is a diluted and minimalist concept of both that is on sale. Do you agree? Give reasons for whatever position you take on the issue.
4. What is meant by political economy? Distinguish between classical and contemporary theories of political economy.
5. Explain Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony?

SECTION - B

6. Indian nationalism was born in the coastal regions of India and then pervaded all over the land. This pattern of the birth and growth of nationalism precludes a sharp conflict between nationalism and regionalism in our country. Do you agree? Explain fully with reasons and examples.
7. Indian freedom struggle was primarily concerned with nation-building and the task of state-building fell largely on the shoulders of the Constituent Assembly of India. Critically comment on this statement.
8. The Government of India initially developed into a strong Prime Ministerial executive, and it has subsequently come to be judiciary driven. Critically elucidate this statement with illustrations.
9. Write a critical and constructive essay on the new Parliamentary Committee system. Discuss proposals for reforms in it.
10. While regionalisation of the party system in India since the 1980s, especially since the 1989 Lok Sabha elections, has made it more representative of groups that are nationally peripheral and sociologically and ideologically marginal, it has also created problems of governmental instability, fragmentation of the cabinet system, and distortion of collective responsibility of the government to the Parliament, more specifically the Lok Sabha.

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

3rd JUNE, 2009

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. Describe salient features of the Modern State. How has it changed in the era of Globalisation? Explain.
2. Analyse the causes and impact of global recession. How has India responded to it? Explain.
3. From Iraq to Af-Pak there has been little change in the American response to major issues in the world politics. Argue for or against this motion.
4. Critically evaluate the workings of I.L.O. and W.H.O.
5. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - (a) Neo-liberalism
 - (b) Game Theory
 - (c) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (d) Reforming IMF

SECTION - B

6. Write an essay on the major determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
7. Evaluate India's role in the evolution/transition of Nepal from a monarchy to a republic.
8. Write an essay on India's 'Look East' policy.
9. Explain with illustrations as to how India is emerging as a major power.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - (a) Socio political bases of Non-Alignment Movement
 - (b) IPKF in Sri Lanka
 - (c) India's relations with Africa

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

3rd JUNE, 2009

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. How has the Public Choice approach with its emphasis on “Democratic Administration”, contributed to the blurring of boundaries between Public and Private Administration?
2. What are the principle features and essential differences between open and closed model of organisations?
3. Outline the various forms of public organisations. Which form according to you offers the maximum autonomy in its working?
4. Discuss Herbert Simon’s concept of bounded rationality and its relevance today.
5. The Right to Information Act – 2005, is considered a landmark in Indian Administration. How do you rate the RTI as a mechanism for redressal of citizens’ grievances?

SECTION B

6. Analyse the role of Information Technology in making administration transparent and accountable.
7. Using the Riggsian framework examine public administration in developing countries.
8. What are the various stages in the policy-making process? How are policies formulated in India?
9. Develop a model code of conduct for civil servants with a view to maintaining their neutrality.
10. Highlight the different stages of budget making in India.

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RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

3rd JUNE, 2009

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. Do you think that Indian Government at the Centre has entered into a phase of coalitional politics? Give the reasons for a stable coalition Government at the Centre for last one decade.
2. Do you think that after Bommai judgement, the discretionary power of the Governor has been curtailed? New role of the Governor has helped in bringing a stable federation. Discuss.
3. Do you feel that without three 'Fs', the devolution of power at the grass root level cannot be effective? Give the reasons behind making Panchayati Raj System an effective delivery mechanism in providing services to people after enactment of Right to Information Act.
4. In the era of globalisation, because of the vibrancy of Indian democracy, there is a balance between privatisation and public sector in India. Explain critically in the light of the second phase of reforms to be pursued by the Central Government.
5. (a) Give reasons behind the evolution of the Civil Service in India during the colonial period.
(b) Explain the role of National Women Commission in shaping the empowerment of women in India.

SECTION - B

6. Administrative Reforms Commission (II) has suggested many recommendations with regard to improving the performance of Civil Servants. Critically evaluate these suggestions.
7. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is different from other anti-poverty programmes. Do you feel that it has benefited the poor? Discuss.
8. Do you think that there should be cooperation between the Planning Commission at the national level with the District planning boards to make welfare measures effective at the grass root level. Explain with the examples from different States where district level planning is a success.
9. (a) After 26/11 incident, national security is seriously debated. How far can you suggest the revamping of the Indian Police System to provide effective security system?
(b) Committees in Parliament work as watch dogs of Indian democracy. Explain with examples from the functioning of some important committees of Indian Parliament.
10. (a) Do you think that in India you need the balancing of growth with justice for providing a governance of 'Aam Aadmi'.

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COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY - Paper-I (Accounting & Finance)

4th JUNE, 2009

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

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 300

SECTION - A

1. (a) Describe the major requirements of accounting standards related to valuation of inventories and depreciation accounting. (30 marks)
- (b) While auditing the Balance Sheet of a company, what steps an auditor should take to verify Sundry Debtors and Creditors and what should be his duties regarding these. (30 Marks)
2. (a) Following are the balance sheets of A Ltd and B Ltd companies as on March 31, 2009:

A Ltd			
Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Share Capital : 40,000		Fixed Assets	30,00,000
Equity shares of Rs 100/- each	40,00,000	Investments	5,00,000
General Reserve	30,00,000	Current Assets	65,00,000
Current liabilities	30,00,000		1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000
B Ltd			
Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Share Capital : 20,000		Fixed assets	4,00,000
Equity shares of Rs 50/- each	10,00,000	Current Assets	14,00,000
General Reserve	5,00,000		
Current liabilities	1,00,000		
Provision for tax	1,00,000		
Proposed Dividend	1,00,000		
	18,00,000		18,00,000

B Ltd is to be absorbed by A Ltd on the following terms:

- (i) B Ltd declares a dividend @ 10% before absorption for the payment of which it is to retain sufficient amount of cash.
- (ii) For the purpose of absorption each share of B Ltd is worth Rs. 72.50.
- (iii) The purchase consideration is satisfied by the issue of fully paid up shares of Rs 100 each in A Ltd.
- (iv) All assets and liabilities are taken over at book value except fixed assets and stock. Fixed assets were valued at Rs. 3,50,000.

