

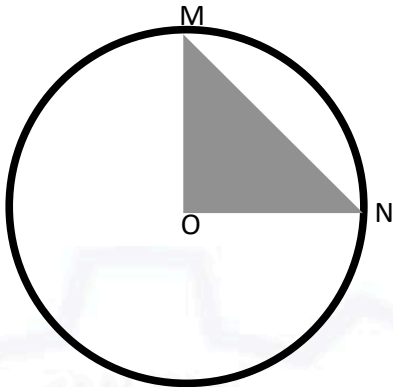
General Aptitude (GA)

Q.1 – Q.5 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry ONE mark each (for each wrong answer: – 1/3).

Q.1	Consider the following sentences: (i) After his surgery, Raja hardly could walk. (ii) After his surgery, Raja could barely walk. (iii) After his surgery, Raja barely could walk. (iv) After his surgery, Raja could hardly walk. Which of the above sentences are grammatically CORRECT?
(A)	(i) and (ii)
(B)	(i) and (iii)
(C)	(iii) and (iv)
(D)	(ii) and (iv)

Q.2	Ms. X came out of a building through its front door to find her shadow due to the morning sun falling to her right side with the building to her back. From this, it can be inferred that building is facing _____
(A)	North
(B)	East
(C)	West
(D)	South



Q.3	 In the above figure, O is the center of the circle and, M and N lie on the circle. The area of the right triangle MON is 50 cm^2. What is the area of the circle in cm^2 ?
(A)	2π
(B)	50π
(C)	75π
(D)	100π

Q.4	If $\begin{cases} \text{"}\oplus\text{" means "}-\text{"}, \\ \text{"}\otimes\text{" means "}\div\text{"}, \\ \text{"}\Delta\text{" means "}\text{+}\text{"}, \\ \text{"}\nabla\text{" means "}\times\text{"}, \end{cases}$ then, the value of the expression $\Delta 2 \oplus 3 \Delta ((4 \otimes 2) \nabla 4) =$
(A)	-1
(B)	-0.5
(C)	6
(D)	7

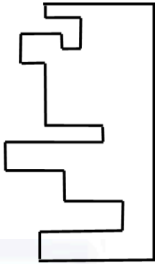
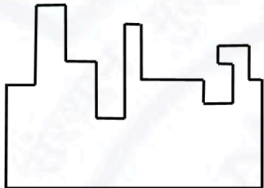
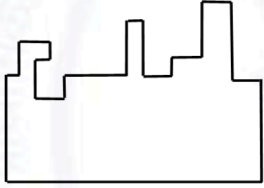
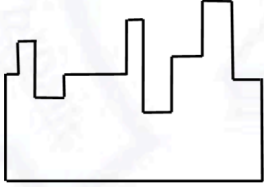
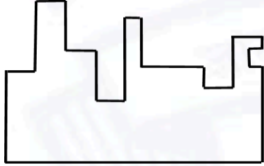
Q.5	“The increased consumption of leafy vegetables in the recent months is a clear indication that the people in the state have begun to lead a healthy lifestyle” Which of the following can be logically inferred from the information presented in the above statement?
(A)	The people in the state did not consume leafy vegetables earlier.
(B)	Consumption of leafy vegetables may not be the only indicator of healthy lifestyle.
(C)	Leading a healthy lifestyle is related to a diet with leafy vegetables.
(D)	The people in the state have increased awareness of health hazards causing by consumption of junk foods.



Q. 6 – Q. 10 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry TWO marks each (for each wrong answer: – 2/3).

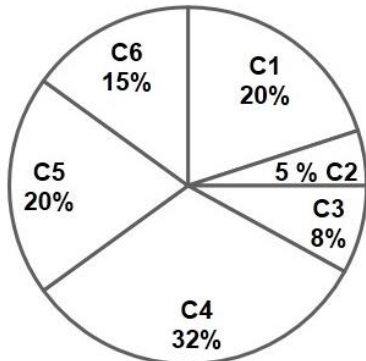
Q.6	Oxpeckers and rhinos manifest a symbiotic relationship in the wild. The oxpeckers warn the rhinos about approaching poachers, thus possibly saving the lives of the rhinos. Oxpeckers also feed on the parasitic ticks found on rhinos. In the symbiotic relationship described above, the primary benefits for oxpeckers and rhinos respectively are,
(A)	Oxpeckers get a food source, rhinos have no benefit.
(B)	Oxpeckers save their habitat from poachers while the rhinos have no benefit.
(C)	Oxpeckers get a food source, rhinos may be saved from the poachers.
(D)	Oxpeckers save the lives of poachers, rhinos save their own lives.



