



**Savitribai Phule Pune University**  
**Department of Communication and Journalism**  
**Entrance Examination 2017 (MJMC)**  
**Section II (Marks 50)**

Note: \* This is English language version of the question paper. You will have to answer it in English ONLY.

\* Special attention should be paid to adherence to word limit indicated in each question.

\* Attention should also be paid to accuracy of grammar and spellings.

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**Q. 1 Write an essay of about 500 words on any one of the following topics. (20)**

- i) Life after Demonetization
- ii) Way out of the agrarian crisis
- iii) Changing contours of national politics
- iv) Karl Marx and his legacy
- v) Mission Olympics
- vi) Media in my life
- vii) Climate change & global warming

**Q. 2 Write short notes of about 100 words on any four of the following topics. (20)**

- i) One Road, One Belt
- ii) Tourism or terrorism?
- iii) Blame it on EVMs
- iv) Hundred years of Champaran Satyagrah
- v) Ashadhi Wari: A social experience
- vi) Freedom of expression
- vii) Bahubali
- viii) Dilip Padgaonkar

**Q. 3 Read the excerpts from an article by Tony Joseph in the June 16, 2017 issue of the Hindu and answer the questions given below. (10)**

The thorniest, most fought-over question in Indian history is slowly but surely getting answered: did Indo-European language speakers, who called themselves Aryans, stream into India sometime around 2,000 BC – 1,500 BC when the Indus Valley civilisation came to an end, bringing with them Sanskrit and a distinctive set of cultural practices? Genetic research based on an avalanche of new DNA evidence is making scientists around the world converge on an unambiguous answer: yes, they did.

This may come as a surprise to many — and a shock to some — because the dominant narrative in recent years has been that genetics research had thoroughly disproved the Aryan migration

theory. This interpretation was always a bit of a stretch as anyone who read the nuanced scientific papers in the original knew. But now it has broken apart altogether under a flood of new data on Y-chromosomes (or chromosomes that are transmitted through the male parental line, from father to son).

Until recently, only data on mtDNA (or matrilineal DNA, transmitted only from mother to daughter) were available and that seemed to suggest there was little external infusion into the Indian gene pool over the last 12,500 years or so. New Y-DNA data has turned that conclusion upside down, with strong evidence of external infusion of genes into the Indian male lineage during the period in question.

The reason for the difference in mtDNA and Y-DNA data is obvious in hindsight: there was strong sex bias in Bronze Age migrations. In other words, those who migrated were predominantly male and, therefore, those gene flows do not really show up in the mtDNA data. On the other hand, they do show up in the Y-DNA data: specifically, about 17.5% of Indian male lineage has been found to belong to haplogroup R1a (haplogroups identify a single line of descent), which is today spread across Central Asia, Europe and South Asia. Pontic-Caspian Steppe is seen as the region from where R1a spread both west and east, splitting into different sub-branches along the way.

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**Answer the following questions.**

*(Q. 1 is compulsory. Answer **any four** from Q. 2 to 6 in not more than 40 words.)*

1. Suggest two suitable titles for the passage.
2. What is an Aryan migration theory?
3. What was the dominant narrative in recent years?
4. How this narrative has been challenged?
5. State the difference between mtDNA and Y-DNA.
6. What may be the conclusions from new genetic data?

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