Following further information is also to be taken into consideration:

- (i) A Ltd holds 5,000 shares of B Ltd at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000.
- (ii) The stock of B Ltd include items valued at Rs. 1,00,000 purchased from A Ltd (cost to A Ltd Rs 75,000)
- (iii) The creditors of B Ltd include Rs 50,000 due to A Ltd.

Show Ledger Accounts in the books of B Ltd to give effect of the above and Balance

3. (a) XY Ltd has the following total operating results for the financial year 2008:

Sales Revenue	Rs. 56,00,000
Less: variable cost	<u>37,20,000</u>
Contribution	18,80,000
Less: fixed costs	<u>10,00,000</u>
Net income	<u>8,80,000</u>

The following additional information concerning the performance of each of the company's three operating departments A, B, C has been provided:

	Departments		
	A	B	C
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Sales Revenue	24,00,000	20,00,000	12,00,000
Variable costs	16,80,000	12,00,000	8,40,000
Direct fixed costs	3,20,000	2,80,000	2,00,000

- (i) Rank the three departments on the basis of their proportionate measure of relative profitability.
- (ii) A proposal to increase advertising expenses by Rs 1,23,200 is expected to generate a 10% increase in sales in all three departments.

Analyse the effect of this proposal on the company as a whole and on each department. Assume that the cost of advertising will be allocated to divisions according to each division's percentage to sales, and is to be considered as an attributable fixed cost of each department. (40 marks)

(b) Draw up an audit programme for the audit of the accounts of an educational institution. (20 marks)

4. (a) From the following data, calculate the:

- (i) Breakeven point expressed in terms of sale amount/revenue.
- (ii) Number of units that must be sold to earn a profit of Rs. 60,000 per year.

	<u>Rs.</u>	
Sales Price (per unit)	20	
Variable manufacturing cost per unit	11	
Variable selling cost per unit	3	
Fixed factory overheads (per year)	5,40,000	
Fixed selling costs (per year)	2,52,000	(40 marks)

(b) Define 'income' and explain the income of other persons included in assessee's total income. (20 marks)

5. (a) State the circumstances under which an auditor is liable to third parties in respect of negligence and fraud in the performance of his duties. (30 marks)

(b) Explain the deductions to be made in computing total income of an individual assessee. (30 marks)

SECTION - B

- 6 (a) Explain the concept - Risk and Return relationship. Illustrate the computation of expected rate of return of an asset. (30 marks)
- (b) Why are the activity ratios calculated? Do calculations of current asset turnover ratio indicate their quality? Explain. (30 marks)
- 7 (a) What is a stable dividend policy? Why should it be followed? What can be the consequences of changing a stable dividend policy? (30 marks)
- (b) How do the considerations of control and size affect the capital structure decisions of the firm? (30 marks)
- 8. Describe the current monetary and credit policy of Reserve Bank of India. (60 marks)
- 9. (a) What is a CP? Describe, briefly, the framework of the CP market in India. (30 marks)
- (b) Describe the role of BIFR under Sick Industrial Undertaking Act. (30 marks)
- 10. (a) A company expects to pay a dividend of Rs. 7 next year that is expected to grow at 6%. It retains 30% of earnings. Assume a capitalisation rate of 10%. You are required to:
(i) calculate the expected earnings per share next year (EPS) (ii) Return on equity (ROE), and
(iii) the value of growth opportunity. (30 marks)
- (b) What is the difference between the valuation of a Bond and of a Preference Share? Illustrate. (30 marks)

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AND RESEARCH/REFERENCE OFFICER IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY - Paper-II (Organisation Theory and Industrial Relations)

4th JUNE, 2009

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. Non-Financial incentives are as strong motivators as financial ones. Critically examine the statement in the light of need priority model with special reference to Indian corporate sector. Also explain in brief Adam's equity theory of leadership.
2. Define the terms 'power' and 'counter power'. Describe the five bases or sources of power in an organisation. Also summarize the eight types of influence tactics.
3. Define the term Bureaucracy outlining its characteristic features. Examine critically Max Weberian Model of Bureaucracy.
4. Identify the purpose of goal setting and five commonly accepted characteristics of effective organisation goals. Classify and discuss fully types of organisation goals.
5. Write short notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - a) Two dimensional model of inter-personal conflicts resolution
 - b) Transactional Analysis
 - c) Organisational change and resistance
 - d) Professional management versus family management

SECTION - B

6. Enumerate the defining characteristics of collective bargaining. What are the stages in collective bargaining process? Describe briefly notable hurdles to collective bargaining in India.
7. "The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for prevention and settlement of industrial disputes." Discuss.
8. Briefly describe the trend in employment and unionisation in Indian industry during post-liberalisation period. Suggest what role trade unions need to play in the context of new challenges during post-liberalisation period?
9. Describe the different forms of workers' participation in management. What forms of participation are largely practiced in India?
10. Write notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - a) Role of personnel department in organisation
 - b) Relative wages and wage differentials
 - c) Role of ILO in promoting social justice through international legislation and