Q.7	 A jigsaw puzzle has 2 pieces. One of the pieces is shown above. Which one of the given options for the missing piece when assembled will form a rectangle? The piece can be moved, rotated or flipped to assemble with the above piece.
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	



Q.8	The number of hens, ducks and goats in farm P are 65, 91 and 169, respectively. The total number of hens, ducks and goats in a nearby farm Q is 416. The ratio of hens:ducks:goats in farm Q is 5:14:13. All the hens, ducks and goats are sent from farm Q to farm P. The new ratio of hens:ducks:goats in farm P is _____
(A)	5:7:13
(B)	5:14:13
(C)	10:21:26
(D)	21:10:26

Q.9	 <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Company</th><th>Ratio</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C1</td><td>3:2</td></tr> <tr> <td>C2</td><td>1:4</td></tr> <tr> <td>C3</td><td>5:3</td></tr> <tr> <td>C4</td><td>2:3</td></tr> <tr> <td>C5</td><td>9:1</td></tr> <tr> <td>C6</td><td>3:4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The distribution of employees at the rank of executives, across different companies C1, C2, ..., C6 is presented in the chart given above. The ratio of executives with a management degree to those without a management degree in each of these companies is provided in the table above. The total number of executives across all companies is 10,000. The total number of management degree holders among the executives in companies C2 and C5 together is _____.	Company	Ratio	C1	3:2	C2	1:4	C3	5:3	C4	2:3	C5	9:1	C6	3:4
Company	Ratio														
C1	3:2														
C2	1:4														
C3	5:3														
C4	2:3														
C5	9:1														
C6	3:4														
(A)	225														
(B)	600														
(C)	1900														
(D)	2500														

Q. 10	Five persons P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row not necessarily in the same order. Q and R are separated by one person, and S should not be seated adjacent to Q. The number of distinct seating arrangements possible is:
(A)	4
(B)	8
(C)	10
(D)	16



Reasoning and Comprehension (XH-B1)

Q.1 – Q.5 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry ONE mark each (for each wrong answer: – 1/3).

Q.1	According to a recent article in a medical journal, consuming curcumin (from turmeric) significantly lowers the risk of COVID-19. The researchers draw this conclusion from a study that found that people who consumed one or more teaspoons of curcumin extract everyday were half as likely to be diagnosed with the disease as people who did not consume curcumin. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument in the article?
(A)	In another study, people who were given a zinc supplement everyday were more than four times less likely to be diagnosed with COVID-19 as those who did not.
(B)	All the participants in this study were from the same state where no other spices or herbs are consumed.
(C)	The participants who consumed curcumin were also more likely to exercise than those who did not.
(D)	In another study, COVID-19 patients who were given curcumin were no more likely to recover than others.

Q.2	Froot Inc. carried out an internet advertisement campaign for its new beverage CocoLoco. After the campaign, the director of the advertising company conducted a survey and found that the CocoLoco sales were higher than that of TenderJoos a competing product from Joos Inc. The agency concluded that the internet advertising campaign is more effective than advertising through other media. Which of the following statements could strengthen the conclusion above by the agency?
(A)	A ₹2 discount was offered on CocoLoco during the campaign period.
(B)	CocoLoco sales were higher than those of TenderJoos before the internet campaign.
(C)	A newspaper advertisement campaign the previous year did not increase CocoLoco sales.
(D)	During the campaign for CocoLoco, Joos Inc. did not advertise TenderJoos at all.

Q.3	An e-commerce site offered a deal last month conditional on the customer spending a minimum of ₹500. Any customer who buys 2 kg of fresh fruit will receive a hand mixer and any customer who buys 2 kg of fresh vegetables will receive a vegetable chopper. Which of the following is NOT a possible outcome of the above?
(A)	A customer purchased 3 kg of fresh fruit and did not receive a vegetable chopper.
(B)	A customer purchased items for ₹500 which included 1 kg of vegetables and received a hand mixer.
(C)	A customer purchased items for ₹500 which included 2 kg of vegetables and 1 kg of fruit and received a hand mixer.
(D)	A customer purchased items for ₹300 which included 2 kg of fruit and received neither a hand mixer nor a vegetable chopper.

Q.4	Writers of detective fiction often include an incompetent detective as a foil for the brilliant investigator-protagonist as they follow different paths in trying to solve the crime. In the individual accounts, the incompetent detective is frequently distracted by the culprit's careful plans, while the competent investigator solves the case after a final confrontation. Analysts of such fiction believe that the authors select this story-telling technique to provide readers with more complexities in the form of misleading clues, while figuring out the crime. Which of the following statements most logically follows from the passage above?
(A)	A detective story is considered well-written if the brilliant investigator is accompanied by an incompetent detective.
(B)	Writers of detective fiction use the contrast of an incompetent detective to mainly show how complex the investigation is.
(C)	Writers of detective fiction never write stories where the incompetent detective solves the case.
(D)	Writers of detective fiction use two investigative accounts to make it difficult for the reader to figure out the outcome.

Q.5	The first (P1) and the last (P6) parts of a single sentence are given to you. The rest of the sentence is divided into four parts and labelled (L,M,N,O). Reorder these parts so that the sentence can be read through correctly and select one of the options given. <i>P1: Studies of several Sahitya Akademi award winners show that...</i> L: or encounter professional M: and invariably develop a strained relationship with other literary figures N: they often publish very little O: after winning the prize <i>P6: ...envy and rivalry.</i> The correct order is:
(A)	NOLM
(B)	MLON
(C)	ONML
(D)	MOLN



Q.6 – Q.10 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry TWO mark each (for each wrong answer: – 2/3).

Q. 6	Gerrymandering refers to the targeted redrawing of election constituencies so as to benefit a particular party. This is especially important where the electoral system is “first past the post” in each constituency (i.e. one winner is selected in each constituency based on a majority of votes won) and where there is no other provision for proportional representation (as for example in the German system). For a simple illustration of gerrymandering, if a region consists of districts 1, 2, 3, ..., 9 with districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 favouring party P and 7, 8, 9 favouring party Q, then grouping of districts to constituencies as {1,2,3}, {4,5,6}, {7,8,9} will give two seats to party P and one seat to party Q, whereas the grouping {1,2,7}, {3,4,8}, {5,6,9} will give all three seats to party P, as they will secure a majority in each constituency. Which of these statements can be deduced from the above?
(A)	Gerrymandering implies that constituency boundaries can sometimes be drawn to favour one party over the other.
(B)	Gerrymandering implies that proportional representation is impossible when districts are grouped to form constituencies.
(C)	To counteract gerrymandering political parties should concentrate on districts where they are favoured.
(D)	The grouping of districts to constituencies has very little impact on proportional representation.

Q. 7	X-ray examination of a recently discovered painting that some authorities judge to be a self-portrait by Michelangelo revealed an under-image of a woman's face. Either Michelangelo or some other artist must have repainted over the first painting that had now been seen on the canvas. Because the woman's face also appears on other paintings by Michelangelo, this painting is determined to indeed be an authentic painting by Michelangelo. Which of the following assumptions must be made in reaching the conclusion above?
(A)	When an already painted canvas of an artist is used, the second artist using that canvas for a new painting is usually influenced by the artistic style of the first.
(B)	Several painted canvases that art historians attribute to Michelangelo contain under-images that appear on at least one other of Michelangelo's paintings.
(C)	Subject or subjects that appear in authenticated paintings of Michelangelo are rather unlikely to show up as under-images on painted canvases not attributed to Michelangelo.
(D)	No painted canvas can be attributed to a particular artist with certainty without an X-ray analysis.

Q. 8	This season _____ tourists visited Ladakh than last season; however, _____ to be the biggest tourist destination in India. The tourism department explains that the number of tourists to India has _____ relative to previous years, _____ have chosen to visit Ladakh. Select the correct sequence of phrases to fill in the blanks to complete the passage above.
(A)	more / for the first time in many seasons it does not appear / increased / and it seems that most
(B)	fewer / as in the past, it appears / in fact decreased / but it seems that only a small proportion
(C)	fewer / for the first time in many seasons it appears / in fact decreased / but it seems that most
(D)	more / this season as well, it appears / in fact decreased / but it seems that a large proportion

Q. 9	Reorder the sentences in (1) – (5) such that they form a coherent paragraph. (1) In fact, dozens of languages today have only one native speaker still living, and that person's death will mean the extinction of the language: It will no longer be spoken, or known, by anyone on earth. (2) Many languages are falling out of use and are being replaced by others that are more widely used in the region or nation, such as English in Australia or Portuguese in Brazil. (3) Many other languages are no longer being learned by new generations of children or by new adult speakers. (4) An endangered language is one that is likely to become extinct in the near future. (5) Unless the trends are reversed, these endangered languages will become extinct by the end of the century. (Adapted from <i>What is an Endangered Language</i> by A. Woodbury.)
(A)	2 3 1 4 5
(B)	2 3 5 4 1
(C)	4 1 5 2 3
(D)	4 2 3 1 5



Q. 10	The first (P1) and the last (P6) parts of a single sentence are given to you. The rest of the sentence is divided into four parts and labelled L,M,N,O. Reorder these parts so that the sentence can be read correctly and select one of the sequences below. <i>P1: For a little while...</i> L: it was a common belief M: right after the treaty of Versailles N: that Germany had caused World War I not just by her actions O: held by analysts and politicians alike <i>P6: ... but by also encouraging Italy in her own aggressions.</i>
(A)	LMNO
(B)	MLON
(C)	LNMO
(D)	MOLN



Q.11 – Q.15 Multiple Select Question (MSQ), carry TWO mark each (no negative marks).

Q. 11	After Florentino Ariza saw her for the first time, his mother knew before he told her because he lost his voice and his appetite and spent the entire night tossing and turning in his bed. But when he began to wait for the answer to his first letter, his anguish was complicated by diarrhoea and green vomit, he became disoriented and suffered from sudden fainting spells, and his mother was terrified because his condition did not resemble the turmoil of love so much as the devastation of cholera. Florentino Ariza's godfather, an old homeopathic practitioner who had been Tránsito Ariza's confidant ever since her days as a secret mistress, was also alarmed at first by the patient's condition, because he had the weak pulse, the hoarse breathing, and the pale perspiration of a dying man. But his examination revealed that he had no fever, no pain anywhere, and that his only concrete feeling was an urgent desire to die. All that was needed was shrewd questioning, first of the patient and then of his mother, to conclude once again that the symptoms of love were the same as those of cholera. He prescribed infusions of linden blossoms to calm the nerves and suggested a change of air so he could find consolation in distance, but Florentino Ariza longed for just the opposite: to enjoy his martyrdom. (Adapted from <i>Love in a Time of Cholera</i> by Gabriel García Márquez.) The author of the passage is implying that:
(A)	Homeopathy cures love.
(B)	The doctor could not distinguish between love and cholera.
(C)	The doctor could distinguish between love and cholera.
(D)	The symptoms of love and cholera are similar.

Q. 12	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 of 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. (Adapted from <i>Politics and the English Language</i> by George Orwell.) The illustration of the man who takes to drink is used to underscore which of the following ideas in the passage above?
(A)	Political and economic causes control deterioration of language.
(B)	Foolish thoughts are enabled by inaccurate language.
(C)	Effect of an action becomes the cause in a cyclic pattern.
(D)	Drinking enables people to have foolish thoughts and slovenly language.



Q. 13	It is a pity that Caste even today has its defenders. The defences are many. It is defended on the grounds that the Caste System is but another name for division of labour, and if division of labour is a necessary feature of every civilised society, then it is argued that there is nothing wrong in the Caste System. Now the first thing to be urged against this view is that Caste System is not merely division of labour. It is also a division of labourers. Civilised society undoubtedly needs division of labour but nowhere is division of labour accompanied by this unnatural division of labourers into watertight compartments, grading them one above the other. This division of labour is not spontaneous or based on natural aptitudes. Social and individual efficiency requires us to develop the individual capacity and competency to choose and to make his own career. This principle is violated in so far as it involves an attempt to appoint tasks to individuals in advance, not on the basis of trained original capacities, but on that of birth. Industry undergoes rapid and abrupt changes and an individual must be free to change his occupation and adjust himself to changing circumstances, to gain his livelihood. (Adapted from <i>Annihilation of Caste</i> by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.) Which of the following observations substantiate the arguments found in the passage above?
(A)	Newer generations are unable to change and move away from low-paying family professions, even with changed economic circumstances.
(B)	Sedentary desk jobs are considered to have more value and are in greater demand than those involving manual labour.
(C)	The government's jobs guarantee programme makes low-level management jobs available across all industries to all graduates in the nation.
(D)	A bus driver becomes an app creator and, in the course of one month, reaches one million downloads on Playstore with a four-star rating.

Q. 14	Imagine that you're in a game show and your host shows you three doors. Behind one of them is a shiny car and behind the others are goats. You pick one of the doors and get what lies within. After making your choice, your host chooses to open one of the other two doors, which inevitably reveals a goat. He then asks you if you want to stick with your original pick, or switch to the other remaining door. What do you do? Most people think that it doesn't make a difference and they tend to stick with their first pick. With two doors left, you should have a 50% chance of selecting the one with the car. If you agree, then you have just fallen afoul of one of the most infamous mathematical problems – the Monty Hall Problem. In reality, you should switch every time which doubles your odds of getting the car. Over the years, the problem has ensnared countless people, but not, it seems, pigeons. The humble pigeon can learn with practice the best tactic for the Monty Hall Problem, switching from their initial choice almost every time. Amazingly, humans do not! (Adapted from an article by Ed Yong in <i>Discover Magazine</i>.) Which of the following conclusions follow from the passage above?
(A)	Humans calculate the probability of independent, random events such as the opening of a door by dividing the specific outcomes by the total number of possible outcomes.
(B)	Humans find it very difficult to learn to account for the host's hand in making the event non-random and, thereby, changing the outcome of the event.
(C)	Calculating probabilities is difficult for humans but easy for pigeons; which is why the pigeons succeed where the humans fail.
(D)	Humans are governed by reason, but pigeons are irrational and only interested in the outcome and will do whatever it takes to get food.

Q. 15	The truth is that, despite the recent success of car-makers P and Q, India's automobile industry is in a state not that different from the bad old days of the license-permit quota raj when two carmakers dominated a captive domestic market with substandard vehicles and with very little, if any, research and development, and low to negligible productivity growth. High tariff barriers have certainly induced foreign automobile makers to enter the Indian market by setting up local operations, but this so-called "tariff jumping" foreign investment has produced an industry that is inefficient, operating generally at a low scale, and whose products are not globally competitive either in terms of cost or of innovation. It is noteworthy that the automobile parts industry, which has faced low tariffs (as low as 12.5%) and has been largely deregulated, has been characterised by higher productivity and much better export performance than the completely-built units' sector in the years since liberalisation. (Adapted from an Op-Ed in <i>The Mint</i>.) Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above?
(A)	Low tariff barriers increase productivity.
(B)	Tariff jumping leads to increases in productivity.
(C)	Deregulation has worked for the automotive parts industry and therefore should be applied to completely-built units.
(D)	P and Q do not invest enough in research and development.

SOCIOLOGY (XH-C6)

Q.1 – Q.12 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry ONE mark each (for each wrong answer: – 1/3).

Q.1	The term <i>kulak</i> refers to
(A)	a type of hoe used in agriculture.
(B)	a form of property right over agrarian produce.
(C)	a rich farmer.
(D)	the Russian word for peasant uprising.

Q.2	M.N. Srinivas' principal work was built around the method of
(A)	conjectural history.
(B)	archival research.
(C)	fieldwork.
(D)	content analysis.

Q.3	In an experimental design, the dependent variable is
(A)	the one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed.
(B)	the one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other.
(C)	the unknown variable that emerges from the analysis of the data.
(D)	the variable whose meaning depends on how informants perceive it.

Q.4	The avunculate refers to the relationship between
(A)	virilocal and neolocal families.
(B)	matrilateral cross cousins.
(C)	members of a matrilineal <i>tharavad</i> .
(D)	mother's brother and sister's son.

Q.5	Who among the following Indian sociologists argued against Verrier Elwin's proposal of preserving the 'tribal way of life' on the grounds that the Indian tribes are not 'aborigines' but are "imperfectly integrated classes of Hindu society" or are 'Backward Hindus'?
(A)	Irawati Karve
(B)	A.R. Desai
(C)	G.S. Ghurye
(D)	D.D. Kosambi

Q.6	M.N. Srinivas called his work on Rampura 'The Remembered Village' because
(A)	'collective memory' is the concept he used to understand Rampura.
(B)	his experience in Rampura was memorable.
(C)	the village Headman had forbidden Srinivas from taking any notes forcing him to write this account solely from memory.
(D)	he lost his field material in a fire and had to rely on his memory to write the book.

Q.7	“An ideal society should be mobile, should be full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. In an ideal society there should be many interests consciously communicated and shared. There should be varied and free points of contact with other modes of association. In other words there must be social endosmosis.” On the basis of the above statement, which one of the following can be asserted?
(A)	This is M.K. Gandhi describing his vision of Rama Rajya in ‘Hind Swaraj’.
(B)	This is V.D. Savarkar describing caste equality in ‘Essentials of Hindutva’.
(C)	This is Jawaharlal Nehru describing socialist society in ‘The Discovery of India’.
(D)	This is B.R. Ambedkar describing fraternity in ‘The Annihilation of Caste’.

Q.8	‘The City and the Grassroots’ authored by _____ is among the most important books published on urban social movements.
(A)	Michel Foucault
(B)	Charles Tilly
(C)	Manuel Castells
(D)	Veena Das

Q.9	A fisherman in southwest Sri Lanka has received a warning that a cyclone may hit his coastal region and he has to decide whether to evacuate or stay put. He knows that the probability of the cyclone striking is 70%. He has the means to evacuate and his property is worth three times the cost of evacuation. He calculates accurately that his best chance to protect himself and his assets lies in evacuation. At a later meeting of the whole community, the village elders decide that no one will evacuate because the village shrines cannot be left unattended indefinitely. Hence in deference to the elders, the fisherman decides to stay put. In Max Weber's terms, his decision is closest to
(A)	value rational action.
(B)	instrumental rational action.
(C)	traditional action.
(D)	affective action.

Q.10	The Jonestown massacre of 1978 in the United States saw the death of 900 persons including children. Reverend Jones, leader of an American cult, ordered his followers 'The Peoples Temple' to kill a US Congressman and several journalists and then commit mass suicide by drinking fruit punch laced with cyanide. In Durkheim's view, this would be a case of
(A)	anomic suicide.
(B)	altruistic suicide.
(C)	egoistic suicide.
(D)	fatalistic suicide.



Q.11	Pierre Bourdieu defined _____ as “Systems of durable dispositions, structured structures predisposed to function as structuring structures ... collectively orchestrated without being the product of the orchestrating action of a conductor.” Which of the following completes the above sentence?
(A)	social capital
(B)	culture
(C)	habitus
(D)	field

Q.12	Read the following statements: (1) Throughout the developing world, poverty rates among households headed by women are higher than those headed by men. (2) The greater ‘investment value’ associated with the survival of boys in a household in comparison with girls leads to discrimination against girl children and adult women. (3) The unequal allocation of resources within households results in differential allotments of nutrition and healthcare that reflect the perceived inferior short-term and long-term value of females. (4) In all transitional economies, an increase in prostitution and trafficking of women has been observed. The above statements are all examples of
(A)	the ‘feminisation of poverty’ thesis.
(B)	labour market informalisation.
(C)	the ‘culture of poverty’ thesis.
(D)	differences in bargaining power between advanced and transitional economies.

Q.13 – Q.20 Multiple Select Question (MSQ), carry ONE mark each (no negative marks).

Q.13	In which of the following ways did the founding scholars usually distinguish New Social Movements (NSMs) from Old Social Movements?
(A)	NSMs are devoted to changing cultural norms concerning individual dignity rather than bringing about structural transformation.
(B)	NSMs are based in social class and not on social identities.
(C)	NSMs reject hierarchical organisational structures and prefer flexible, horizontal participation.
(D)	NSMs are all revolutionary in their mode of action.

Q.14	Which of the following option(s) correctly applies/apply to a key informant in sociological research?
(A)	One who intentionally restricts a researcher's access to participants.
(B)	One with in-depth knowledge of the community.
(C)	One who refers the researcher to those knowledgeable about the subject of the research.
(D)	One who because of her social position provides a deeper understanding of her society.

Q.15	For Karl Marx, which statement(s) below define(s) absolute surplus value?
(A)	It is value extracted by using technology in the labour process.
(B)	It is value saved by technology.
(C)	It is value created over and above worker subsistence.
(D)	It is value extracted by means of extending the working day.

Q.16	Who among the following sociologist(s) use(s) a Marxist framework to understand Indian society and history?
(A)	Yogendra Singh
(B)	A.K. Saran
(C)	Leela Dube
(D)	A. R. Desai

Q.17	Which of the following reverse(s) the process of primitive accumulation in India?
(A)	NREGA
(B)	The Land Acquisition Act of 1894
(C)	Special Economic Zones
(D)	Microfinance lending

Q.18	Which of the following applies/apply to Lévi-Strauss' fundamental unit of kinship?
(A)	It is constituted by the father and mother and their children.
(B)	It is constituted by the nuclear family and the wife's brother.
(C)	It is the basis of alliance theory.
(D)	It is based on the universal incest taboo.

Q.19	Which statement(s) correctly explain(s) why feminists and women's rights activists are uncomfortable with the term 'honour killings'?
(A)	It has been defined variously across disciplines from law to sociology to philosophy.
(B)	It has become associated with the 'uniqueness' of Asian societies and cultures.
(C)	The idea that women embody male honour makes violence against them and even their murder justifiable.
(D)	It has become associated with communities that retain archaic patriarchal practices and refuse to modernise.

Q.20	Which of the following is/are Louis Dumont's formulation(s)?
(A)	Indian sociology must lie at the confluence of Indology and anthropology.
(B)	The ideological principle that religion is always superior to power is at all times found exhibited at the empirical level in India.
(C)	Equality runs contrary to the general tendencies of societies.
(D)	Traditional Indian ideology allows only 'surreptitious' entry of economic and political power.

Q.21 – Q.28 Multiple Choice Question (MCQ), carry TWO mark each (for each wrong answer: – 2/3).

Q. 21	The Latin American system of <i>compadrazgo</i> or ‘godparenthood’ is one in which, at the time of baptism of a child into the Christian church, a relationship is set up between the child’s biological mother and father and possibly unrelated persons who become the child’s spiritual parents. This may be understood as a form of
(A)	fictive kinship.
(B)	cognatic kinship.
(C)	mystical kinship.
(D)	bilateral kinship.

Q. 22	The Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) is
(A)	a trade union for self-employed women workers in the informal economy.
(B)	not a trade union as its members have no employer.
(C)	an association of all home-based women workers across India.
(D)	a trade union for all self-employed women workers outside the agrarian sector.



Q. 23	Match statements (P), (Q), (R), (S) to names (1), (2), (3), (4): (P) “Today, Indians no longer idealise hierarchy. What they ... idealise is equality.” (Q) “[We] do not argue that non-dalit feminists can ‘speak as’ or ‘for the’ dalit women but they can ‘reinvent themselves as dalit feminists’.” (R) “[From] the point of view of people at the lowest end of the scale, caste has functioned (and continues to function) as a very effective system of economic exploitation.” (S) “The pure hierarchy that Louis Dumont wrote so compellingly about a few decades ago ... now stands bereft of empirical support from practically every quarter of Hindu India.” (1) Dipankar Gupta (2) Sharmila Rege (3) André Béteille (4) Joan P. Mencher
(A)	(P)-(3), (Q)-(2), (R)-(4), (S)-(1)
(B)	(P)-(4), (Q)-(2), (R)-(3), (S)-(1)
(C)	(P)-(3), (Q)-(1), (R)-(4), (S)-(2)
(D)	(P)-(4), (Q)-(1), (R)-(2), (S)-(3)

Q. 24	Match statements (P), (Q), (R), (S) to names (1), (2), (3), (4): (P) “The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie.” (Q) The state is “an institutional association of rule, which within a given territory has succeeded in gaining a monopoly of legitimate physical force as a means of ruling.” (R) “It is only through the State that individualism is possible, although it cannot be the means of making it a reality, except in certain precise conditions. We might say that in the State we have the prime mover. It is the State that has rescued the child from patriarchal domination and from family tyranny; it is the State that has freed the citizen from feudal groups and later from communal groups; it is the State that has liberated the craftsman and his master from guild tyranny.” (S) “The family is indeed a fiction, a social artefact, an illusion in the most ordinary sense of the word, but a ‘well-founded illusion’, because, being produced and reproduced with the guarantee of the state, it receives from the state at every moment the means to exist and persist.” (1) Pierre Bourdieu (2) Emile Durkheim (3) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (4) Max Weber
(A)	(P)-(3), (Q)-(4), (R)-(2), (S)-(1)
(B)	(P)-(3), (Q)-(4), (R)-(1), (S)-(2)
(C)	(P)-(3), (Q)-(1), (R)-(2), (S)-(4)
(D)	(P)-(4), (Q)-(2), (R)-(3), (S)-(1)

Q. 25	Read the abstract of the article titled “‘Taming’ Arab social movements: Exporting neoliberal governmentality” (2013). “In the wake of the recent Arab revolutions, the European Union (EU) has sought to provide genuine and substantial support to a range of Arab social movements in the region’s emerging polities...We argue, however, that the EU’s attempts at democracy promotion in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region may be understood through a governmentality framework, despite the limitations of such an approach. Specifically, the EU is actively promoting neoliberal policies in the aftermath of the Arab Spring in order to foster a mode of subjectivity that is conducive to the EU’s own norms and interests. What we observe are not just innocent attempts at democracy promotion, but a form of politics and economics that seeks to subject the agency on the ‘Arab street’ to EU standards. We conclude by going over the radical plurality of the Arab street, and show how it was in fact earlier neoliberal reforms by their former regimes that created the conditions of possibility for the recent revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt.” On the basis of the above statement, which of the following can be asserted? (1) Social movements can no longer be understood as a purely intra-national phenomenon. (2) Local social movements for democratisation have little to do with the transnationalisation of the practices of neoliberal governmentality.
(A)	Both the statements are correct
(B)	Both the statements are incorrect
(C)	Only (1) can be asserted
(D)	Only (2) can be asserted

Q. 26	According to Karl Marx, the socially necessary labour time to produce a commodity will directly vary with
(A)	the particular time period and place.
(B)	the annual rainfall.
(C)	the average productivity of agrarian workers.
(D)	the output of natural resources.

Q. 27	Imagine there is a spiritual leader from any religion who has a huge estate, organisation, publications etc. In Weberian terms, this could be considered an example of
(A)	patrimonial power.
(B)	bureaucratised patrimonial power.
(C)	charismatic power.
(D)	bureaucratised charismatic power.

Q. 28	Which of the following is a proposed explanation for a group of facts or phenomena that provides the basis for empirical testing?
(A)	An ideal type
(B)	A logical framework matrix
(C)	A hypothesis
(D)	A sampling procedure

Q.29 – Q.40 Multiple Select Question (MSQ), carry TWO mark each (no negative marks).

Q. 29	To which of the following option(s) does C. Wright Mills' 'Grand Theory' NOT apply?
(A)	A theory proposed by one of classical sociological theorists.
(B)	A highly abstract theory making broad generalisations about the social world.
(C)	An accurate theoretical explanation of observed empirical regularities.
(D)	An intellectually satisfying theory of social knowledge.

Q. 30	Which statement(s) about contemporary India is/are endorsed by recent sociological research?
(A)	The skewed sex ratio at birth is enabling cross-regional marriages that may breach caste boundaries.
(B)	The skewed sex ratio at birth means that women are valued more for their roles in reproduction, domestic and care work.
(C)	The skewed sex ratio at birth reduces the supply of women and improves their life chances throughout society.
(D)	The skewed sex ratio at birth is causing a male marriage squeeze due to the female deficit.

Q. 31	Which of the following statements is/are representation(s) of the 'modernisation theory' of the mid-twentieth century?
(A)	All versions of this theory could be summarised as the attempt to understand how traditional societies modernise.
(B)	This theory saw the developmental efforts of all decolonised nations through the binary of communist or capitalist.
(C)	Ashis Nandy termed this theory as a "secular theory of salvation".
(D)	The theory seeks to understand macro changes in terms of 'development' and not how to make individuals develop modern values and sensibilities.

Q. 32	“We demanded changes that would make the law more sensitive to the cultural and economic contexts of women’s lives. Women’s groups investigating ‘dowry deaths’ demonstrated how the designation of the family as the private domain restricted women’s access to protection against domestic violence. They exposed the collusion of the law, police, medical system, and the family in classifying these deaths as suicides. Feminist scholars worked to salvage gender and women’s issues from being subsumed by class analysis, sought to extend the Marxist understanding of labour to include domestic production, and pointed out the marginality and vulnerability of women in the workforce”. (Susie Tharu and Tejaswini Niranjana (1996), ‘Problems for a Contemporary Theory of Gender’) Which among the following statements can be asserted from the above excerpt?
(A)	Women’s lives have contexts that are peculiar/unique.
(B)	The division of domains into public and private allows women’s specific concerns to be foregrounded.
(C)	Marxist understanding of labour is not gender-sensitive.
(D)	The classification of dowry deaths as suicide lowers the institutional and social protection of women against violence.

Q. 33	“The claim, made by structuralism and dependency theory, that subordination to the world market seals the fate of nations is wrong. Inequality, poverty, low productivity and sluggish growth in the periphery, their propensity to import luxury goods and transfer profits to the centre, and the lack of coordination of economic activity in many countries, are due primarily to the social structures prevailing in the periphery, rather than their international trade relations.” (Alfredo Saad-Filho (2005), ‘The Rise and Decline of Latin American Structuralism and Dependency Theory’) Which among the following statements can be asserted from the above excerpt?
(A)	Underdevelopment is mainly due to the balance of political forces within the periphery.
(B)	Trade patterns between core and periphery follow from “the social structures prevailing in the periphery”.
(C)	Unequal exchange between core and periphery inhibits development of the latter.
(D)	There is a pathway to development through the world market.

Q. 34	There is scholarly controversy over the role of the middle peasants in peasant movements in India. In this regard, which of the following statements is/are true?
(A)	Hamza Alavi argued that the middle peasants are more likely to initiate and actively participate in peasant movements.
(B)	Dhanagare argued that the middle peasants are weaker and more heterogeneous than other agrarian classes.
(C)	Kathleen Gough argued that poor peasants and agricultural labourers have the potential for organising peasant movements.
(D)	Gail Omvedt argued that caste is the basis of peasant mobilisation, not class.

Q. 35	In ‘The Nation and its Fragments’ (1993), Partha Chatterjee observes that “By the 1940s, the dominant argument of nationalism against colonial rule was that the latter was impeding the...development of India....A developmental ideology...was a constituent part of the self-definition of the postcolonial state. The state was connected to the people not simply through the procedural forms of representative government; it also acquired its representativeness by directing a program of economic development on behalf of the nation.” In what way(s) was the connection between development and the representativeness of the Indian state achieved, for Chatterjee?
(A)	Colonialism had demonstrated the benefits of free trade and globalisation.
(B)	Colonialism stood for economic exploitation, therefore liberty meant the reverse.
(C)	The procedural forms of government would by themselves be insufficient to drive development.
(D)	The procedural forms of government would inevitably fall to corruption.

Q. 36	Which of the following statement(s) correctly represent(s) A.M. Shah's views in his 'The Household Dimension of the Family in India'?
(A)	Indological conceptions of the 'Indian joint family' have become an obstacle to sociological investigation of the familial structure and transformation.
(B)	Household and family are two different, though related, categories.
(C)	The process of modernisation will break the traditional Indian joint family into nuclear families.
(D)	The classification of the households into 'simple' and 'complex' resolves the existing confusing classification of 'elementary' and 'joint' family.

Q. 37	See the diagram and identify which option(s) below applies/apply to it
(A)	The diagram shows parallel cousin marriage which is a form of restricted exchange.
(B)	The diagram shows cross cousin marriage which is a form of generalised exchange.
(C)	This form of marriage creates a distinction between bride-givers and bride-takers.
(D)	This form of marriage conforms to the ideal of <i>kanyadana</i> .

Q. 38	Which of the following statement(s) correctly applies/apply to reflexivity in sociological research?
(A)	A researcher can take a bird's eye perspective of research subjects.
(B)	A researcher reflects on how her position impacts her research and findings.
(C)	A researcher considers how her biases and values bear on her interpretations and analyses.
(D)	A researcher reflects on how she in turn can help the community she is studying.

Q. 39	“If we make abstraction from its use value, we make abstraction at the same time from the material elements and shapes that make the product a use value; we see in it no longer a table, a house, yarn, or any other useful thing. Its existence as a material thing is put out of sight. Neither can it any longer be regarded as the product of the labour of the joiner, the mason, the spinner, or of any other definite kind of productive labour. Along with the useful qualities of the products themselves, we put out of sight both the useful character of the various kinds of labour embodied in them, and the concrete forms of that labour; there is nothing left but what is common to them all; all are reduced to one and the same sort of labour, human labour in the abstract.” (Karl Marx, ‘Capital’) Which statement(s) can be asserted from the above excerpt?
(A)	Abstraction refers to a material process that occurs in production.
(B)	Abstraction refers to an analytical operation.
(C)	Abstraction refers to the reduction of material products to their common element.
(D)	Abstraction refers to a mathematical operation.

Q. 40	“The capitalistic economy of the present day is an immense cosmos into which the individual is born, and which presents itself to him, at least as an individual, as an unalterable order of things in which he must live...In order that a manner of life so well adapted to the peculiarities of capitalism could be selected at all, i.e. should come to dominate others, it had to originate somewhere, and not in isolated individuals alone, but as a way of life common to whole groups of men. This origin is what really needs explanation...The question of the motive forces in the expansion of modern capitalism is not in the first instance a question of the origin of the capital sums which were available for capitalistic uses, but, above all, of the development of the spirit of capitalism. Where it appears and is able to work itself out, it produces its own capital and monetary supplies as the means to its ends, but the reverse is not true.” (Max Weber, ‘The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism’) Which among the following is/are Weber’s argument(s) in the above excerpt?
(A)	The origins of capitalism cannot be explained by purely material factors.
(B)	Before it is mature, capitalism does not drive individual behaviour.
(C)	Before it is fully functional, capitalism needed the support of an ethic.
(D)	Capitalism requires greed to be adopted by all as “a manner of life”.

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER