



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2017

**MA
Development and Labour Studies**

{ Field of Study Code : DLSM (231) }

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- Answers are to be attempted in the space provided in question paper itself. No extra sheet will be provided for writing answers.
- The Question Paper is divided into three Parts. All Parts are compulsory.
 1. Part—I consists of eight (08) questions. Write short notes on any five (05) in not more than 250 words in the space provided below. Each carries eight (08) marks.
 2. Part—II consists of two (02) comprehension passages. There are two (02) questions in each comprehension passage of five (05) marks each. **All questions in this part are compulsory.**
 3. Part—III consists of eight (08) essay-type questions. Answer any two (02) in not more than 600 words. Each question carries 20 marks.
- For any rough work, candidate should use the last page marked as SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK.
- Use of calculator is strictly prohibited.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2017

**MA
Development and Labour Studies**

SUBJECT
(Field of Study/Language)

FIELD OF STUDY CODE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE

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REGISTRATION NO.

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CENTRE OF EXAMINATION

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DATE.

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(Signature of Candidate)

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(Signature of Invigilator)

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*(Signature and Seal of
Presiding Officer)*

Not to be filled in by the candidate

Total of Part—I	
Total of Part—II	
Total of Part—III	
Grand Total	

Grading Table for Part—I
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Q. Nos.	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	Q. Nos.	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
1.		5.	
2.		6.	
3.		7.	
4.		8.	
		Total Marks (out of 40)	

**Grading Table for Part—II
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)**

Q. Nos.	1.	2.	1.	2.	Total Marks (out of 20)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY					

**Grading Table for Part—III
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
(Any two)**

Q. Nos.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Total Marks (out of 40)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY									

PART—I

Write notes on any five (05) of the following in not more than 250 words in the space provided below each question. Each question carries eight (8) marks.

8×5=40

1. Start-up India and the problem of unemployment in India

2. Relationship between Monopoly Capitalism and Imperialism

3. Relationship between the phenomena of 'outsourcing to developing countries' and 'brain drain from developing countries'

4. Indian growth trajectory for the last two decades has been one of 'jobless growth'

5. B. R. Ambedkar's views on the need for a universality of labour legislation

6. GST (Goods and Services Tax) and Fiscal Federalism

7. Forms of forced labour in contemporary India

8. Organic constitutionalism

PART—II

This Part consists of two (02) comprehension passages of ten (10) marks each. There are two questions on each passage and their marks are indicated against each of them. Please write in the space provided below each question. All questions in this Part are compulsory.

Comprehension Passage 1 :

(Karl Marx, Preface to *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*, 1859)

In the social production of their life, men enter into definite relations that are indispensable and independent of their will, relations of production which correspond to a definite stage of development of their material productive forces. The sum total of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which rises a legal and political superstructure and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness. The mode of production of material life conditions the social, political and intellectual life process in general. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, their social being that determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of their development, the material productive forces of society come in conflict with the existing relations of production, or—what is but a legal expression for the same thing—with the property relations within which they have been at work hitherto. From forms of development of the productive forces these relations turn into their fetters.

Then begins an epoch of social revolution. With the change of the economic foundation, the entire immense superstructure is more or less rapidly transformed. In considering such transformations a distinction should always be made between the material transformation of the economic conditions of production, which can be determined with the precision of natural science, and the legal, political, religious, aesthetic or philosophic—in short, ideological forms in which men become conscious of this conflict and fight it out. Just as our opinion of an individual is not based on what he thinks of himself, so can we not judge of such a period of transformation by its own consciousness; on the contrary, this consciousness must be explained rather from the contradictions of material life, from the existing conflict between the social productive forces and the relations of production. No social order ever perishes before all the productive forces for which there is room in it have developed; and new, higher relations of production never appear before the material conditions of their existence have matured in the womb of the old society itself. Therefore, mankind always sets itself only such tasks as it can solve; since, looking at the matter more closely, it will always be found that the tasks itself arises only when the material conditions of its solution already exist or are at least in the process of formation.

In broad outlines, Asiatic, ancient, feudal, and modern bourgeois modes of production can be designated as progressive epochs in the economic formation of society. The bourgeois relations of production are the last antagonistic form of the social process of production—antagonistic not in the sense of individual antagonisms, but of one arising from the social conditions of life of the individuals; at the same time the productive forces developing in the womb of bourgeois society create the material conditions for the solution of that antagonism. This social formation brings, therefore, the prehistory of society to a close.

Based on the passage above, answer the following questions :

1. Explain what Marx means when he says, "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, their social being that determines their consciousness."

5

2. Explain how Marx describes the interaction between 'material contradictions' and the 'epoch of social revolution'.

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Comprehension passage 2 :

(Amartya Sen, Development : Which Way Now? *The Economic Journal*, Vol. 93, No. 372 (Dec., 1983), pp. 745-762)

Perhaps the most important thematic deficiency of traditional development economics is its concentration on national product, aggregate income and total supply of particular goods rather than on 'entitlements' of people and the 'capabilities' these entitlements generate. Ultimately, the process of economic development has to be concerned with what people can or cannot do, e.g. whether they can live long, escape avoidable morbidity, be well nourished, be able to read and write and communicate, take part in literary and scientific pursuits, and so forth. It has to do, in Marx's words, with 'replacing the domination of circumstances and chance over individuals by the domination of individuals over chance and circumstances'.

Entitlement refers to the set of alternative commodity bundles that a person can command in a society using the totality of rights and opportunities that he or she faces. Entitlements are relatively simple to characterize in purely market economy. If a person can, say, earn \$200 by selling his labour power and other saleable objects he has or can produce, then his entitlements refer to the set of all commodity bundles costing no more than \$200. He can buy any such bundle, but no more than that and the limit is set by his ownership ('endowment') and his exchange possibilities ('exchange entitlement'), the two together determining his over-all entitlement. On the basis of this entitlement, a person can acquire some capabilities, i.e., the ability to do this or that (e.g. be well nourished), and fail to acquire some other capabilities. The process of economic development can be seen as a process of expanding the capabilities of people. Given the functional relation between entitlements of persons over goods and their capabilities, a useful— though derivative— characterization of economic development is in terms of expansion of entitlements.

For most of humanity, about the only commodity a person has to sell is labour power, so that the person's entitlement depends crucially on his or her ability to find a job, the wage rate for that job, and the prices of commodities that he or she wishes to buy. The problems of starvation, hunger and famines in the world could be better analyzed through the concept of entitlement than through the use of the traditional variable of food supply and population size. The intention here is not, of course, to argue that the supply of goods—food in this case—is irrelevant to hunger and starvation, which would be absurd, but that the supply is just one influence among many; and, in so far as supply is important, it is so precisely because it affects the entitlements of the people involved, typically through prices. Ultimately, we are concerned with what people can or cannot do, and this links directly with their 'entitlements' rather than with over-all supplies and outputs in the economy.

On the basis of the passage above, answer the following questions :

1. How is the concept of 'entitlement' different from the concept of 'capability' ? 5

2. Why does the author think that economic development should concentrate on 'what people can or cannot do' ? 5

PART—III

Essay type :

Answer any two (02) questions in not more than 600 words :

20×2=40

1. What is the difference between asset inequality and consumption inequality? Which one do you expect to be higher and why?
2. Do you agree that the arguments for and against agricultural loan waiver and corporate loan waiver schemes in India are essentially the same?
3. Discuss the debate on impact of labour laws on employment growth in India.
4. Discuss the causes and consequences of labour migration from rural to urban in India. Do you think this process can be reversed?
5. Discuss the nature of Indian State. Is it labour-inclusive?
6. Critically analyze the concept of the 'subaltern' in relation to the labour movements in India.
7. How is the informal sector defined in India? Are informal sector economic activities linked to formal sector economic activities? Substantiate.
8. Discuss the impact of caste and gender in the segmentation of the labour market in contemporary India.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK