Code	Series	
2	**A**	TNE(1)-10-12

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. | | | | | |

Centre Name --

PART - I

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following carefully before making an attempt to take the Test

Total marks allotted	50
No. of questions	50
Time allotted	45 minutes
Sectional time limit	No
Sectional cut off	No
Negative marking	No

1. **T**his booklet contains **12** pages including the blank ones. As soon as you open the booklet, please confirm that all the pages are intact and printed correctly.

2. **K**eep only the Admit Card, pencil, eraser and sharpener with you. DO NOT keep with you books, rulers, slide rules, drawing instruments, calculators (including watch calculators), pagers, cellular phones, or any other device.

3. **F**ill up all the details, as indicated on top of the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

4. **E**nter correctly your Enrolment number both on the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

5. **Q**uestions in this booklet span across the following sections.

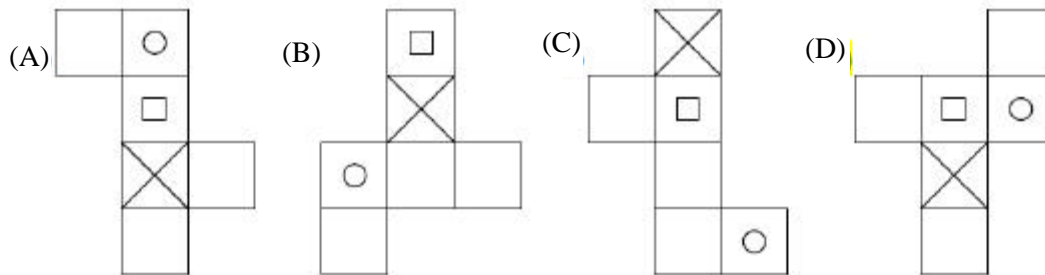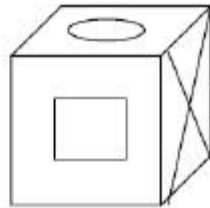|		Marks
SECTION A	**ANALYTICAL AND NUMERICAL ABILITY**	**15**
SECTION B	**LANGUAGE ABILITY**	**20**
SECTION C	**AWARENESS OF GENERAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES**	**15**
	TOTAL	**50**

6. **A**nswer all the questions. All questions carry equal marks

Instructions Contd.

7. **D**irections for answering the questions are given in the test booklet before each group of questions to which they apply. Read these directions carefully and answer the questions by darkening the appropriate ovals.

8. **S**hade the appropriate oval against each question in the OMR sheet. Shade the oval completely and do not shade more than one oval, in that case the answer will be treated null and void.

9. **U**se HB Pencils only to shade the oval.

10. **D**o not make any stray marks or smudges on the OMR sheet.

11. **D**o not damage or mutilate the OMR Sheet.

12. **D**o all rough work on the test booklet only and NOT on the OMR Sheet. No extra sheet to be used for the rough work.

13. **T**here is no Sectional time limit and Sectional Cut-off mark.

14. **S**trictly follow the instructions of the Invigilator. Candidates refusing to comply with the instructions will be expelled from the test.

15. **E**nsure that you have signed your name on the attendance sheet circulated by the Invigilator. Ensure that the Invigilator has signed on the Question Paper and the OMR Sheet

16. **A**t the end of the test, remain seated. Do not leave the hall till the Invigilator announces, "You may move now." The invigilator will make the announcement only after collecting the test booklets and OMR sheets from everyone in the room.

ANY CANDIDATE PROVIDING/SEEKING/RECEIVING ASSISTANCE OR FOUND COPYING WILL BE DEBARRED FROM THE TEST PERMANENTLY.

ANALYTICAL AND NUMERICAL ABILITY

1.   In the set of 5 figures below which four are of the same type?

A   B   C   D   E

(A) D, E, B, A   (B) C, B, A, E

(C) A, D, C, E   (D) B, C, A, D

2.   Below is a series, which of the options provided will continue the series?

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

3. Which pattern can be folded to make the cube shown in the figure below?

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

4. Monu was cooking on a gas stove.His cylinder exhausted at the end of the 7th minute, and he finished cooking in the 18th minute by shifting to a kersone stove immediately. He can finish cooking in 14 minutes on a gas stove. How much time will he take to cook on a kerosene stove?

   (A) 20 minutes   (B) 14 minutes

   (C) 16 minutes   (D) 22 minutes

5. A container of mixed juice contains 1/3rd of orange juice, 20 ml of water and 40 ml of sweet lime (Mausambi) juice. What is the total volume of the mixed juice?

   (A) 120ml   (B) 90ml

   (C) 80ml   (D) 150ml

6. An article brings half the cost price as profit. What is its selling price?

   (A) 2 times the profit   (B) 4 times the profit

   (C) 3 times the profit   (D) Cannot be found

7. A 2 digit number when divided by 5 leaves a remainder 3. If the number is a prime number, what is the possible number?

   (A) 18   (B) 33

   (C) 73   (D) 93

8. The syllabus for Maths, Chemistry and Physics exams include 12, 13 and 12 chapters respectively. The Chemistry syllabus was reduced so that the average chapters per subject was 12. By how many chapters was the Chemistry syllabus reduced?

    (A) 1   (B) 2

    (C) 3   (D) 4

9. ABCD is a parallelogram with one of its angles equal to 90^0. Its diagonal is 10cm and one of its sides is equal to 8cm. What is the length of the other side in this parallelogram?

    (A) 6 cm   (B) 8 cm

    (C) 4 cm   (D) 10 cm

10. Choose the option that logically continues the series

    30. 37, 49, 73, 109, ____

    (A) 157   (B) 133

    (C) 121   (D) 145

11. Below are two statements are followed by two possible inferences. Choose the correct option.

    Statements: All students stay in the hostel. Some of the students are intelligent. So,

    Inferences: A   Every student is intelligent.

                  B   All the intelligent students stay in the hostel.

    (A) Only inference A follows   (B) Only inference B follows

    (C) Both inference A and B follow   (D) Neither inference A nor B follows

For Questions 12-15: Two friends A and M, working in a company, get an equal salary of Rs 20,000 per month. Given below is the salary utilisation of both A and M in a month.
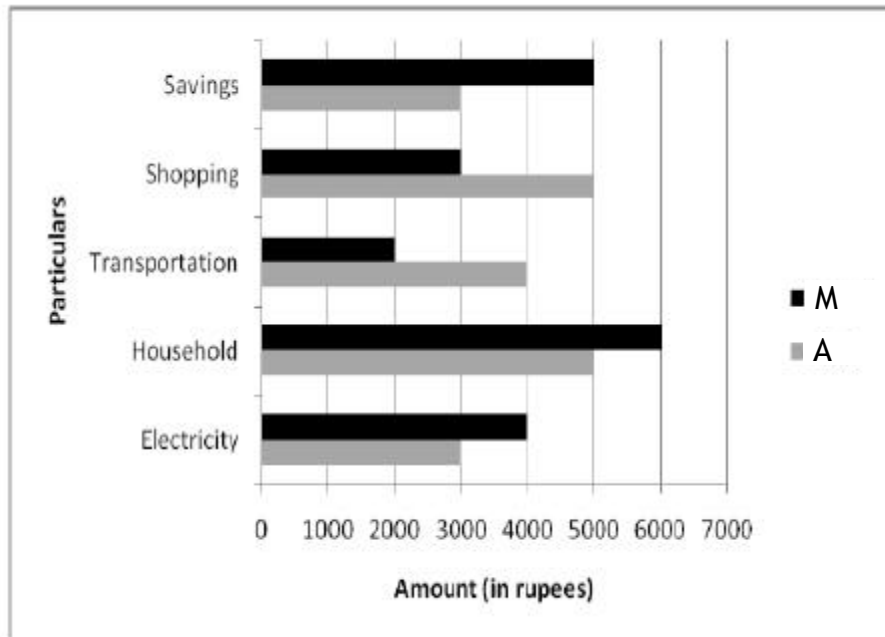
12. What percentage of their salary do A and M spend on electricity respectively?
    (A) 5% & 25 %　　　　　　　　　　　(B) 15% & 20%
    (C) 20% & 15%　　　　　　　　　　　(D) 25% & 15%

13. By what percentage are A's savings less than that of M?
    (A) 25%　　　　　　　　　　　　　　B) 66.66%
    (C) 40%　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(D) 20%

14. M cuts down the shopping expenses to zero for a particular month and saves that money. What will be the percentage savings of M for that particular month?
    (A) 20%　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(B) 25%
    (C) 30%　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(D) 40%

15. A reduces transportation expenditure to Rs. 2000 to save money. Which of the following must hold TRUE?
    (A) The percentage decrease in transportation expenditure of A is 25%.
    (B) A's salary has been reduced to Rs. 18000.
    (C) A's savings now become equal to M's savings.
    (D) A has sold the car.

SECTION – B   **Marks: 20**

LANGUAGE ABILITY

For Questions 16-20: Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

Towards the end of the 17th century, the British East India Company exported Indian fabrics to other countries. According to a French traveller of the 17th century, "the Indian cotton fabrics clothed everyone - from Cape of Good Hope to China, man and woman, from head to foot". Before the introduction of mechanised spinning in the early 19th century, all Indian cottons and silks were only hand woven. Preserved in museums around the world, are samples of Indian handmade fabrics, including that found in the ruins of Mohenjodaro. But many expressions of this traditional skill - Sambalpuri of Orissa, Jamdhani of West Bengal, Leheria of Gujarat, Paithan of Maharashtra, Ikkat of Andhra Pradesh and the triple-ply silks of Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu) - are vibrantly alive today. Though every state is home to a range of unique fabrics in hundreds of designs, colours and textures, Indian fabrics constitute less than 2 per cent of the world textile trade.

16. The Indian fabrics referred to in the passage are …

    (A) All hand woven / hand made

    (B) Usually made of silk and cotton

    (C) All of antique value

    (D) All of the above

17. The expression 'fabrics clothed everyone ... from head to toe' appears in the passage. This refers to …

    (A) Clothes which fit well.

    (B) A cloth that can completely cover a person's body

    (C) Clothing made for all parts of the body.

    (D) None of the above.

18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

    (A) India, even today, makes hand woven fabrics.

    (B) India stopped making hand woven fabrics in the early19th century.

    (C) Kancheepuram is famous for Leheria fabrics.

    (D) French travellers exported Indian fabrics in the 17th century.

19. From the passage one can infer that…

   (A) In the 17th century, a lot of French people visited India.

   (B) At some point in history, Indian fabrics were popular across the world.

   (C) Indian fabrics have not been able to keep up with the changes in international fashion.

   (D) If not for the British, Indian fabrics would never have been exported to other countries.

20. According to the author, which of the following is a reason for the low percentage contribution of Indian fabrics to world textile trade?

   (A) Indian fabrics do not have much variety in terms of colour and texture.

   (B) Indian fabrics are mostly handmade and hence not up to international standards.

   (C) Both a and b

   (D) None of the above

For Questions 21 and 22: Choose the most appropriate option to fill the blank in the sentences:

21. I have _____ her name for the post.

   (A) recommended   (B) commended

   (C) demonstrated   (D) distressed

22. Due to delayed monsoons, prices of vegetables have risen _____. This has made certain vegetables unaffordable to the common man.

   (A) immediately   (B) exponentially

   (C) eventfully   (D) simultaneously

23. Choose the option so that each pair of words is related in the similar manner.

   Poem : Sculpture :: Pen : _____

   (A) Chisel   (B) Tool

   (C) Sculptor   (D) Rock

For Questions 24 and 25: Choose the most appropriate option of two words, to fill the two blanks in the sentences.

24. She received a standing _____ for her _____ performance.

   (A) ovation … dull   (B) claps … immense

   (C) provocation … deliberate   (D) ovation … enchanting

25. I am _____ to _____ home.
    (A) going … go   (B) planning … rush
    (C) seeing … buy   (D) run … going

For Questions 26, 27 and 28: Choose the option that contains a grammatically <u>incorrect</u> sentence.

26. (A) Wild flowers often grow around the well near to the temple.
    (B) Wild flowers often growing around the well near the temple.
    (C) Wild flowers often growing around the well near to the temple.
    (D) Wild flowers often grow around the well near the temple.

27. (A) Why he is talking rudely always?
    (B) Why does he always talk rudely?
    (C) Why does he always talk so rude?
    (D) Why he is talking rudely always?

28. (A) Did you remember to take the keys?
    (B) Did you remember taking the keys?
    (C) Do you remembered taking the keys?
    (D) Do you remember to take up the keys?

For Questions 29 and 30: Given are sets of sentences. They need to be arranged in a sequence to form a coherent paragraph. Pick the option which gives the best sequence.

29. A   Raag expresses the structure of the melody.
    B   Taal concerns itself with rhythm.
    C   There are more than 200 such Raags in Hindustani classical music.
    D   Raag and Taal are the fundamental elements of Hindustani classical music.
       (A) ABCD   (B) BADC
       (C) DABC   (D) DACB

30. A   However, all of these have made the greatest impact in the last century.
    B   Throughout this expansion, new technologies have been integrated into the mainstream.
    C   Since its development, roughly 10,000 years ago, agriculture has expanded vastly in geographical coverage and yield.
    D   Agricultural practices such as irrigation, crop rotation, fertilizers, and pesticides were also developed over the centuries.
       (A) CDBA   (B) DBAC
       (C) CBDA   (D) DBAC

For Questions 31 and 32: Choose the word that is <u>different</u> from the remaining words.

31. (A) Relation   (B) Characteristic

     (C) Trait   (D) Attribute

32. (A) Sympathy   (B) Empathy

     (C) Apathy   (D) Understanding

33. Select the option that is <u>opposite in meaning</u> to the words/phrases that is highlighted in the sentence.

    This shopkeeper **goes an extra mile** to ensure that customers get the benefits of all special schemes.

    (A) does more than expected

    (B) shies away from physical labour

    (C) makes no effort

    (D) None of the above

34. Read the paragraph and select the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph.

    The earliest forms of pottery discovered in the Indus valley date back to around 5000BC. These are similar to baskets in shape and most of the designs on these vessels are identical to woven motifs on earlier baskets. These decorative motifs were not just for ornamentation, but definitely had some ritual significance.

    (A) Indus valley had designs similar to woven motifs on everything including its pottery and these had ritual significance.

    (B) The pottery in the Indus valley had ritual significance.

    (C) The earliest forms of pottery in the Indus valley had a basket shape and designs similar to woven motifs having ritual significance.

    (D) Indus valley's earliest pottery was made around 5000BC and was of basket shape which was of ritual significance.

35. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted part in the sentence.

    The budget for this project being low has become an issue for the director.

    (A) The budget for this project being low   (B) The project's budget being low

    (C) The project's low budget   (D) This low budget project

SECTION – C   Marks: 15
AWARENESS OF GENERAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

36. Which of the following rivers is called the sorrow of Bihar?

    (A) Gandaki   (B) Kosi

    (C) Bramhaputra   (D) Mahananda

37. UNESCO is a United Nations agency. UNESCO stands for _____.

    (A) United Nations Environmental, Social and Cultural Organisation

    (B) United Nations Ecological, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

    (C) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

    (D) United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation

38. Which of the following has never held the position of the Chief Justice of India?

    (A) V. N. Khare   (B) Y. K. Sabharwal

    (C) R. C. Lahoti   (D) R. S. Sarkaria

39. In his book, "On the origin of species", Charles Darwin proposed that all species had evolved through a process of _____.

    (A) Divine creation   (B) Coincidental breeding

    (C) Natural selection   (D) Natural diversification

40. A mammal named "Dolly" was the first mammal to be successfully cloned from an adult cell. Dolly was a _____.

    (A) Lab mouse   (B) Chimpanzee

    (C) Orangutan   (D) Sheep

41. Who out of the following, never visited the Indian subcontinent?

    (A) Hsüan-tsang from China   (B) Queen Victoria of United Kingdom

    (C) Alexander the Great of Macedon   (D) Ghengis Khan of Mongolia

42. As of the year 2009, which of the following words appear in the preamble to the Constitution of India?

    (A) Empire   (B) Socialist

    (C) Welfare state   (D) Both B and C

43. _____ is the highest wind energy producing state in the country.

    (A) Rajasthan   (B) Maharashtra

    (C) Tamil Nadu   (D) None of the above.

44. India Gate is located at _____ while the Gateway of India is located at
   _____.
   (A) Mumbai, Agra   (B) Mumbai, New Delhi
   (C) New Delhi, Mumbai   (D) New Delhi, Khyber Pass

45. India's GDP growth during the financial year 2008-09 was _____.
   (A) 8.1% - 9%   (B) 7.1% - 8%
   (C) 6.1% - 7%   (D) 5.1% – 6%

46. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is _____.
   (A) a programme for universalisation of educational content in all primary schools.
   (B) a programme for ensuring that everyone irrespective of age or gender has
       access to education.
   (C) a programme for universalisation of elementary education.
   (D) Both A and C.

47. The 2016 Olympic Games are scheduled to be held in _____.
   (A) Chicago   (B) Rio de Janeiro
   (C) Madrid   (D) Tokyo

48. What was the name of the organization founded and run by Mother Teresa?
   (A) Sisters of Loreto   (B) Sisters of Charity
   (C) Loreto Convent   (D) Missionaries of Charity

49. 28) Ramon Magsaysay – after whom the Magsaysay awards are named – belonged
   to _____.
   (A) United States of America   (B) People's Republic of China
   (C) Republic of the Philippines   (D) Republic of India

50. Which, out of the following civil services fall under the category of All India
   Services?
   (A) Indian Administrative Service   (B) Indian Police Service
   (C) Indian Forest Service   (D) All of the above

---------------THE END---------------

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No.

Centre Name --

PART – II

M.A. IN SOCIAL WORK

Duration: **1 Hour**   Marks: **25**

Instructions to the Candidate:

(a) All answers are to be written in the space provided below each question. No additional sheets will be provided to write the answers.

(b) Please use a blue or black ink or ballpoint pen only.

(c) Please write your answers in English only. Answers written in any other language will not be corrected.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE QUESTION PAPER

1. Question Number One is **COMPULSORY**.

2. Do **ANY ONE** out of Question 2 and 3.

QUESTION NO. 1

Mr. Mehta is an eighty year old widower residing with his only son and daughter-in-law in an urban middle class locality of a city. With age there has been an onset of arthritis which affects mobility and at times causes acute pain in his joints. Although not bedridden, Mr. Mehta can only manage to move around the house and take care of his basic routine requirements. Having served in a private company as the head of the accountancy department, he gets a pension of Rs. 6000/- per month. Both the son and the daughter-in-law work in a multinational firm and have long work hours. They also have a two year old son, who is looked after in the day care of the housing society from 8 am to 8 pm and is picked up by either of the parents on their way home.

Mr. Mehta spends the entire day by himself and goes out to the nearby park in the evenings where he interacts with a few people of his age group. However that does not address his problem of loneliness adequately. Further, after having worked for long hours, the son and daughter-in-law prefer to spend some time by themselves or with their son. On weekends, there are numerous household chores that have to be completed which give very minimal family time together. Mr. Mehta has several times suggested having a

governess for the young child so that care giving can happen at home. Further, he could also spend some time with the child so as to be more meaningfully engaged. The son and daughter-in-law however feel that getting a reliable governess would be a difficulty particularly in the current scenario. Taking care of both, the elderly Mr. Mehta and the child would further make the situation more complex. The daughter-in-law particularly feels that the current arrangement is convenient and Mr. Mehta should find means to occupy himself such as joining an elderly group engaged in some interesting activity.

Today the son informed that he was considering an international posting assignment and wanted to know what Mr Mehta would like to do?

Based on the above caselet answer the following question.

Q. Write a short note highlighting the social problems emerging from the case. (250 words)

QUESTION NO. 2

Tasnim a 17 year old girl comes from a conservative family.

Living in an urban slum from her childhood, She lost her father in an accident when she was five years old. Her mother was not able to cope up with her father's death and developed a mental health problem. Tasnim and her three other siblings were then living together with their relatives. Due to poor economic conditions and being dependent on her relatives, Tasnim started working in a zari- factory from the age of six.

Tasnim's mother, due to her mental illness, would often run-away from home and would live on the streets. Her relatives were not ready to take care of her mother. She would often go on the streets and spend some time with her mother. Tasnim's earnings were controlled by her relatives. She would work continuously for 15-16 hours in the factory.

Tasnim's uncle was an alcoholic and would often physically hit her and her siblings for small reasons. When she was 15, he forcefully married her elder sister off to an older man. Tasnim was scared with this incident. Her uncle then started putting more restrictions on her and she was not even allowed to meet her mother. Tasnim was frustrated with this attitude and behavior. In a fit of anger she ran away from home.

Tasnim was not clear where she wanted to go, all she had in her mind was to be far away from her family where they will not be able to trace her. She boarded a train to Mumbai and reached one of the main stations. She slept in the waiting hall for one night, during this period she came in contact with a local girl at the station who helped with food and some basic necessities and shared that if she wishes to survive in this city alone she will have to disguise herself as a boy or she will be vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

For Tasnim, this was another new world.

Based on the above caselet answer the following questions.

1. List the problems you consider important in the above situation. (50 words)

2. Explain your understanding of the problems you have identified. (50 words)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. What would you do in a situation like this and why? (50 words)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What do you believe should be done to bring about change in situations like this? (50 words)

_____

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QUESTION NO. 3

Sunita is a 13 year old Adivasi girl from a tea garden in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. The tea garden where Sunita's mother worked as a labourer has been closed for the past one year. The family has been struggling with limited resources and barely able to sustain themselves. Sunita's father died four years back. He fought an unsuccessful battle with cancer. Sunita's two younger brothers Chhotka and Hari were too young to be left alone while her mother went out to work in the quarry. So Sunita stopped going to school to take care of her younger siblings and would keep looking for odd jobs to help with the family situation.

A distant *Mama* (maternal uncle) of Sunita visits the family and tells her mother that in recent months, the cases of kidnapping of young girls has increased and gives a few examples. Sunita's uncle also adds that since Sunita has now grown up, she is also vulnerable.

He then informs Sunita's mother that he has found a groom in Haryana who has 20 acres of land and is very rich. And that he would take care of Sunita well. Moreover, he tells her that the person is not asking for any dowry. Instead, he will only pay for the marriage expenses.

Sunita's mother accepts this offer happily. The marriage is fixed for the next week in a nearby temple.

Based on the above caselet answer the following questions.

1. List the problems you consider important in the above situation. (50 words)

2.   Explain your understanding of the problems you have identified. (50 words)

_____

_____

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3.   What would you do in a situation like this and why? (50 words)

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4.   What do you believe should be done to bring about change in situations like this? (50 words)

_____

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To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No.   ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Centre Name --

PART - II

M.A. IN DISABILITY STUDIES AND ACTION

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

Instructions to the Candidate

(a) Write an essay on **ANY ONE** of the following statements expressing your point of view.

(b) Maximum word limit is 1000 words

(c) Please use a blue or black ink/ballpoint pen only.

(d) An Answer booklet is provided with the Question Paper. No additional sheets will be provided to write the answers.

(e) Please write your answers in English only. Answers written in any other language will not be corrected.

STATEMENTS

1. Poverty is a major cause of disability.

2. Children with disabilities should preferably be educated in special schools.

3. Societal reactions are more disabling than the impairment itself.

PART - II

M.A. IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

Instructions to Candidates

This part of the test consists of **THREE SECTIONS**. All questions are compulsory. Please write your answers in the space provided in this Booklet. No additional sheets will be provided to write the answers. Please write legibly. Please use blue or black ink/ballpoint pen only.

SECTION: A   Marks: **20**

Write an essay on **ANY ONE** of the following topics (word limit: 500 words)

1.   Relevance of board examination in students' learning

2.   Importance of libraries in education

3.   Role of schools in promoting democratic values

_____

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SECTION: B   Marks: **5 x 3 = 15**

The following statements represent different views on school education. Do you agree with them? Give reasons.

1. Schools cannot make children creative and talented. Children are born with these qualities.

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2.   Free schooling leads to poor quality of education.

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3.   English must be made the medium of instruction in all schools in India.

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4.   Girls are naturally suited for social sciences than science subjects.

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5. Subject knowledge is less important than sensitivity to children for teachers in primary schools.

SECTION: C   Marks: **3 x 5 = 15**

Read the following extract and answer the questions below.

In our society, work is identified with a job; it is done for an employer and for money; unpaid activities do not count as work. For example, the work performed by women and men in households is not assigned any economic value; yet this work equals, in monetary terms, two-thirds of the total amount of wages and salaries paid by all the corporations in the United States. On the other hand, work in paid jobs is no longer available for many who want it. Being unemployed carries a social stigma; people lose status and respect in their own and others' eyes because they are unable to get work.

At the same time those who do have jobs very often have to perform work in which they cannot take any pride, work that leaves them profoundly alienated and dissatisfied. …[Workers] have no say about the use to which their work is put, and cannot identify in any meaningful way with the production process. The modern industrial worker no longer feels responsible for his work nor takes pride in it. The result is products that show less and less craft, artistic quality or taste. Thus work has become profoundly degraded; from the worker's point of view, its only purpose is to earn a living. …

This state of affairs is in sharp contrast to traditional societies in which ordinary women and men were engaged in a wide variety of activities – farming, fishing, hunting, weaving, making clothes, building, making pottery and tools, cooking, healing – all of them useful, skilled and dignified work. In our society most people are unsatisfied by their work and see recreation as the main focus of their lives. Thus work has become opposed to leisure, and the latter is served by a huge industry featuring resource- and energy-intensive gadgets – computer games, speedboats, and snowmobiles – and exhorting people to ever more wasteful consumption.

As far as the status of different kinds of work is concerned, there is an interesting hierarchy in our culture. Work with the lowest status tends to be that work which is most

"entropic," i.e., where the tangible evidence of the effort is most easily destroyed. This is work that has to be done over and over again without leaving a lasting impact – cooking meals which are immediately eaten, sweeping factory floors which will soon be dirty again, cutting hedges and lawns which keep growing. In our society, as in all industrial cultures, jobs that involve highly entropic work – housework, services, agriculture – are given the lowest value and receive the lowest pay, although they are essential to our daily existence. These jobs are generally delegated to minority groups and to women. High-status jobs involve work that creates something lasting – skyscrapers, supersonic planes, space rockets … and all the other product of high technology. High status is also granted to all administrative work connected with high technology, however dull it may be.

1.   What are the different classifications of jobs discussed in the paragraph?

2.   How is the nature of work different in traditional and present societies?

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3.   Do you agree with the author's classification of high and low status jobs? Where would you place teaching in this classification?

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To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. ⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚

Centre Name --

PART - II

M.A. IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **100**

SECTION: A   Marks: **30**

- Answer all questions

- Each question carries 02 (two) marks

1. What was the average productivity (yield) of wheat in India in the year 2007-08?
   a) 1560 kg per hectare
   b) 2780 kg per hectare
   c) 3550 kg per hectare
   d) 4470 kg per hectare

2. Which one of the following is a component of Land Reform Programme in India?
   a) Tenancy Reforms
   b) Collectivization of agriculture
   c) Nationalisation of plantation land
   d) Crop diversification

3. According to the recently submitted Arjun Sengupta Commission, the share of people in India living at less than Rs 20 per day expenditure is:
   a) 82 per cent
   b) 77 per cent
   c) 70 per cent
   d) 66 per cent

4. What was the share of Scheduled Caste households in India that owned land in 2004-05?
   a) 2 per cent
   b) 5 per cent
   c) 8 per cent
   d) 11 per cent

5. How much quantity of rice can be obtained from 1 kg of harvested paddy?
   a) 33 per cent
   b) 50 per cent
   c) 66 per cent
   d) 75 per cent

6. The year in which India ratified the Kyoto protocol was:
   a) 1997
   b) 2002
   c) 2000
   d) 2003

7. Which one of the following agricultural operations is performed traditionally and predominantly by women in rural India?
   a) Ploughing
   b) Fertiliser application
   c) Preparation of seedlings
   d) Harvesting

8. What share of India's geographical area is forest area?
   a) 11 per cent
   b) 15 per cent
   c) 23 per cent
   d) 27 per cent

9. Which of the following States in India was under the Ryotwari System during the period of British rule:
   a) Assam
   b) Orissa
   c) Maharashtra
   d) Bihar

10. The name of the world commission on Environment and Development is:
    a) Brundtland Commission
    b) United Nations Development Programme
    c) South Commission
    d) International Atomic Energy Authority

11. "Bombay Plan" refers to a plan for:
    a) Basic infrastructure development in Mumbai
    b) Prime Minister's Special Assistance Scheme for Mumbai
    c) Transformation of Mumbai into Shanghai-like city
    d) India's Development prepared by Mumbai industrialists

12. The "Dunkel Draft" is a concept related to:
    a) Foreign Policy
    b) Population Policy
    c) Climate Change Policy
    d) Trade Policy

13. Amartya Sen received the Nobel Prize in Economics for his work on
    a) Famines and Social Choice Theory
    b) Drought and Game Theory
    c) Development and Freedom
    d) Inequality and Social Justice

14. Who among the following was not associated with the Congress Party?
    a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
    b) Abdul Kalam Azad
    c) Chaudhary Charan Singh
    d) K. B. Sahay

15. Which of the following States in India had the lowest sex ratio, as per the 2001 Census?
    a) Kerala
    b) Haryana
    c) Orissa
    d) Punjab

SECTION – B   **Marks: 70**

- Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions

- Each answer carries 14 (fourteen) marks

- Each answer must be not more than 200 words

1. What are the benefits that Green Revolution brought to Indian agriculture?

2. Review some of the major impacts of colonialism on India's economy and society.

3. Discuss the recent Right to Education Act.

4. Does the signing of the Indo-US nuclear deal signify India's arrival on the world stage as a superpower? Critically discuss.

5. Discuss the significance of any one social reformer in India who lived in the 19th and/or 20th century.

6. Discuss the caste character of rural violence in India.

7. Successful decentralization requires political mobilization of poorer and weaker sections of society. Critically discuss.

Q. No. (   )

Q. No. (   )

Q. No. (   )

Q. No. (   )

Q. No. (   )

---------------THE END---------------

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Centre Name ---

PART - II

M.A. IN GLOBALIZATION AND LABOUR

Duration: **1 Hour**   Marks: **100**

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following carefully before making an attempt to take the Test

1. **T**his booklet contains 8 pages including the blank ones. As soon as you open the booklet, please confirm that all the pages are intact and printed correctly.

2. **T**his paper contains **50 questions**.

3. **K**eep only the Admit Card, pencil, eraser and sharpener with you. DO NOT keep with you books, rulers, slide rules, drawing instruments, calculators (including watch calculators), pagers, cellular phones, or any other device.

4. **F**ill up all the details, as indicated on top of the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

5. **E**nter correctly your Registration No. both on the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

6. **S**hade the appropriate oval against each question in the OMR sheet. **Shade the oval completely a**nd do not shade more than one oval, in that case the **answer will be treated null and void.**

7. **U**se HB Pencils only to shade the oval.

8. **D**o all rough work on the test booklet only and NOT on the OMR sheet. *No extra sheet to be used for the rough work.*

9. **F**ollow the instructions of the Invigilator. Candidates refusing to comply with the instructions will be expelled from the test.

10. **E**nsure that you have signed against your name on the attendance sheet circulated by the Invigilator.

11. **A**t the end of the test, remain seated. Do not head off from the hall till the Invigilator announces, "You may leave now". The invigilator will make the announcement only after collecting the test booklets and OMR sheets from everyone in the room.

12. **T**here is no negative mark for wrong answers.

ANY CANDIDATE PROVIDING / SEEKING / RECEIVING ASSISTANCE OR FOUND COPYING WILL BE INSTANTLY DEBARRED FROM THE TEST.

1. What is the term used to understand the dominance of men over women in societies known as?
   a) Patrilineal
   b) Patrilocal
   c) Patriarchy
   d) Patrimony

2. Who has said this: "Peasantry lacks inter connections, common identity and organization and does not constitute a class."
   a) V. Lenin
   b) J. Stalin
   c) K. Marx
   d) Mao-Tse-Sung

3. Who among the following emphasized that conflict plays a positive role in preserving society?
   a) Max Weber
   b) Lewis Coser
   c) Karl Marx
   d) Anthony Giddens

4. In the year 1991, India adopted a pro-market strategy which means that India
   a) Liberalized its internal regulatory framework
   b) Reduced tariffs
   c) Adopted appropriate exchange rate policies
   d) Allowed foreign investors to play a significant role in the economy

5. Which of the statements given below are correct?
   a) 1, 2 and 3 only
   b) 2, 3, and 4 only
   c) 1 and 4 only
   d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

6. An economic system that has several producers but one main buyer is called
   a) Monopsony
   b) Monopoly
   c) Oligopoly
   d) Monopolistic

7. Which article of Indian Constitution provides for a National Commission of Scheduled Castes?
   a) Article 224
   b) Article 324
   c) Article 335
   d) Article 338

8. Assembly Line Technology is part of _____ industry

   a) Printing

   b) Textile

   c) Automobile

   d) Chemical

9. An Institution can be best described as a complex of

   a) Authority

   b) Roles

   c) Identity

   d) Procedures

10. Anomie is a feature of

    a) Industrial society

    b) Communist society

    c) Semi- Urban society

    d) None of the above

11. Max Weber believed that _____ organizations are the most dominant institutions of industrial society

    a) Religious

    b) Political

    c) Bureaucratic

    d) Kinship

12. The _____tribes are well known traditionally as iron smelters

    a) Korwas

    b) Birhor

    c) Santhal

    d) Gond

13. The presence of redistribution implies the existence of a _____

    a) A value system

    b) A stable social relationship

    c) A hierarchy

    d) A king

14. Primitive economic organizations are of _____types

    a) Production

    b) Subsistence

    c) Maket Exchange

    d) Corporation

15. Industrial sociology as a distinct discipline is connected with research in
    a) Scientific Management School
    b) Bureaucracy
    c) Professionalization
    d) Human Relations Approach

16. Population and social system is the work of
    a) F.S. Nitti
    b) Frank Feter
    c) L. Brento
    d) Carr Saunders

17. What distinguishes the state from other associations?
    a) Membership
    b) Land under control
    c) The binding nature of its rules and regulations
    d) The monopoly over coercion

18. Which among the following do you think is the true basis of Gandhian state?
    a) Non violence
    b) Force
    c) Satya (Truth)
    d) Cooperation

19. State is 'a special repressive force of the suppression of the proletariats by the bourgeoisies, of millions of toilers by handful of rich'. Who said this?
    a) Lenin
    b) MacIver
    c) Marx
    d) Engels

20. Who has written the book 'History of Trade Unionism?'
    a) V.V. Giri
    b) S.M. Lipset
    c) S.D. Punekar
    d) Sydney and Beatrice Webb

21. Who has written the book 'Labour Problems in Indian Industry'?
    a) C.W. Mills
    b) S.A. Dange
    c) V.V. Giri
    d) S.M. Joshi

22. Who of the following believed in theory of 'Trusteeship'?
    a) Lenin
    b) Trotsky
    c) Max Weber
    d) Mahatma Gandhi

23. Who among the following advocated the policy of isolation for the Tribals in India?
    a) Ghurye
    b) Bailey
    c) Elwin
    d) Srinivas

24. Who among the following is authorized to declare a caste to be a Scheduled Caste?
    a) Prime Minister
    b) President of India
    c) Governor of the State
    d) The Social Justice Empowerment Minister

25. Where is the International Monetary Fund located?
    a) Washington DC
    b) Geneva
    c) Seattle
    d) New York

26. Where is the Reserve Bank of India headquartered?
    a) New Delhi
    b) Chennai
    c) Mumbai
    d) Bangalore

27. Which of the following was not a creation of Bretton Woods Conference?
    a) IMF
    b) World Bank
    c) ILO
    d) WTO

28. Where was the first World Social Forum held?
    a) Davos
    b) Darfur
    c) Porto Alegre
    d) Mumbai

29. Which country did the former UN General Secretary Kofi Annan belong to?
    a) Nigeria
    b) Kenya
    c) Ghana
    d) South Africa

30. Which of the following countries is widely known for its state covered medical services?
    a) China
    b) Germany
    c) Cuba
    d) United States of America

31. 'Shining Path' a radical guerilla movement is based in which of the following country?
    a) Peru
    b) Columbia
    c) Venezuela
    d) Brazil

32. The General Assembly of U.N. proclaimed 2008 as a year of
    a) International Year of Language
    b) International Year of Dolphin
    c) International Year of Culture
    d) International Press Freedom Year

33. In the eye donation, which part of the eye is transplanted from the donor?
    a) Cornea
    b) The whole eye
    c) Lens
    d) Retina

34. Who is the constitutional head of the Government of India?
    a) President
    b) Prime Minister
    c) Chief Justice of India
    d) Attorney General

35. The movie 'Black Friday' is based on the –
    a) 1993 Mumbai Bomb Blasts
    b) Best Bakery Case
    c) Godhra Incident
    d) Fire at Meerut's Victoria Park

36. Bangladesh's Nobel Peace Prize winner Muhammad Yunus has launched his Political party named
    a) Islamic Unity Front
    b) Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh
    c) Nagorik Shakti (Citizens' power)
    d) Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Dal

37. Who among the following is not a classical economist?
    a) David Ricardo
    b) John Stuart Mill
    c) Thomas Malthus
    d) John Maynard Keynes

38. Which of the following is the oldest Trade Union Organization in India?
    a) Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
    b) Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)
    c) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
    d) Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)

39. Indian agriculture is typically characterized as
    a) Land surplus, labour scarce economy
    b) Land surplus, labour surplus economy
    c) Land scarce, labour surplus economy
    d) Land scarce, labour scarce economy

40. As required by the WTO agreement, the Indian Patent Act was amended in 1999. The Act first came into force in the year –
    a) 1965
    b) 1970
    c) 1975
    d) 1980

41. Sarvodaya stands for:
    a) Total revolution
    b) Non-cooperation
    c) Upliftment of all
    d) Non-violence

42. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the SAARC?
    a) Bangladesh
    b) Bhutan
    c) Maldives
    d) Myanmar

43. Who was the first Woman President of Indian National Congress?
    a) Sarojini Naidu
    b) Sucheta Kripalani
    c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
    d) Annie Besant

44. The 'Chipko Movement' is related to:
    a) Wildlife preservation
    b) Forest conservation
    c) Scientific agriculture
    d) Deforestation

45. Who has written the book 'The Dynamics of Bureaucracy'?
    a) Max Weber
    b) Peter Blau
    c) Bell Daniel
    d) Bogardus

46. Who introduced the term 'collective consumption'?
    a) David Harvey
    b) Michelle Foucault
    c) Manuel Castells
    d) Neil Smith

47. Collective Bargaining is associated with:
    a) Cooperatives
    b) Informal Economy
    c) Organized Sector Trade Unions
    d) Students Union

48. Indian National Congress was established in the year:
    a) 1925
    b) 1885
    c) 1857
    d) 1912

49. The origin of cooperative movement can be traced to:
    a) Karl Marx
    b) Robert Owen
    c) Vallabhai Patel
    d) Mahatma Gandhi

50. The concept of de-skilling is associated with the following
    a) Children
    b) Women
    c) Labour
    d) Caste

--------------THE END--------------

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No.

Centre Name --

PART - II

M.A IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS

A Synopsized Depiction of the Part II Test

Weight age attached	75%
No. of questions	75
Marks allotted to each question	Each question carries equal marks
Time allotted	60 minutes
Sectional time limit	No
Sectional cut off	No
Negative marking	No

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. **F**ill up all the details, as indicated on top of the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

4. **E**nter correctly your Registration No. both on the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

5. **Q**uestions span across the following *FIVE* sections.

SECTION I	**DATA INTERPRETATION**
SECTION II	**DATA SUFFICIENCY**
SECTION III	**READING COMPREHENSION**
SECTION IV	**BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE**
SECTION V	**FOUNDATIONS OF MANAGEMENT (ECONOMIC, SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL)**

6. **D**irections for answering the questions are given in the test booklet before each group of questions to which they apply. Read these directions carefully and answer the questions by darkening the appropriate ovals.

7. **S**hade the appropriate oval against each question in the OMR sheet. **Shade the oval completely a**nd do not shade more than one oval, in that case the **answer will be treated null and void.**

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SECTION I

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 5: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given in the following Table

Number of Factories by Size of Employment

Size of Employment	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
	Number of Factories		
0-4	85130	98765	101891
5-9	12837	17069	13865
10-19	6314	9632	7511
20-49	3568	5768	4900
50-99	1405	2135	1725
100-199	590	723	816
200-499	265	399	363
500-999	70	80	196
1000 and above	110179	134571	131267

Source: extracted from EPWRF, Annual Survey of Industries: 1973-74 to 2003-04, vol. II

1. During 1990-2001, rate of increase in number of factories was highest for the following category

    (A) Employment size 0-4

    (B) Employment size 100-199

    (C) Employment size 500-999

    (D) Employment size 200-499

2. During 1990-2001, rate of increase in number of factories was least for the following category

    (A) Employment size 5-9

    (B) Employment size 50-99

    (C) Employment size 20-49

    (D) Employment size 1000 and above

3. If we plot year on horizontal axis and number of factories on vertical axis, we get inverted V shape for the following

    (A) Employment size 0-4

    (B) Employment size 100-199

    (C) Employment size 500-999

    (D) Employment size 20-49

4. Following observation is consistent with the data:

    (A) Aggregating intervals 5-9, 10-19, 20-49 and 50-99 would produce a V pattern for number of factories against year.

    (B) Aggregating intervals 5-9, 10-19, 20-49 and 50-99 would produce an inverted V pattern for number of factories against year.

    (C) Aggregating intervals 5-9, 10-19, 20-49 and 50-99 would produce no pattern for number of factories against year.

    (D) None above

5. If we plot size employment on horizontal axis and number of factories on vertical axis, we get the following pattern for 1990-01, 1995-96 and 2000-01

    (A) U shape with a long flat bottom

    (B) An inverted U shape

    (C) No clear pattern

    (D) None of the above

Answer question No. 6 to 10 on the basis of the information given in the following Table

Number of Factories and Total Persons engaged in India

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Number of Factories	**Total Person engaged (in 000s)**	**Number of Factories**	**Total Person engaged (in 000s)**
1995-96	38811	2710	95760	7512
1996-97	41504	2966	93052	6829
1997-98	45644	3231	89907	6771
1998-99	47498	3403	84206	5185
1999-00	46042	3000	85521	5173
2000-01	46940	3002	84329	4986
2001-02	46819	2958	81733	4793
2002-03	46681	3129	81283	4807

Source: extracted from EPWRF, Annual Survey of Industries: 1973-74 to 2003-04, vol. II

6. Following trend is consistent with the database
    (A) In rural sector, during 1995-2003, number of factories shows a consistent increase.
    (B) During 1995-2003, number of factories shows a consistent decline in urban sector.
    (C) While number of factories reports a modest increase in rural sector during 1995-2003, the same in urban sector shows a decline.
    (D) None of these

7. Following trend is consistent with the database
    (A) In rural sector, during 1995-2003, total persons engaged show a consistent increase.
    (B) During 1995-2001, total persons engaged show a consistent decline in urban sector.
    (C) While total persons engaged reports a substantial increase in rural sector during 1995-2003, the same in urban sector shows a significant decline.
    (D) None of these

8. Following trend is consistent with the database
   (A) While number of person per factory shows significant increase in rural sector, reverse trend is reported for the urban sector.
   (B) During 1995-2003, irrespective of region, number of person per factory remained relatively stable.
   (C) During 1995-2003, irrespective of region, number of person per factory reports a steep decline.
   (D) None of these

9. Following observation is consistent with the database
   (A) During 1995-2003, for both urban and rural, there seems to be a direct relation between number of factories and persons engaged
   (B) During 1995-2003, the relation between number of factories and persons engaged is inverse in urban sector.
   (C) During 1995-2003, the relation between number of factories and persons engaged is inverse in rural sector.
   (D) None of these

10. Following observation is consistent with the database
    (A) During 1995-2003, summing urban and rural, there seems to be a direct relation between number of factories and persons engaged
    (B) During 1995-2003, summing urban and rural, there seems to be an inverse relation between number of factories and persons engaged
    (C) During 1995-2003, summing urban and rural, a plot of number of factories and persons engaged is a scattered one
    (D) None of these

Answer question No. 11 to 15 on the basis of the information given in the following Table

Population, Area, Density, Literacy and Public Expenditure on Education.

Particulars	Populations ('000s) (1995)	Area (Km2)	Present age of adult illiterate population 1996	Public expenditure on education as % age of GNP (1996)
World	5,767,443	135,604,354	N.A.	N.A.
Afghanistan	20,883	652,090	68.5	N.A.
Bangladesh	120,073	143,998	61.9	2.9
China	1,232,083	9,596,961	18.5	2.3
India	9,44,580	3,287,590	48.0	3.4
Indonesia	2,00,453	1,904,569	16.2	---
Japan	125,351	377,801	N.A.	3.6
Myanmar	45,922	676,578	16.9	N.A.
Nepal	22,021	140,797	72.5	3.1
Pakistan	139,973	796,095	62.2	3.0
Sri Lanka	18,100	65,610	9.8	3.4
Thailand	58,703	513,115	6.2	4.1

Note: N.A. : Not Available

11. The density of population in India exceeds China's population density by:
    (A) >2 times
    (B) 1.5 times
    (C) 1.25 times
    (D) 0.9 times

12. These 11 countries together account for what percentage of the world population?
    (A) >60%
    (B) <30%
    (C) 50.40%
    (D) 50.70%

13. The total number of illiterates in India is more than the total population of which of the above countries?
    (A) Thailand
    (B) Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
    (C) Japan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
    (D) Japan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Thailand

14. If the GNP of Nepal was USD 1 billion, what was the per capital expenditure on education in 1995?
    (A) $ 1.36
    (B) $ 13.62
    (C) $ 136.23
    (D) $ 30

15. On an average how many people live in every square kilometer across the world.
    (A) 5.70
    (B) 10.3
    (C) 71.2
    (D) 42.2

SECTION II

DIRECTIONS: Each question given below is followed by two numbered facts. You are to determine whether the data given in the statements is sufficient for answering the question. Use the data given, plus your knowledge of mathematics and everyday facts, to choose between the given possible answers.

16. Can a circle be drawn so that its circumference includes all four vertices of quadrilateral Q?
    I.   All four sides of Q are equal in length.
    II. Each of the interior angles of Q measures 90 degrees.
       (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
       (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
       (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
       (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
       (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

17. Is $xy > 80$?
    I. $x + y > 80$
    II. $x > 4$ and $y > 4$
       (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
       (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
       (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
       (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
       (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

18. What is the procurement price of goods purchased by Ramesh?
    I.   The selling price including the transportation cost at the rate of 5% and profit at the rate of 20% is Rs. 2520
    II. The cost of goods including transportation at the rate of 5% is Rs. 2100.
       (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
       (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
       (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
       (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
       (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

19. What is the volume of the sphere?

   I. Radius of the sphere is < 1 unit

   II. The area of the circle with the same radius as that of the sphere is equal to the volume of the sphere in terms of magnitude

      (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient

      (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient

      (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient

      (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question

      (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

20. What is the new student's weight?

   I. The average weight of the class of 25 students (excluding the new student) is 60 kg

   II. On admission of the new student, the average weight of the class becomes 61 kg

      (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient

      (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient

      (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient

      (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question

      (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

21. What is the probability of picking a literate male from the residents of a small town having 1,000,000 populations?

   I. 50% of the population is male and 20% of males are literate

   II. 20% of the population is literate and 50% of literates are male

      (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient

      (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient

      (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient

      (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question

      (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

22. A rectangular field has a perimeter of 120 feet. What is the area of the field?
    I.   It is possible to divide the field into six equal squares
    II. The length of one side of the field is 10 feet
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

23. Which of the three is the greatest $\dfrac{a}{15}, \dfrac{b}{10}, \dfrac{c}{21}$?
    I. a, b, and c are all prime numbers
    II. $c > b > a$
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

24. x is a perfect square lying between 5 and 100, find the value of x.
    I. x is a perfect cube
    II. x is an even number
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

25. What is the arithmetic mean of a and b?
    I.   The arithmetic mean of (a + 2) and (b - 2) is equal to the average of a and b
    II. The average of a, b, and -2 is 2.
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

26. If x and y are integers, is x less than y?
    I.   The cube of x is less than the cube of y.
    II. The square of x is less than the square of y.
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

27. At a furniture auction shop, Rakesh sold 80% of his furniture, which consisted of both chairs and tables. He sold an equal number of each of the two types of furniture, selling all chairs for Rs. 200 each and all tables for Rs. 300 each. How many pieces of furniture did Rakesh own before the sale?
    I.   Rakesh's total revenues from the sale of his furniture was Rs. 8000
    II. Exactly four chairs and four tables remained unsold after the sale.
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

28. How much advantage did A give to B, if both A and B finish the race together?
    I.   A finishes the race in 3 minutes less than B
    II. A runs a distance of 30 meters more than B
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

29. How many men and women will we needed to finish building a wall in ten days?
    I.   The daily output of two women is equal to the daily output of one man.
    II. An equal number of men and women is employed for the task
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

30. What is the distance from the station to my house?
    I.   At 30 kmph, I reach 5 minutes later
    II. At 40 kmph, I reach 5 minutes earlier
        (A) Statement (I) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (II) alone is not sufficient
        (B) Statement (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but Statement (I) alone is not sufficient
        (C) Both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
        (D) Either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
        (E) Not enough facts are given to answer the question

SECTION III

DIRECTIONS: Questions in this Section are based on the content of a passage. Read the passages carefully, and choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

QUESTIONS 31 to 40

PASSAGE I

It is time to think again about the objectives the small-scale industry policy was intended to achieve; and to see how these can best be realized now by large or small firms, in conditions of faster technological change and liberalization. Can new forms of decentralized production and interdependence between smaller firms or between small and large firms, offer a better way to achieve industrial growth and jobs? The worldwide interest in decentralised production and industrial districts has been sparked largely by the seminal works of Michael Piore and Charles Sabel, and by debates about the potential for 'flexible specialization' especially but not only in local clusters of firms with complementary products, technologies and skills. Piore and Sabel introduced the notion of flexible specialization to explain why industrial economies dominated by the now traditional methods of fordist mass production, 'deskilled' labour, hierarchical management, and ruthless competition between profit-maximizing firms, were failing behind countries like Japan, Germany and Italy, which were opting for more flexible production methods and taking advantage of new technologies and more cooperation forms of social organization. Other writers have criticized or refined the notions of flexible specialization, clusters, industrial districts and discussed relevance to developing countries.

There are large and small-scale variants of flexible specialization. Large German firms like Thyssen achieve innovation and flexibility by decentralizing decision making within the firm. In Japan, large firms do the same, and they subcontract work to small firms bound to them in long-term relationships of trust. Flexible specialization in a large firm means, among other things, that decision-making is decentralized, not just to managers of departments or profit centres within the firm, but to workers who are expected to take an interest in the product and its market, and who constantly discuss quality and innovation with technicians and managers

in a informal atmosphere, without hierarchical barriers to the free exchange of ideas. This can go with experiments like autonomous work groups or quality circles. Managers' aim at 'driving fear out of the workplace', solving problems rather than disciplining workers: 'The threat of being fired instills fear which inhibits learning and systematic improvement; furthermore, incentive, quota, and piecework systems of pay will foster competition rather than teamwork among workers and undermine morale because of their inherently arbitrary nature.' That is the large-firm variant of flexible specialization. But Piore and Sabel were more interested in explaining the success of networks of small or medium firms in certain regions. These firms work closely together, even with firms which sometimes compete with them, in local networks producing a range of similar or complementary products. Piore and Sabel called these networks 'industrial districts', a term they took from the early twentieth-century economist Alfred Marshall, who wrote:

When an industry has thus chosen a locality for itself, it is likely to stay there long: so great are the advantages which people following the same skilled trade get from near neighborhood to one another. The mysteries of the trade become no mysteries; but are as if were in the air, and children learn many of them unconsciously. Good work is rightly appreciated, inventions and improvements in machinery, in processes and the general organization of business have their merits promptly discussed, if one man starts a new idea, it is taken up by others and combined with suggestions of their own, and thus it become the source of further new idea. And presently, subsidiary trade grows up in the neighbor-hood, supplying it with implements and materials, organizing its traffic, and in many ways conducing to the economy of its materials.

In Marshall's industrial district, individual firms pay for expensive machinery by carrying out specialized tasks for their neighbor, and there is constant market for skill. Employees are apt to resort to any place where they are likely to find a good choice of workers with the special skills which they require; while men seeking employment naturally go to places where there are many employers who need such a skill as theirs and where therefore it is likely to find a good market. The owner of an isolated factory, even if he has access to plentiful supply of general labour, is often put to great shifts for want of some special skilled labour; and a skilled workman, when thrown out of employment in it, has no easy refuge.

Marshall described both the strengths of industrial districts and also their limitations, like over- specialization and slowness in adapting to changing markets. In the post-30 years or so, new technologies, products and attitudes towards labour have revived and transformed the industrial district, allowing smaller firms to compete with and even overtake large firms, adapting quickly to changing conditions and filling market niches with high-quality goods, while providing high levels of employment at high levels of employment at high wages. This in turn has led to revival of interest in Marshall's model, and the potential and limitations of industrial districts in the very different conditions of the late twentieth century. Giacomo Becattini defines a 'Marshallian Industrial District' as:

"A socio-territorial entity which is characterized by the active coexistence of an open community of people and a segmented population of firms. Since the community of people and the population of firms live in the same geographical area, they will crisscross one another. Production activities and daily life over-lap. The community is open because the industrial nature of the district and the related problems of increasing returns imply incoming and outgoing flows of goods and people. The population of firms is segmented in the sense that different phases of the process of production are divided between the firms, each of which specializes in one of a few phases. … Exchange relations and hierarchical relations intertwine and alternate with no discontinuities. The district is at the same time the realm of the liveliest competition, and the realm of co-operation, custom and informal institutions."

The best known examples of these new-style industrial districts are in north central Italy (which Italian, following Arnaldo Bagnasco, calls the 'Third Italy'), especially the region of Emili – Romagna:

It (flexible specialization) is seen in the networks of technologically sophisticated, highly flexible manufacturing firms in central and northwestern Italy. Flexible specialization is a strategy of permanent innovation: accommodation to ceaseless change, rather than an effort to control it. This strategy is based on flexible multi-use equipment; skilled workers; and the creation, through politics, of an industrial community that restricts the forms of competitions to that favouring innovation. For these reasons, the spread of flexible specialization amounts to a revival of craft forms of productions that were emorginated at the first industrial divide in the nineteenth century, leading to fordist mass production).

Flexible specialization is both a master of (S/C – 454) and personal and political choice: if workers have any choice, they will no longer put up with tailorist management and the working conditions of mass production. The 'flexibly – specialized' large firm is like a federation of small firms, with centralized arrangements for marketing, research and development, and investment. Small firms in an industrial district achieve similar economies of scale through cooperation, dividing up the stages of manufacturing and marketing among themselves, sharing services and forming consortia: so the whole industrial district sometimes acts almost as a single large firm, with its own presence and reputation in the market. Firms around the town of Prato specialize in textiles and textile machinery; around Carpi, in knitwear, around Modena, in machine-building, especially agricultural machinery.

In the area like 'Third Italy', the most successful and dynamic firms are small or middle-sized. This is a relatively classless part of Italy; there are few social barriers between employers and workers, who are used to discussing quality and innovation with each other. Workers are constantly solving new problems and learning skills. There is a strong union presence, though unions have had to adapt to new working practices. This is sometimes called the 'Emilion model' because it has been most successful in the Emilia – Romagna region of the 'Third Italy'.

Sobel describes it as " a system of high – technology cottage industry that does in a decentralized way that large innovation companies like the Thyssen specialty steel division do within the framework of huge organizations; create new demand by filling needs that potential customers have only begun to suspect were there… The innovative capacity of this type of (small) firm depends on its flexible use of technology; its close relations with other, similarly innovative firms in the same and adjacent sectors; and above all on the close collaboration of workers with different kinds of expertise. These firms practice boldly and spontaneously the fusion of conception and execution, abstract and practical knowledge, that only a few exceptional giant firms such as Thyssen have so far been able to achieve on a grand scale, and then…. only by disregarding the rules of Fordism".

The right balance between cooperation and competition depends on trust between entrepreneurs, and between employers and employees: 'Mistrust freezes the technological progress of a whole sector, trust fosters it.' This reduces the risk for those who start their own firms or develop new products, since 'these decisions are taken, within a framework f mutual cooperation, in hope that, should things not work out, all would not be lost'. An entrepreneur can become an employee again, or can produce for other firms. Even if individual firms cannot offer the same job security as a large firm, 'people who live and work in the district feel confident, even in adverse circumstance, that they will be able to find a job in the area……' Even if no one (or almost no one) is completely free of uncertainty, yet everyone can feel fairly certain of not being overwhelmed by it. The network of social and economic relations within the industrial district gives workers and their employers most of the advantages of a large firm, without many of the disadvantages.

The 'Third Italy' may not be Utopia – as Sabel almost depicts it – but it is undoubtedly a success story, especially for small – and middle –sized firms. It has achieved rapid economic growth and nearly full employment at high wages, with interesting work and career opportunities for workers, both men and women. The social conditions which allowed the development of this 'decentralization of production' have been extensively debated both in Italy and outside. Other success stories include the regions of Baden Wurttemberg in Germany and West Jutland in Denmark. Successful industrial economies have moved towards decentralized flexible production partly for economic reasons (markets are more fragmented and change faster) and partly for social or political reasons (tailorism wastes workers' talents, and they will no longer stand for it). But the shift is also closely related to new technologies, which make it possible to get the best of several worlds, the creative skill and adaptability of the artisan, the cheapness of mass production even when small quantities are needed, and precision of new technologies.

31. According to the passage, flexible specialization, among other things, would include
    (A) Centralized decision – making
    (B) Workers who take keen interest in quality and innovation.
    (C) Exchange of ideas restricted to hierarchical boundaries.
    (D) Decentralized decision-making restricted to manager.

32. According to the passage, which of the following has helped smaller firms to compete with larger firms?

    (A) New technologies
    (B) High levels of employment
    (C) High levels of unemployment
    (D) Market niches

33. According to the passage, which of the following is not a true statement?

    (A) Piore and Sabel introduced flexible specialization in Japan, Germany and Italy.
    (B) Germany, Japan, and Italy were adopting more flexible production methods.
    (C) Countries using fordist mass production were failing behind countries which were using flexible production methods.
    (D) Japan, Germany and Italy were able to benefit from new technologies.

34. Which of the following may be an appropriate title of the passage?

    (A) Flexible Production Methods
    (B) Flexible Specialization
    (C) Industrial Districts
    (D) Industrial Districts and Flexible Specializations.

35. Which of the following authors quoted in the passage suggested the idea that employees prefer place where there is a high demand for their skills?

    (A) Piore and Sabel
    (B) Humphrey and Schmitz
    (C) Alfred Marshall
    (D) Pyke and Sengenberger

36. According to the passage, which of the following is characteristic of an 'industrial district'?

    (A) An open community of firms and a segmented population of people.
    (B) Segregation of production activities and daily life.
    (C) Coexistence of competition and cooperation.
    (D) Separation of exchange relations and hierarchical relations.

37. According to the author of the passage,

    (A) A number of small firms in an industrial district is like a flexibly specialized large firm.
    (B) A flexibly specialized large firm is not similar to a network of small firms in an industrial district.
    (C) Smaller firms in an industrial district cannot achieve the economics of scale similar to large firms.
    (D) A whole industrial district can never be like a large firm.

38. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement?
   (A) Flexible specialization has renewed craft form of production.
   (B) Flexible specialization has renewed mass production.
   (C) Craft form of production was marginalized by fordist production methods.
   (D) Craft form of production was renewed by fordist production methods.

39. The passage suggests that the term 'industrial district' was developed by
   (A) Piore and Sabel
   (B) Humphrey and Schmitz
   (C) Alfred Marshall
   (D) Giacomo Becattini

40. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of 'Third Italy'?
   (A) Small and medium – sized firms
   (B) Rapid economic growth
   (C) Decentralization of production
   (D) High level of unemployment

QUESTIONS 41 to 46

PASSAGE- 1I

On studying government figures and several independent assessments, one observes that in the past four years, Americans have spent an increasing portion of their salaries on health care and for the most part gotten less for their money. This has forced millions into the ranks of the uninsured or personal bankruptcy.

One assessment reports that across the nation, workers' costs for health insurance have risen by 36 percent since 2000, dwarfing the average 12.4 percent increase in earnings for the same period. In 2000, 11.6 million Americans spent more than a quarter of their income on medical costs. In 2004, this figure stands at 14.3 million.

The news comes at a time when the KFF (a public health foundation) study found that many companies are dropping medical coverage entirely or reducing their benefit packages, while taxpayers are subsidizing millions of people below the poverty line who have enrolled in the state-run insurance program. The hardest-hit have been low-income working families, Hispanics and people with chronic conditions such as diabetes, asthma or depression.

"The cost of family health insurance is rapidly approaching the gross earnings of a full-time minimum-wage worker," said the president of the non-profit foundation, which compiled the data. "If these trends continue, workers and employers will find it increasingly difficult to pay for family health coverage, and every year the share of Americans who have employer-sponsored health coverage will fall." In fact, that trend has already begun. From 2001 to 2004, the proportion of workers receiving health coverage through an employer fell from 65 percent to 61 percent. That decline translated into 5 million fewer jobs providing health benefits.

Needless to say, rising costs of insurance also has affected businesses which have decided to keep providing such health coverage benefits. According to a survey of 900 businesses by NHR Consulting, there has been a 9.6 percent increase in health care spending per employee in 2005.

A variety of factors have conspired to create a financial crunch in the medical sector not seen since 1992. A recession, followed by tepid economic growth, an aging population and expensive new tests and treatments; have all contributed. However, experts believe that an even more fundamental phenomenon is at the heart of what they term an "unsustainable" system.

Both the public and government leaders "are too accepting of the notion everyone should get all the medical care they like," said Goldberg, president of the Centre for Change, a non-profit policy research group. "I don't think any country can afford that." In many instances, the care is not only expensive but wasteful, he added, citing research casting doubt on the value of certain types of treatments and full-body scans.

Seymour, another expert on the subject, says that pure financial analysis reveals that the health care system is broken. He added, however, that medical breakthroughs (some of which are hard-to-quantify) have helped offset some of the burden of rising costs. He pointed to newer diagnostic tests, less-invasive surgery and prescription medications as evidence that the typical patient gets more for the health care dollar today, and that, in turn, reverberates throughout the economy. In years past, clinically depressed people "could not get out of bed in the morning, could not go to work, or if they did, had problem interactions with co-workers," he said. With medication, "those people today are productive members of society who go to work and pay taxes."

For four straight years, Americans have paid double-digit increases in health insurance premiums, bringing the price for a typical family of four to nearly $10,000. Naturally, this has led to an increase in the number of uninsured families. This affects everyone. Patients without insurance typically avoid going to a doctor and when they decide to, they have to wait longer to see a physician and frequently end up receiving care at an emergency room, where charges are higher. (taken from T**he Washington Post, 2004**)

41. Which of the following statements is true according to the representative of one of the major non-profit organisations?
    (A) The cost of buying insurance of the family is now equal to the earnings of an average employee in any organisation.
    (B) If one works full time and if one is paid exactly at minimum wages, then one's entire earnings will be needed to pay for one's own insurance.
    (C) Everyone will need to work in a family if the aim is to pay the insurance premiums for the whole family.
    (D) If a family's insurance cost is borne by the employer, the employee will effectively have received a benefit equivalent to the gross earnings of a full time minimum wage worker.
    (E) Working at minimum wages will no longer be possible for workers with families as rising insurance premiums will necessitate increased wages.

42. What is the paradox put forth in the passage in terms of insurance costs and medical benefits?

   (A) Americans who can afford insurance costs are surprisingly choosing to stay uninsured and thus becoming ineligible for medical benefits.

   (B) Poor Americans need greater medical benefits due to their poor medical health status and it is this most needy lot that is usually uninsured.

   (C) People who are insured are treated worse than those who are uninsured when it comes to getting medical benefits.

   (D) In spite of the rise in quality of medical treatment, the number of people who are uninsured is rising every year.

   (E) People pay higher insurance premiums year after year and yet end up receiving fewer benefits per dollar spent.

43. In what way, according to Seymour, has the burden of rising medical costs been partially offset?

   (A) Medical insurance takes care of part of the medical costs and thus helps in offsetting the burden on the individual.

   (B) People, who would have been rendered unfit for work due to certain medical conditions, can now be treated and can thus contribute productively to the economy. In this way, part of the rising medical costs has been offset.

   (C) People pay higher insurance premiums and thus insurance is able to pay a larger part of the total medical bill, thus taking care of rising medical costs.

   (D) Over time, due to rise in inflation the same medical costs start seeming relatively lower.

   (E) None of the above.

44. Which of the following have been most affected due to the rising insurance premiums?

   (A) Certain ethnic groups such as Hispanic families and also low income families.

   (B) Business houses which have now decided to continue providing medical benefits.

   (C) People who typically do not buy insurance and hence suffer most due to rising medical prices.

   (D) Insurance companies who have suffered business losses.

   (E) Middle – income families which are neither poor enough to clearly stop paying the premium nor rich enough to afford it easily.

45. What according to experts is the fundamental flaw in the thought process of policy makers?

   (A) Government and public leaders are doling out insurance and medical benefits and hoping that they will gain popularity.

   (B) The policy makers believe that all human beings are created equal.

   (C) The policy makers believe that every citizen has the right to medical care of every sort according to their will.

   (D) There is no government control over the insurance premiums being announced by various companies.

   (E) Medical costs are rising and at times expensive and wasteful medical treatment is being provided by hospitals.

46. The causes for the financial slump in the medical sector are:

   (A) The youth which is unwilling to spend on insurance, a period of low economic growth and expensive medical treatment.

   (B) Fewer number of people buying insurance, rising medical costs and tax structure.

   (C) New and wasteful medical treatment which has disillusioned customers.

   (D) Subsidies given to below poverty line families which end up spending more than insured families and increasing premiums.

   (E) Changing population demographics, a period of low economic growth and expensive medical treatment.

SECTION IV

DIRECTIONS: Answer questions 47 to 61 independent of each other

47. "The Idea of Justice" is a book written by…………..

   (A) Amartya Sen

   (B) N.R.Narayana Murthy

   (C) Nandan Nilekani

   (D) Khushwant Singh

48. e-Choupal is an initiative by _____ and is aimed at providing information to farmers in order to reduce their exploitation by middlemen.

   (A) National Knowledge Network

   (B) Hindustan Unilever Limited

   (C) ITC Limited

   (D) Grameen Bank

49. Which of the following is/are the key features of Indian Economy which were highlighted during the presentation of the Interim Budget 2009-10?

   I. Despite global financial crisis the GDP growth rate in current financial year has been 7.1 percent.

   II. Indian economy was adjudged as second fastest growing economy in the world.

   III. A provision of Rs. 100 crores is made in the annual plan 2009-10 for setting up Unique Identification Authority of India.

      (A) Only (1)

      (B) Only (II)

      (C) Only (III)

      (D) All (1), (II), (II)

      (E) None of these

50. The depreciation in the Indian rupee in 2008 was primarily due to
    (A) Changing price of petroleum
    (B) Decline in exports
    (C) Inflation
    (D) Withdrawal by FIIs

51. The merger of which of the following two Indian companies took place in recent past that is termed as "largest ever merger in India's Corporate History"?
    (A) State Bank of India and its seven associate banks
    (B) Tata Motors and Ashok Leyland
    (C) Reliance Industries and Reliance Petroleum Ltd.
    (D) None of these

52. It started its operations in 1997 as the India-based business process services operation for GE Capital. In 2005, with equity investments from General Atlantic and Oak Hill Capital Partners, it became an independent company and was rebranded to the present name. Today it is the largest BPO Company of India. Name the company.
    (A) Ajooba
    (B) ICICI One Source
    (C) Genpact
    (D) Motif

53. The first mechanical form of this machine was developed and built by Luther George Simjian and installed in 1939 in the New York City by the Citi Bank of New York , but removed after 6 months due to lack of customer acceptance. De La Rue developed the first electronic form of this machine, which was installed first in Enfield Town in North London, United Kingdom on 27 June 1967 by Barclays Bank. Which machine are we talking about?
    (A) Automated Teller Machine
    (B) Asynchronous Transfer ModeMachine
    (C) Amateur Telescope Making Machine
    (D) None of these

54. Who is the creator of this mascot?
    (A) Shekhar Gurera
    (B) Bal Thackeray
    (C) R K Laxman
    (D) None of these

55. Which management guru put forth the '525 rule'?
    (A) Dipak Jain
    (B) Sumantra Ghosal
    (C) C K Prahalad
    (D) Peter F. Drucker

56. When translated in Korean what does Daewoo mean?

    (A) Great Universe

    (B) People's Product

    (C) Great Strides

    (D) None of these

57. As of October 2009, the BSE sensex has reached an all time high of 'X' points. X is …

    (A) greater than 19000 and less than 20000.

    (B) greater than 20000 and less than 21000.

    (C) greater than 21000 and less than 22000.

    (D) greater than 22000 and less than 23000.

58. Green Banking means…..

    (A) financing of irrigation projects by banks.

    (B) development of forestry by banks.

    (C) financing of environmental friendly projects by banks.

    (D) All of the above.

59. Which Indian Bank was the first Indian Financial Institution to receive the ISO 9002 Certification?

    (A) State Bank of India

    (B) Central Bank of India

    (C) Reserve Bank of India

    (D) IDBI

60. The euro symbol is inspired from which Greek letter?

    (A) Epsilon

    (B) Alpha

    (C) Omega

    (D) None of these

61. Which of the following is not appropriately matched?

    I.   A great way to fly- Singapore Airlines

    II.   There is no better way to fly- Lufthansa

    III. Simplify- Air Deccan

    IV. Fly the good times- Kingfisher

        (A) I&II

        (B) I only

        (C) None of these

        (D) All of these

SECTION V

DIRECTIONS: Answer questions 62 to 71 independent of each other

62. In the library, Vijay observes a woman sitting at a table by herself. A man comes up and sits at the other end of the table. The woman frowns and shakes her head "no." The man gets up and moves to another table. Vijay concludes that the woman did not want to share a study table. The theoretical perspective Vijay is using
    (A) The conflict perspective
    (B) The functional perspective
    (C) The interactionist perspective
    (D) None of these

63. Which of the following is an example of "master status"?
    (A) Management Graduate
    (B) Elementary School Teacher
    (C) Prime Minister
    (D) Woman

64. Which founding sociologist identified the bourgeoisie and proletariat classes?
    (A) Herbert Spencer
    (B) Max Weber
    (C) Karl Marx
    (D) Emile Durkheim

65. Who among the following is the author of the book "Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance"?
    (A) Barack Obama
    (B) Nelson Mandela
    (C) Danny Boyle
    (D) John Evans Aatta Mills

66. 'Due to human societal improvements, over time human population will have an exponential growth and this growth will in turn be checked by famine and disease.' This theory was first put forth by _____.
    (A) Dr. Robert Thomas Malthus
    (B) Charles Darwin
    (C) C. Rajagopalachari
    (D) Adam Smith

67. Ram eats two pizzas for lunch. The marginal benefit that Ram gets from the second pizza is the
    (A) maximum amount that she is willing to pay for two pizzas
    (B) opportunity cost of producing two pizzas
    (C) maximum amount that he is willing to pay for the second pizza
    (D) opportunity cost of producing the second pizza

68. According to figures released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on August 31, 2009, the GDP growth (economy growth) in the first quarter (April - June) of the 2009-10 fiscal was…………
    (A) 7.8%
    (B) 6.1%
    (C) 6.7
    (D) 9%

69. If a person is 54 years old, which of stages in the Life Course is she/he in?
   (A) Young Adulthood
   (B) Early Middle Years
   (C) Later Middle Years
   (D) Early Older Years

70. Which business guru postulated the I-theory?
   (A) Ram Charan
   (B) Arindham Chaudhuri
   (C) Nitin Nohria
   (D) C. K Prahalad

71. The theory of 'Transactional analysis' was propounded by:
   (A) Sigmund Freud
   (B) Carl Rogers
   (C) Eric Berne
   (D) Kurt Lewin

Directions (Questions 72 and 73)

In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which assumptions are implicit in the statement.

72. Statement: " A good HR Executive has to be task oriented as well as people oriented"
   Assumptions:
   I.   Some HR Executives are task oriented
   II.   Some HR Executives are people oriented.
      (A) If only Assumption I is implicit
      (B) If only Assumption II is implicit
      (C) If either Assumption I or II is implicit
      (D) If neither Assumption I nor II is implicit
      (E) If both Assumption I and II are implicit

73. Statement: "A good manager must draw the most from each worker".
   Assumptions:
   I.   It is possible to get the maximum from each worker.
   II.   Managers are expected to get the best from their workers
      (A) If only Assumption I is implicit
      (B) If only Assumption II is implicit
      (C) If either Assumption I or II is implicit
      (D) If neither Assumption I nor II is implicit
      (E) If both Assumption I and II are implicit

Directions: The following vignette applies to the next TWO questions (74 & 75)

A company had many positions in its hierarchy and many pay ranges since each position in the company had a very narrowly defined pay range. Thus, the only way an employee got higher pay was when he/she got promotion to the next position in the hierarchy. To change this, the company decided to have just a few but broad pay ranges and fewer positions in the hierarchy too.

74. This practice of having fewer but broader pay ranges is called _____.
    (A) Broadbasing
    (B) Pay broadening
    (C) Broadbanding
    (D) Range widening

75. Due to the above mentioned change, it becomes possible for the company to …
    (A) give fewer pay raises.
    (B) hire employees on a per man day basis.
    (C) have a much lower salary bill.
    (D) increase an employee's pay without giving him/her a promotion.

--------------THE END--------------

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Centre Name --

PART - II

M.A. IN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Duration: **1 Hour**   Marks: **60**

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following carefully before making an attempt to take the Test

1. **T**his booklet contains 12 pages including the blank ones. As soon as you open the booklet, please confirm that all the pages are intact and printed correctly.

2. **T**his paper contains **60 questions**.

3. **Keep** only the Admit Card, pencil, eraser and sharpener with you. DO NOT keep with you books, rulers, slide rules, drawing instruments, calculators (including watch calculators), pagers, cellular phones, or any other device.

4. **F**ill up all the details, as indicated on top of the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

5. **E**nter correctly your Registration No. both on the TEST BOOKLET and OMR Sheet.

6. **S**hade the appropriate oval against each question in the OMR sheet. **Shade the oval completely a**nd do not shade more than one oval, in that case the **answer will be treated null and void.**

7. **U**se HB Pencils only to shade the oval.

8. **D**o all rough work on the test booklet only and NOT on the OMR sheet. *No extra sheet to be used for the rough work.*

9. **F**ollow the instructions of the Invigilator. Candidates refusing to comply with the instructions will be expelled from the test.

10. **E**nsure that you have signed against your name on the attendance sheet circulated by the Invigilator.

11. **A**t the end of the test, remain seated. Do not head off from the hall till the Invigilator announces, "You may leave now". The invigilator will make the announcement only after collecting the test booklets and OMR sheets from everyone in the room.

12. There is no negative mark for wrong answers.

ANY CANDIDATE PROVIDING / SEEKING / RECEIVING ASSISTANCE OR FOUND COPYING WILL BE INSTANTLY DEBARRED FROM THE TEST.

1. Stories of Change is
   (A) an electronic book
   (B) a documentary
   (C) a published book
   (D) a movie

2. The American India Foundation is devoted to accelerating
   (A) Social and Political change in India
   (B) Social and economic Change in India
   (C) Economic and Political Change in India
   (D) Development in India

3. The Aga Khan Development Network's rural development efforts started in the
   (A) early 1960s
   (B) early 1970s
   (C) early 1980s
   (D) early 1990s

4. Social innovation needs
   (A) a conducive physical environment
   (B) a conducive social environment
   (C) a conducive political environment
   (D) a conducive chemical environment

5. Hemendra Kothari Foundation is in
   (A) Nasik
   (B) Pune
   (C) Mumbai
   (D) Kolkata

6. Centre for Development Finance is a
   (A) Private Company
   (B) Public company
   (C) Non Profit Organisation
   (D) Development Organisation

7. Centre for Development Finance is at
   (A) IFMR, Chennai
   (B) MIDS, Chennai
   (C) MSE, Chennai
   (D) IIPM, Chennai

8. Nonprofit organisation exists because it enables the realization of
   (A) Values of Public
   (B) Social Values
   (C) Economic Values
   (D) Environmental Values

9. Mission-oriented nonprofits are the most appropriate organisations to pursue
   (A) Private purposes with public funds
   (B) Household purposes with private funds
   (C) Public purposes with private funds
   (D) Public purposes with household-funds

10. Poor people in India need more insurance services for
    (A) Health
    (B) Crop
    (C) Life
    (D) Accident

11. The outreach of micro insurance in India is between
    (A) 10 to 20 million
    (B) 20 to 30 million
    (C) 5 to 10 million
    (D) 1 to 5 million

12. Out of 42 Life Insurance Products in India, ------------- are pure risk products.
    (A) 25
    (B) 23
    (C) 24
    (D) 22

13. Watershed Rehabilitation aims to increase
    (A) the productivity of agricultural and common pool resources
    (B) the sources of water
    (C) the irrigated land
    (D) the productivity of land

14. Which State in India has a long history of dependency by people on relief interventions from government?
    (A) Bihar
    (B) Gujarat
    (C) West Bengal
    (D) Orissa

15. The roots of poverty are tied up in
    (A) economic relations, a lack of entitlement and access to natural capital
    (B) power relation and a lack of entitlement and access to natural capital
    (C) Social relations, a lack of entitlement and access to natural capital
    (D) Socio-economic relations, a lack of entitlement and access to natural capital

16. Which of the following State government has decided to request the Central Government to provide 33.3% reservation for the backward classes in State Assemblies and in the Lok Sabha?
    (A) Gujarat
    (B) Uttar Pradesh
    (C) Bihar
    (D) Tamil Nadu

17. Which of the following States has decided to modernize Godavari Delta by investing a huge sum of Rs. 3,361 crores?
    (A) Tamil Nadu
    (B) Maharashtra
    (C) Kerala
    (D) Andhra Pradesh

18. Which of the following schemes launched by the Govt. of India provides a guaranteed 100 days employment to rural employment seekers in India?
    (A) Bharat Nirman
    (B) Swarnjayanti Grameen Rozgar Yojana
    (C) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
    (D) National Food for Work Programme

19. Gold Mines in India are located mainly in
    (A) Kolar
    (B) Raniganj
    (C) Jadugoda
    (D) Veeranam

20. Baba Amte is famous as a
    (A) Painter
    (B) Singer
    (C) Politician
    (D) Social Worker

21. Who was the first woman Governor of an Indian State?
    (A) Sushila Nayar
    (B) Sucheta Kriplani
    (C) Sarojini Naidu
    (D) Sulochan Modi

22. Who is the first non-Indian to receive the Bharat Ratna?
    (A) Martin Luther King
    (B) Zubin Mehta
    (C) Mother Teresa
    (D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

23. Who among the following formed a party named as 'Forward Bloc'?
    (A) Subhash Chandra Bose
    (B) Sardar Bhagat Singh
    (C) Chandrashekhar Azad
    (D) J.L. Nehru

24. Where is the Dilwara Temple located?
    (A) Shravana Belgola
    (B) Parasnath Hills
    (C) Indore
    (D) Mt. Abu

25. Who was the first Indian lady to preside over the Congress?
    (A) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
    (B) Annie Besant
    (C) Vijaylakshmi Pandit
    (D) Amrita Shergill

26. In India, there are three crop seasons. Two of them are Kharif and Rabi, name the third one?
    (A) Barsati
    (B) Grama
    (C) Zaid
    (D) Kharif

27. The most discussed Tehri Dam Project is located in which of the following States?
    (A) Madhya Pradesh
    (B) Rajasthan
    (C) Haryana
    (D) Uttarakhand

28. The World Environment Day is celebrated on which of the following days?
    (A) 5th October
    (B) 5th August
    (C) 5th July
    (D) 5th June

29. Who amongst the following is included in the list of "Biggest Brains in Business"?
    (A) L. N. Mittal
    (B) Anil Ambani
    (C) Kumar Mangalam Birla
    (D) Mukesh Ambani

30. Which of the following cannot be called as a value Added service offered by a Bank?
    (A) Special accounts for poor sections of the society
    (B) Accident insurance cover
    (C) Instant Credits of Outstation Cheques
    (D) Free cheque book

31. In a grouped frequency distribution, the intervals should be
    (A) Mutually exclusive
    (B) Collectively exhaustive
    (C) Both mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive
    (D) Neither mutually exclusive nor collective exhaustive

32. The mode has all of the following disadvantages except
    (A) A data set may have no modal value
    (B) Every value in a data set may be a mode
    (C) A multimodal data set is difficult to analyze
    (D) The mode is unduly affected by extreme values

33. What is the major assumption we make when computing a mean from grouped data?
    (A) All values are discrete
    (B) Every value in a class is equal to the midpoint
    (C) No value occurs more than once
    (D) Each class contains exactly the same number of values

34. Disadvantages of using the range as a measure of dispersion include all of the following except
    (A) It is heavily influenced by extreme values
    (B) It can change drastically from one sample to the next
    (C) It is difficult to calculate
    (D) It is determined by only two points in the data set

35. Why is it necessary to square the differences from the mean when computing the population variance?
    (A) So that extreme values will not affect the calculation
    (B) Because it is possible that N could be very small
    (C) Some of the differences will be positive and some will be negative
    (D) None of the above

36. What is the probability that a value chosen at random from a particular population is larger than the median of the population?

(A) 0.25

(B) 0.50

(C) 1.00

(D) 0.67

37. The Median for the series of numbers: 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 is…

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 6.5

(D) 7

38. If one event is unaffected by the outcome of another event, the two events are said to be

(A) Dependent

(B) Interdependent

(C) Mutually exclusive

(D) Complementary

39. Last year a small company paid each of its five engineers Rs. 22,000 per month, two managers Rs. 50,000 per month, and the general manager Rs. 270,000 per month. The number of employees earning less than the mean salary is….

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

40. The following table represents the average number of accidents per day in the city of Mumbai

Number of accidents per day	0	1	2	3	4
Percentage of days	55%	20%	10%	15%	0%

Which of the following statements is true?

(A) The median and the mean number of accidents is equal

(B) The median and the modal number of accidents is equal

(C) The mean and the modal number of accidents is equal

(D) The mean and the median number of accidents are equal

41. If most of the measurements of a large data set are of approximately the same magnitude except for a few measurements that are quite a bit larger, how would the mean and the median of the data set compare and what shape would the a histogram of the data set have?

   (A) The mean would be smaller than the median and the histogram would be skewed with a long left tail

   (B) The mean would be larger than the median and the histogram would be skewed with a long right tail

   (C) The mean would be larger than the median and the histogram would be skewed with a long left tail

   (D) The mean would be smaller than the median and the histogram would be skewed with a long left tail

42. The median would be preferred over the mean as a measure of central tendency for a skewed distribution because:

   (A) The mean may be too heavily influenced by the larger observations which would give too high an estimate of the center

   (B) The mean measures the spread in the data

   (C) The median is larger than the mean and larger numbers are preferred to smaller numbers

   (D) The median is the most frequent number while the mean is most likely

43. The frequency distribution of the amount of rainfall in a particular region for a period of 30 years is given below:

Rainfall (in inches)	Number of years
2.0 – 4.0	3
4.0 – 6.0	6
6.0 – 8.0	8
8.0 – 10.0	8
10.0 – 12.0	5

The mean amount of rainfall in inches is:

   (A) 7.25

   (B) 7.30

   (C) 7.40

   (D) 8.40

44. A sample of 15 observations is classified as follows:

Class	Frequency
0 – 5	8
5- 10	5
10- 15	2

The class mark of the third class is:

(A) 10.0

(B) 12.5

(C) 15.0

(D) 7.50

45. The test scores of 11 students enrolled in a class are as follows:

3, 4, 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10

After calculating the mean, median, and mode, an error is discovered: one of the "8" is actually an "9." The measures which will change are:

(A) The mean only

(B) The mode only

(C) The median only

(D) The mean, median and the mode

46. ALTVISTA is a _____

(A) Spreadsheet

(B) Statistical Package

(C) Search Engine

(D) Word Composer

47. The size of unorganized labour force is estimated from _____.

(A) National Sample Survey

(B) Annual Survey of Industries

(C) National Family Health Survey

(D) Census

48. _____ is the index of National Stock Exchange.

(A) Sensex

(B) NIFTY

(C) NASDAQ

(D) None of the above

49. "Economy of Permanence" is authored by _____.

(A) J. C. Kumarappa

(B) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(C) M. K. Gandhi

(D) Bertrand Russel

50. BancoSol is associated with
    (A) International trade
    (B) Micro finance
    (C) Carbon Trading
    (D) Stock Exchange

51. _____ integrates students in India with voluntary social service.
    (A) IRDP
    (B) IAY
    (C) NREGA
    (D) NSS

52. _____ is the founder of scout movement.
    (A) Robert Baden-Powell
    (B) Dr. Annie Besant
    (C) Nelson Mandela
    (D) None of the above

53. Mau Mau uprising happened in _____.
    (A) North Korea
    (B) Chile
    (C) Kenya
    (D) China

54. Which of the following is one of the core themes of Chipko movement:
    (A) Afforestation
    (B) Human Rights
    (C) Right to Information
    (D) None of the above

55. _____ played leading role in innovating Ralegan Siddhi model of rural development.
    (A) Y.B. Chavan
    (B) Narasimha Rao
    (C) Anna Hazare
    (D) None of the above.

56. The objective of SIDBI is to empower
    (A) Social entrepreneurs
    (B) ITES sector
    (C) Farmers
    (D) Micro, small and medium enterprises

57. Islamic Banking is consistent with
    (A) Torah
    (B) Sharia
    (C) Both A & B
    (D) None of the above

58. Kudumbashree is a _____
    (A) NGO
    (B) Voluntary Organization
    (C) State Eradication Poverty Mission
    (D) None of the above

59. Yashpal Committee Report deals with
    (A) School Education
    (B) Employment
    (C) Higher Education
    (D) Health

60. According to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), the ratio of wage costs to material costs should be no less than the minimum norm of _____
    (A) 60:40
    (B) 70:30
    (C) 80: 20
    (D) 90:10

--------------THE END---------------

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No.

Centre Name ---

PART - II

M.A. IN COUNSELLING

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

SECION A: **Descriptive test**: **Essay Test of 1000 words**   Marks: **30**

(Testing for awareness and sensitivity to **contemporary social issues** to assess analytical writing abilities through an essay.)

Choose **ANY ONE** of the following three.

1. The Government of India is systematically washing its hands of its responsibilities to its citizens on issues such as education. Comment.

2. The problems faced by Indians in many parts of the world (such as Australia) are a reflection of their inability to adjust in another environment. Discuss.

3. Growing up poor predisposes an individual to be less moral, less intelligent and less equipped to deal with life as an adult. Comment.

<u>SECTION B:</u> Marks: **20**

Reflect on **ANY ONE** of the topics given below. Confine your response to not more than **500 words**.

1. Academic achievement is an adequate reflection of individual aptitude and ability. Comment.

2. Many of the problems parents encounter with their children today are as a result of breakdowns in family communication. Examine the statement.

3. The availability of space for play and physical activity is an important factor for the healthy development of people. Discuss.

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To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. ☐☐☐☐

Centre Name --

PART - II

M.A. IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Time: **1 Hour**   Marks: **70**

The test is divided into two sections. Choose **ONE** question from each section and follow the instructions. Section I carries 40 marks, Section II carries 30 marks.

SECTION I   Marks**: 40**

Answer <u>ANY ONE</u> in about 750 words.

1.   How do you analyze the image of the 'new modern woman' in advertisements?

2.   Write your views on the Delhi High court judgment on IPC 377 and comment on how it is likely to impact social attitudes towards women who are sexual minorities.

SECTION II Marks: **30**

Choose <u>ANY ONE</u> of the two texts below, read and answer the accompanying questions (250 words)

1. Many mainstream Western feminist perspectives have been criticized by Third-World feminists for excluding or marginalizing from their analyses and agendas the interests and concerns of women who are additionally marginalized in terms of class, race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. It has been argued that such exclusions not only generate inadequate feminist theories but also result in political agendas and public policies that fail to be adequately responsive to the interests of women from these marginalized groups.

    (an excerpt from Uma Narayan's *Dislocating Cultures: Identities, Traditions, and Third-World Feminism* (1997). Routledge. p.44)

    Questions:

    A. Discuss the problems in assuming that women are a homogenous group.

    B. Discuss the common grounds for a women's movement despite differences of class, ethnicity and sexual orientation.

    OR

2. Land rights can also improve the treatment a woman receives from other family members by strengthening her bargaining power. Although employment and other means of earning could help in similar ways, in the rural context land usually offers greater security than other income sources—at the very least, a space of one's own...Outside the household as well, land ownership can empower women by improving the social treatment they receive from other villagers, and by enabling them to bargain with employers from a stronger fall-back position. Land ownership is also widely linked to rural political power. Of course there can still be social barriers to individual women's participation in public decision-making bodies, even for women endowed with land, but land rights could facilitate such participation.

    (an excerpt from Bina Agarwal's ' Why do Women Need Independent Rights in Land' in Mary E John (Ed) *Women's Studies in India: A Reader* (2008). Penguin Books. p 181)

    Questions:

    A. Women's earnings alone do not get translated into bargaining power. Elaborate with examples.

    B. Equality in land rights is crucial for women's political empowerment. Discuss.

Q. No. (   )

A.

B.

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No.

Centre Name --

PART - II
MASTER OF HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

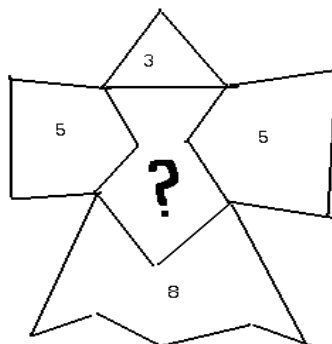Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

SECTION A: Marks: **25**

Instructions

I.   **Answer all the following questions**

II.   **All questions carry equal marks**

III.   **No overwriting is permitted**

****

1.   Find the missing number

     a)   6

     b)   8

     c)   7

     d)   9

2. Find the odd man out in the following set of words:

Cut , Put, Nut, But

a) Cut

b) Put

c) Nut

d) But

3. Find the next number of the following series 3, 11, 19, 27, ?

a) 33

b) 35

c) 37

d) 39

4. In an election, the candidate R received one and a half times as many votes as the candidate D. The candidate D received one third more votes than the candidate I. 900 votes were cast for the candidate I. How many votes were cast for the candidate R?

a) 1000

b) 1400

c) 1600

d) 1800

5. It costs a manufacturer rupees X per component to make the first 1,000 components. All subsequent components cost X÷3 each. When X = Rs 1.50 How much will it cost to manufacture 4,000 components?

a) Rs 3500

b) Rs 3000

c) Rs 4000

d) Rs 4500

6. A quiz consists of true and false questions. The ratio of the number of true questions to the number of false questions is 4:3. About what percent of the questions are false?

a) 43%

b) 57%

c) 67%

d) 83%

7.	If a sum of money is to be divided between A, B, C such that A's share is equal to twice B's share and B's share is four time C's share, then their share are in the ratio of

a)	1: 2: 4

b)	1: 4: 1

c)	8: 4: 1

d)	4: 3: 2

8.	A and B start walking in opposite directions. A walked 5 km, B 6 km. thereafter both turned to their right and walked 2 km. Then they turned to right again and walked 2 km; again turned to right and walked 2 km. How much distant apart are they from each other.

a)	2 km

b)	13 km

c)	3 km

d)	7 km

9.	Three ladies X, Y and Z are married to three men A, B and C, not in the same sequence. A is a lawyer; Z's husband is not an engineer. B is married to Y, X's husband is a doctor. Which of the following statements is correct?

a)	A is married to X and is a lawyer

b)	C is married to Z and is a doctor

c)	Z is married to a lawyer

d)	C is married to X and is an engineer

10.	Find out the mathematical signs to be inserted between the numbers 14 2 5 = 33. Insert the same signs between the numbers 16 3 7 and get the answer.

a)	92

b)	43

c)	55

d)	32

11.	A's grandfather who is 60 years old says to him "When your father was of your age, I was his age. The sum of the years of you and your father is just equal to mine". What is the age of A.?

a)	24

b)	45

c)	30

d)	20

12. Anna and John both drive to their new home 400 miles away. Anna drives the family car at an average speed of 60 mph. John drives the removal truck at an average speed of 50 mph. During the journey, Anna stops for a total of 1 hour and 20 minutes, John stops for half as long. What is the difference in minutes between their arrival times?

   a) 60

   b) 55

   c) 40

   d) 90

13. How many two-digit numbers can be written using the digits 0 through 5, given that 0 can be the first digit, but no digit can be repeated?

   a) 11

   b) 20

   c) 25

   d) 30

14. A train traveling at 60 mph enters a tunnel that is 5 miles long. The train is one mile long. How many minutes does it take for the whole train to pass through the tunnel?.

   a) 7

   b) 4

   c) 10

   d) 6

15. How many straight lines are there in the given figure?
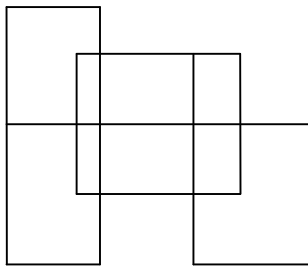
   a) 13

   b) 12

   c) 11

   d) 14

16. A works twice as fast as B. If both of them can together finish a work in 12 days, B alone can do it in
    a) 48 days
    b) 36 days
    c) 27 days
    d) 24 days

17. The square of a natural number subtracted from its cube is 48. The number is
    a) 8
    b) 6
    c) 5
    d) 4

18. Average of 8 scores is 85. After removing the "maximum" score and next to maximum which is "maximum-2? the average comes out to be 83.What is the maximum.
    a) 90
    b) 7
    c) 14
    d) None of the above

19. In a chessboard of 64 squares, Pearls are to be decorated such that each corner has 1 pearl and each side has three pearls. How many pearls will be required?
    a) 12
    b) 9
    c) 20
    d) None of the above

20. Janani Suraksha Yojana is a programme under the,
    a) Common Minimum Programme
    b) National Family Planning Programme
    c) National Rural Health Mission
    d) Jan Swashthya Abhiyan

21. The declining sex ratio in India that currently stands at 933 according to the Census 2001, is due mainly a result of,
    a) Gender based inequalities in society
    b) failure of the national health programmes
    c) atrocities against women in the country
    d) low literacy levels of Indian women

22. ASHA is the acronym for,

   a) Accredited Social Health Activist

   b) Assured Social Health Activities

   c) Assisted Social Health Activist

   d) Association of Social Health Activists

23. The vision of Janani Suraksha Yojana is

   a) To reduce overall maternal mortality ratio

   b) To reduce infant mortality rate

   c) To increase institutional deliveries in BPL families

   d) All the above

24. According to census 2001, the Indian state with the poorest child sex ratio (0-6 years) in the country is,

   a) Maharashtra

   b) Chattisgarh

   c) Haryana

   d) Bihar

25. International women's day is celebrated on

   a) March 21

   b) March 08

   c) March 04

   d) March 12

SECTION – B

25 Marks

Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following: (about 750 words)

1. Need for sex education for adolescents

2. Rural - urban inequalities in health care

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PART - II
MASTER OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

SECTION A: Marks: **25**

Instructions

I.   **Answer all the following questions**

II.   **All questions carry equal marks**

III. **No overwriting is permitted**

****

1.   England is to Europe as Japan is to _____
      a)   United Nations
      b)   World
      c)   Asia
      d)   Far East

2.   Write the letter which succeeds the letter which is midway between G and W
      a)   P
      b)   O
      c)   Q
      d)   N

3.   Find odd man out : Mizoram, Sikkim, Kohima, Manipur
      a)   Mizoram
      b)   Sikkim
      c)   Kohima
      d)   Manipur

4. Find odd pair out Pond-Lake; Pistol-Gun; Car-Bus; Church-Monument
    a) Pond-Lake
    b) Pistol-Gun
    c) Car-Bus
    d) Church-Monument

5. A and B start from the same point on a circular path and walk at the same speed along the path but opposite directions. At what distance will the two be diametrically opposite to each other?
    a) ½ of the distance
    b) ¼ of the distance
    c) 1/8 of the distance
    d) They will never be diametrically opposite

6. Continue the series: 2, 5, 26, ?
    e) 677
    f) 495
    g) 326
    h) 53

7. Point out the odd pair
    a) Pen and pencil
    b) Tailor and shirt
    c) Scooter and cycle
    d) Sword and rifle

8. Rearrange the jumbled spellings and spot the stranger
    a) NAPT
    b) BOCM
    c) RITHS
    d) TOAC

9. A square box has no lid. On how many inside surfaces can it be painted red?
    a) 3
    b) 4
    c) 5
    d) 6

10. The average of three numbers is 7 and that of the first two numbers is 4. Find the third number
    a) 7
    b) 13
    c) 4
    d) 15

11. If 40 metres of muslin and Rs. 60/- cash can be given in exchange for 36 metres of silk at Rs. 5/- per metre. What is the price of muslin per metre?
    a) Rs. 4
    b) Rs. 62
    c) Rs. 3
    d) Rs. 20

12. If 5 boys can write 5 pages in 5 minutes, in how many minute(s) will one boy write one page?
    a) 1
    b) 5
    c) 25
    d) 2

13. If TOUR is coded as 1234, CLEAR as 56784, SPARE is coded as 90847, how would encode the word SCULPTURE
    a) 953603147
    b) 953601347
    c) 953014376
    d) 956303147

14. A mother tells her daughter, "I was half your present age when you were born". If the mother is 18 years older that her daughter, what is the present age of her mother?
    a) 54
    b) 63
    c) 36
    d) 18

15. The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 198. Which of the following will be the smallest number among them?
    a) 42
    b) 38
    c) 32
    d) None of these

16. Among M, B, T, W, D, AND H, three work in hospital X and three work in hospital Y. each of them earn different amount. M works in hospital Y and earns the least. W and D do not work in hospital Y and none of them earns the maximum. B earns less than H and W. M does not work in the same hospital in which T works and he earns more than D but less than B. In which hospital does B work?

a) X

b) Y

c) Data inadequate

d) X or Y

17. The position of the first and sixth digits in the number 93264187 Are interchanged. Similarly, the positions of 2nd and 6th digits are interchanged and so on. Which one of the following will be the third digit from the right end after rearrangement?

a) 8

b) 3

c) 2

d) 6

18. Hospitals are regulated by the

a) Medical Council of India

b) Indian Council of Medical Research

c) Medical university of the respective states

d) None of the above

19. Identify the support service in the hospital from the list given below.

a) Out-patient services

b) Pharmacy

c) In-patient services

d) Mortuary

20. Hospitals are mainly guided by

a) Policies

b) Medical staff advice

c) Mission and goals

d) Budget

21. Medico-legal cases in the hospitals are those cases which are

a) Accident victims only

b) Homicide cases only

c) Suicide cases only

d) All of the above

22. First corporate hospital in India was started by
    a) Wockhardt
    b) Apollo
    c) Manipal Group
    d) Rockland Hospitals

23. What is FDA?
    a) Federal Drug Authority
    b) Food and Drug Authority
    c) Federal Disease Authority
    d) None of the above

24. What is NABH?
    a) National Accreditation Board for Hospitals
    b) National Accreditation Bureau of Hospitals
    c) National Accreditation Body for Hospitals
    d) None of the above

25. How many triangles and parallelograms are there in the given figure?
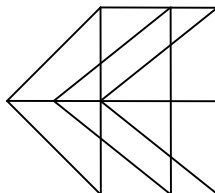
    a) 19, 17
    b) 21, 15
    c) 19, 13
    d) 21, 17

SECTION – B
25 Marks

Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following: (about 750 words)

1. Impact of nursing shortage on hospitals.

2. Role of Hospitals in natural and manmade disaster management.

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PART - II

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN
HEALTH POLICY, ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

SECTION A: Marks: **25**

Instructions

I.   **Answer all the following questions**

II. **All questions carry equal marks**

III. **No overwriting is permitted**

****

1. Potato : Stem : : Radish : ?
   a) Leaf
   b) Root
   c) Flower
   d) Seed

2. Accent : Dialectology
   a) Robot : Android
   b) Boat : Submarine
   c) Processor : Computer
   d) Car : Bus

3. 'Can' is related to 'Capacity' as ? is related to 'Permission'
   a) Would
   b) Will
   c) Might
   d) May

4. Morals : Ethical : : Principles :?

   a) True

   b) Honest

   c) Wise

   d) Scrupulous

5. Sea : Whale : Shark

   a) Jungle : Elephant : Tiger

   b) Desert : Sand : Snake

   c) Land : Water : Soil

   d) Snow : Blizzard : Sleet

6. 512 : 49 : : 729 : ?

   a) 72

   b) 48

   c) 36

   d) 64

7. Which of the following words is not part of the group?
   Salmon, Labrador, Poodle, Bull Dozier

   a) Salmon

   b) Labrador

   c) Poodle

   d) Bull Dozier

8. Find the odd man out of these numbers : 21   69   81   83

   a) 21

   b) 69

   c) 81

   d) 83

9. Find the wrong term in the given group of numbers: 6   14   64   126

   a) 6

   b) 14

   c) 64

   d) 126

10. Find the pair, which is different Netherland : Dutch; Denmark : Danes; Spain: Spanish; England : English
    a) Netherland : Dutch
    b) Denmark : Danes
    c) Spain : Spanish
    d) England : English

11. Find the missing number
    1   9   17   33   49   73   ?
    a) 97
    b) 98
    c) 99
    d) 100

12. Find the missing alphabet(s) : C   F   I   ?   O   R
    a) L
    b) M
    c) N
    d) T

13. Which of the following words cannot be formed from the letters of the given word (using each letter once)? EFFICIENT
    a) EFFACE
    b) FEINT
    c) FENCE
    d) NICE

14. Rearrange the words as they appear in dictionary and find the one that comes in the middle.   Animosity   Ambiguous   Asterisk   Abacus   Ambivalent
    a) Animosity
    b) Ambiguous
    c) Asterisk
    d) Ambivalent

15. Five words marked (1) to (5) can make a logical sequence. Find the sequence that you think is the most appropriate.
    1. Manufacturing   2. Sale   3. Transport   4.Assembly   5. License
    a) 1 5 4 2 3
    b) 5 1 4 2 3
    c) 1 5 2 3 4
    d) 5 1 2 3 4

16. Love, respect and sympathy are
    a) Natural human feelings
    b) Depend on the other person
    c) Can not be shared with others
    d) Empty words

17. AZBY : CXDW : : EVFU : ?
    a) GTHS
    b) KTJT
    c) GRST
    d) LRMS

18. A is sister of B. C is brother of D. D is sister of A. How is B related to D?
    a) Brother
    b) Brother or sister
    c) Sister
    d) Data inadequate

19. Two thirds of half a number is 18. What is one-third of that number?
    a) 18
    b) 16
    c) 19
    d) 17

20. Among M, B, T, W, D, AND H, three work in hospital X and three work in hospital Y. Each of them earn different amount. M works in hospital Y and earns the least. W and D do not work in hospital Y and none of them earns the maximum. B earns less than H and W. M does not work in the same hospital in which T works and he earns more than D but less than B. W earns more than which of the following groups?
    a) BMDT
    b) BMD
    c) BDT
    d) None of these/Data inadequate

21. Contracting out is also known as
    a) Contracting in
    b) Social franchising
    c) Outsourcing

d) None of the above

22. Country which have achieved good health at low cost
    a) Costa Rica
    b) Sri Lanka
    c) Cuba
    d) All the above

23. Public health expenditure by India is
    a) Less than 2 percent
    b) 2-5 percent
    c) 6-10 percent
    d) More than 10 percent

24. The following play a role in policy making
    a) Politicians
    b) Advocacy groups
    c) Stake holders
    d) All the above

25. In India, health policy is made by
    a) Centre
    b) State
    c) Independent body
    d) None of these

SECTION B   **Marks: 25**

Write an essay on any one of the following topics (about 750 words)

1. Recession: A crisis or opportunity for the Indian Health care industry in India?

2. Economic globalization and its effect on health sector in India

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To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. ☐☐☐☐☐

Centre Name ---

PART - II

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

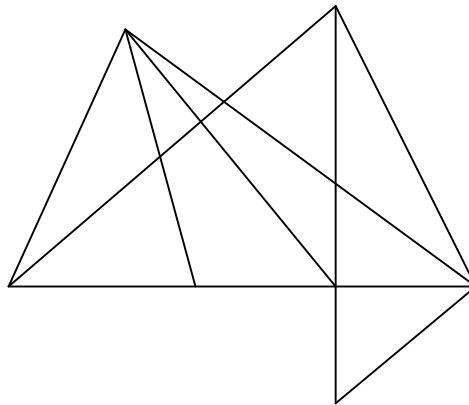**SECTION A:**   Marks: **25**

Instructions

    I.   **Answer all the following questions**

   II.   **All questions carry equal marks**

  III.   **No overwriting is permitted**

****

1.   The number of triangles in the following figure is

    a)   19

    b)   20

    c)   22

    d)   21

2. if Anil rows 15 km upstream and 21 km down stream taking 3 hours each time, then the speed of stream is
   a) 1 km/ph
   b) 1.5 km/ph
   c) 2 km/ph
   d) 12 km/ph

3. A total of Rs. 450 is divided into equal shares. If Kavita receives four shares, Kusum receives three shares, and Anu receives the remaining two shares, how much money did Kusum receive?
   a) 100
   b) 200
   c) 150
   d) 250

4. if the area of a triangle with base 'a̱' is equal to the area of a square with side 'a̱' then the altitude of the triangle is
   a) a/2
   b) a
   c) 2
   d) 4a

5. What is the smallest prime factor of 1001?
   a) 3
   b) 5
   c) 7
   d) 11

6. Fill in the blanks: ? : 9 :: 4 : 6
   a) 7
   b) 131/2
   c) 6
   d) 2/3

7. Which of the following pairs has the same sort of relation as "KNIFE and 45"?
   a) BAND and 25
   b) ANT and 35
   c) MAN and 47
   d) CROW and 39

8. Which number should replace both the asterisk in [*/21] [*/181] = 1
   a) 21
   b) 63
   c) 147
   d) 3969

9. If the radius of a circle is halved, what is the percentage decrease in its area?
   a) 10%
   b) 25%
   c) 50%
   d) 75%

10. If *m* is an even integer, which of these must be an odd integer?
    a) m + 2
    b) 2m - 1
    c) m + 4
    d) 2m - 2

11. Four carpenters can individually complete a particular task in 3, 4, 5, and 7 hours respectively. What is the maximum fraction of the task that can be completed in forty-five minutes if three of the carpenters work together at their respective rates?
    a) 11/30
    b) 47/80
    c) 3/5
    d) 11/15

12. A pizzeria sells small pizzas for Rs. 100 and large pizzas for Rs. 250. If its total sales last Saturday amounted to Rs. 12,500 and it sold 30 large pizzas, how many small pizzas did it sell?
    a) 65
    b) 50
    c) 40
    d) 30

13. A can copy 50 papers in 10 hours while both A & B can copy 70 papers in 10 hours. Then for how many hours required for B to copy 26 papers?
    a) 15
    b) 13
    c) 18
    d) 20

14. A fair coin is thrown in the air four times. If the coin lands with the head up on the first three tosses, what is the probability that the coin will land with the head up on the fourth toss?

    a) 0

    b) 1/16

    c) 1/8

    d) 1/2

15. The numbers are in the ratio of 1:2:3 and their HCF is 12. the numbers are

    a) 12, 24, 36

    b) 10, 20, 30

    c) 5, 10, 15

    d) 4, 8, 12

16. "It has two pairs of opposite sides parallel." Which of the following make this open sentence true?

    a) parallelogram

    b) trapezoid

    c) rectangle

    d) both 1 and 3

17. Which one of the following numbers has a rational square root?

    a) 0.4.

    b) 0.09

    c) 0.9

    d) 0.025

18. The sum of two consecutive odd numbers in a set of three consecutive numbers is 5 more than the third number. What is the second of these numbers?

    a) 5

    b) 7

    c) 9

    d) 11

19. In ten years, A will be twice as old as B was ten years ago. If A is now nine years older than B then the present age of B is

    a) 19 years

    b) 29 years

    c) 39 years

    d) 49 years

20. As per the National Immunization Programme at 15-18 months a child should get the following vaccines:
    a) MMR, DPT (booster), OPV, Typhoid
    b) MMR, DPT (booster), OPV, Influenza
    c) DPT (booster), OPV
    d) MMR, DPT (booster), HBV booster

21. The concept of 'Ayurveda' is detailed in:
    a) Yajurveda
    b) Rigveda
    c) Samaveda
    d) Atharvaveda

22. The system of medicine currently not recognized by the Government of India is:
    a) Ayurveda / Siddha
    b) Homeopathy
    c) Acupuncture
    d) Unani

23. Who propounded the germ theory of disease?
    a) Leeuwsenhoek
    b) Robert koch
    c) Ambroise Parre
    d) Louis Pasteur

24. Which of the following dimensions is not included in the WHO definition of health?
    a) Physical well being
    b) Occupational well being
    c) Mental well being
    d) Social well being

25. A good indicator of the availability, utilization and effectiveness of health care services in a country is:
    a) Maternal mortality rate
    b) Hospital bed occupancy rate
    c) Infant mortality rate
    d) Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)

SECTION – B

Marks: 25

Write an essay on any **ONE** of the following: (about 750 words)

1. Changing life styles of people and its implications on health

2. Rising incidence of vector borne diseases - causes and the measures to reduce the same

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To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No.

Centre Name ---

PART - II
M.A. IN MEDIA AND CULTURAL STUDIES

This paper consists of **two sections**. Attempt **one question** from **each** of the sections

SECTION I

In about **750 words** critically comment on **any one** of the following statements

(a)   Films like 'Slumdog Millionaire' reflect life in urban slums.

(b)   The representation of Naxalism in the news media is one-sided

(c)   Reservations in higher education promote social justice.

(d)   Development for some has meant displacement for others.

SECTION II

Write a story **in about 750 words** using **any one** of the following sentences as the beginning.

There are different ways of telling stories. Some have a beginning, a middle and an end. Some stories are open-ended and can lead to many more stories. You can choose any mode of story telling. However, it should reflect the contemporary socio –political-economic realities and should be engaging to the reader. You may bring in additional elements such as characters, locations and events.

(a) Finally, Mehta and family chose Manipur as their holiday destination.

(b) Gurpreet was known as a fiery feminist at college.

(c) Maya was chatting with her college friend Yousuf, when a group shouting slogans entered the restaurant.

(d) Ramesh was anxious about the strike in his factory.

To be filled in by the Candidate

Registration No. ☐☐☐☐☐

Centre Name --

PART - II

M.A. / M.Sc. IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Duration: **1 Hour**   Total Marks: **50**

Candidates are requested to answer **ONLY ONE** question from **each Section**.

<u>SECTION A</u>   Marks: **25**

Explain **<u>ANY ONE</u>** of the following questions in not more than 750 words

(a) Write an essay on the issue of drought in India. What are its implications for the rural poor.

(b) What in your opinion is the relationship between disaster management and climate change?

SECTION B

Respond to **ANY ONE** of the following situations given below in not more than 750 words

(a) Assume that you are responsible for transporting relief supplies to a remote mountainous village which has been hit by an earthquake. What types of supplies will you consider carrying? What are your priorities?

(b) You are part of a rescue team that is responding to a serious train accident. A mother and her child are grievously injured and require immediate aid. You only have medicines for one person. Whom would you choose to save? Give the rationale for the decision and discuss the ethical dilemmas you faced while making the decision.

To be filled in by the candidate

Centre code ☐☐   **Registration No** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Centre Name---

M A/ M Sc IN HABITAT POLICY AND PRACTICE

Please read the following carefully before making an attempt to take the Test

Total marks allotted	70
Number of questions	50
Marks allotted for each question	5X5; 45X1
Time allotted	70 minutes
Sectional time limit	No
Sectional cut off	No
Negative marking	No

1. **DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THIS BOOKLET, WAIT FOR THE SIGNAL TO START**

2. This booklet contains 11 pages including the blank ones. As soon as you open the booklet, please confirm that all the pages are intact and printed correctly

3. Keep only the Admit Card, pencil, eraser and sharpener with you. DO NOT keep any books, slide rules, drawing instruments, calculators (including watch calculators), pagers, cellular phones or any other devices with you

4. Fill up all the details, as indicated on the top of the TEST BOOKLET

5. Enter your Enrolment number correctly on both TEST BOOKLET

6. Questions in this booklet span across the following sections

Section I	Caselet
Section II	Data interpretation
Section III	Data sufficiency
Section IV	Sectoral issues
Section V	Numerical ability
Section VI	Language

ROUGH WORK

Section I: Caselet

"The City that Ended Hunger*
by Frances Moore Lappé

A city in Brazil did something many cities in the world have yet to do: end hunger.

Belo, a city of 2.5 million people, once had 11 percent of its population living in absolute poverty, and almost 20 percent of its children going hungry. Then in 1993, a newly elected administration declared food a right of citizenship.

The new mayor, Patrus Ananias began by creating a city agency, which included assembling a 20-member council of citizen, labor, business, and church representatives to advise in the design and implementation of a new food system. The city already involved regular citizens directly in allocating municipal resources through participatory budgeting. During the first six years of Belo's food-as-a-right policy, perhaps in response to the new emphasis on food security, the number of citizens engaging in the city's participatory budgeting process doubled to more than 31,000.

The city of Belo Horizonte puts"Direct From the Country" farmer produce stands throughout busy downtown areas. It offered local family farmers dozens of choice spots of public space on which to sell to urban consumers, essentially redistributing retailer mark-ups on produce—which often reached 100 percent—to consumers and the farmers. Farmers' profits grew, since there was no wholesaler taking a cut. And poor people got access to fresh, healthy food.

In addition to the farmer-run stands, the city makes good food available by offering entrepreneurs the opportunity to bid on the right to use well-trafficked plots of city land for "ABC" markets, where the city determines a set price—about two-thirds of the market price—of about twenty healthy items, mostly from in-state farmers and chosen by store-owners. Everything else they can sell at the market price.

Another product of food-as-a-right thinking is three large, airy "People's Restaurants" (Restaurante Popular), plus a few smaller venues, that daily serve 12,000 or more people using mostly locally grown food for the equivalent of less than 50 cents a meal.

"We're fighting the concept that the state is a terrible, incompetent administrator," Adriana, a city manager explained. "We're showing that the state doesn't have to provide everything, it can facilitate. It can create channels for people to find solutions themselves."

The result of these and other related innovations?

In just a decade Belo Horizonte cut its infant death rate—widely used as evidence of hunger—by more than half, and today these initiatives benefit almost 40 percent of the city's 2.5 million population. One six-month period in 1999 saw infant malnutrition in a sample group reduced by 50 percent. And between 1993 and 2002 Belo Horizonte was the only locality in which consumption of fruits and vegetables went up.

The cost of these efforts?

Around $10 million annually, or less than 2 percent of the city budget. That's about a penny a day per Belo resident.

Behind this dramatic, life-saving change is what Adriana calls a "new social mentality"—the realization that "everyone in our city benefits if all of us have access to good food, so—like health care or education—quality food for all is a public good."

The Belo experience shows that a right to food does not necessarily mean more public handouts (although in emergencies, of course, it does.) It can mean redefining the "free" in "free market" as the freedom of all to participate. It can mean, as in Belo, building citizen-government partnerships driven by values of inclusion and mutual respect.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

1. State the main initiatives of the city government to end hunger.

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2. What, according to you are the key factors that brought about this change?

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3. What lessons do you draw from this case?

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4. Do you subscribe to the need of 'redefining free in free market'? Why?

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5. As a person and as a habitat professional, how do you perceive the widespread existence of hunger and poverty in our cities?

_____

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Section II: Data Interpretation   (10X1=10 marks)
Answer questions 6 to 9 on the basis of the information provided in the table below.

Age	15-20	21-30	31+
Classical	6	4	17
Pop	7	5	5
Rock	6	12	14
Jazz	1	4	11
Blues	2	3	15
Hip-hop	9	3	4
Ambient	2	2	2
	33	33	68

6. What percentage of respondents under 31 indicated that Blues is their favorite style?
   a. 7.1   b. 7.6   c. 8.3   d. 14.1   e. 7.2

7. What percentage of respondents aged 21-30 indicated a favorite style other than rock music?
   a. 64%   b. 60%   c. 75%   d. 36%   e. 46%

8. What percentage of total sample indicated that jazz is their favorite style of music?
   a. 6%   b. 8%   c. 22%   d. 4%   e. 11%

9. What percentage of total sample were aged 21-30?
   a. 31%   b. 23%   c. 25%   d. 14%   e. 30%

Directions for questions 10 to 15: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given in the following table

Annual financial indicators of a company (Rupees in crore)

Year	Total income	Profit after tax	Gross fixed assets	Net worth	Borrowings
2000	47179.41	782.96	8227.81	4079.39	4155.46
2001	42557.03	834.9	9300.31	3997.38	3845.7
2002	49049.93	1255.41	10028.29	4747.43	3283.16
2003	54575.53	1722.73	11231.91	5849.72	2687.17
2004	65607.19	846.83	12668.84	6388.42	3879.01
2005	85668.04	244.3	17411.75	9139.42	8369.62
2006	108245.54	1927.6	19495.62	10273.53	10814.7
2007	123250.34	1455.89	21518.98	11676.83	15022.49

10. Highest rate of decline for Profit After Tax was reported during the period
    a. 2001-02   b. 2006-07   c. 2004-05   d. 2003-04

11. After 2005, rate of increase was highest for
    a. Total income   b. Profit After Tax   c. Net worth   d. Gross Fixed Assets

12. _____never registered a negative return during 2000-07
    a. Total income   b. Profit After Tax   c. Net worth   d. Total income

13. _____reports negative rate of change for three consecutive years
    a. Borrowing   b. Net worth   c. Profit after Tax   d. Total Income

14. _____report highest rates of change in the same year
    a. Profit After Tax, Total Income and Net Worth
    b. Profit After Tax and Total Income
    c. Profit After Tax, Total Income, Net Worth and Borrowing
    d. Total Income, Gross Fixed Assets, Net Worth and Borrowing

15. _____ appears to be strongly correlated
    a. Gross Fixed Assets and Net Worth
    b. Total Income and Profit After Tax
    c. Profit After Tax and Net Worth
    d. Borrowing and Total Income

Section III: Data Sufficiency   (5X1=5 marks)

Directions for questions 16 to 20: Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Answer each question using the following instructions.

Choose 1   if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone

Choose 2   if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone

Choose 3   if the question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statements alone

Choose 4   if the question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements

16. What is the cost price of the article
  I. After selling the article, a loss of 25% of the cost price incurred
  II. The selling price is three-fourths of the cost price

  a. 1   b. 2   c.3   d.4

17. What is the selling price of the article?
  I. The profit on sales is 20%
  II. The profit on each unit is 25% and the Cost Price is Rs 250

  a. 1   b. 2   c.3   d. 4

18. How old is Sachin in 1997?
  I) Sachin is 11 years younger than Anil whose age will be prime number in 1998
  II) Anil's age was a prime number in 1996

  a. 1   b. 2   c. 3   d. 4

19. What is the total worth of Lakhiram's assets?
  I) Compound interest at 10% on his assets, followed by a tax of 4% on the interest, fetches him Rs 15000 this year
  II) The interest is compounded once every four months

  a. 1   b. 2   c. 3   d. 4

20. What is the radius of the inscribed circle of triangle ABC?
  I) The area of the triangle is 20 cm^2
  II) The perimeter of the triangle is 20 cm

  a. 1   b. 2   c. 3   d. 4

Section IV: Sectoral Issues   (10X1=10 marks)

21. The term 'FDI' stands for:
    a. Foreign Directed Investment
    b. Floor Development Index
    c. Foreign Direct Investment
    d. Fundamental Development Index

22. The increase in population of a city includes:
    a. Natural increase in population
    b. In-migration to the city
    c. Increase in population due to reconstitution of boundaries
    d. All of the above

23. The highest number of SEZ proposals submitted is in the state of
    a. Maharashtra
    b. Gujarat
    c. Andhra Pradesh
    d. Punjab

24. Trace the commonality in the cities given below and trace the odd one out.
    a. Ahmedabad
    b. Bangalore
    c. Bhubaneshwar
    d. Delhi

25. Which of the following is not a dimension of sustainability?
    a. Intergenerational
    b. Ever increasing productivity and incomes
    c. Environmental considerations
    d. Social sustainability

26. Which Constitutional Amendments Act (CAA) provided for 33% reservation for women in local bodies?
    a. 73rd and 74th CAA
    b. 83rd CAA
    c. 64th & 68th CAA
    d. 91st CAA

27. Mumbai accounts for 6.6% of India's GDP in 2006-07. This means –
    a. Mumbaikars have 6.6% of country's income
    b. Mumbai pays 6.6% of country's taxes
    c. 6.6% of total production value of Indian goods and services are produced in Mumbai
    d. 6.6% of India's General Development Fund is spent on Mumbai

28. The biggest difference in a slum and non-slum area is:
    a. Poor living environment
    b. Poverty
    c. Presence of illegal activities
    d. Lack of safety

29. The Assembly of all adult residents of the village is:
    a. Area sabha
    b. Gram sabha
    c. Election
    d. Lok adalat

30. Which of the following is a right accorded by the Indian State?
    a. Education
    b. Housing
    c. Health
    d. Sanitation

Section V: Numerical ability   (15X1=15 marks)

31. Calculate the mean for the following data: 21, 41, 56, 78, 99, 72, 13, 15, 19, 20
    a. 50   b. 46.7   c. 43.4   d. 44

32. What is the median for the following data: 31, 81, 91, 99, 44, 56, 43, 72, 83, 88, 89
    a. 88   b. 91   c. 81   d. 56

33. Identify the mode for the given data set: 48, 49, 50, 56, 54, 55, 57, 55, 60, 65
    a. 65   b. 55   c. 48   d. 60

Instructions for questions 34 and 35: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow it.

A watch dealer incurs an expense of Rs 150 for producing every watch. He also incurs an additional expenditure of Rs 30,000 which is independent of the number of watches produced. If he is able to sell a watch during the season, he sells it for Rs 250. If he fails to do so, he has to sell each watch for Rs 100.

34. If he is able to sell only 1200 out of the 1500 watches he has made in the season, then in the season he has made a profit of
    a. Rs 90,000   b. Rs 75,000   c. Rs 45,000   d. Rs 60,000

35. If he produces 1500 watches, what is the number of watches that he must sell during the sea son in order to break even, given that he is able to sell all the watches produced?
    a. 500   b. 700   c. 800   d. 1,000

9

36. In a locality, two-thirds of the people have cable-TV, one-fifth have VCR, and one-tenth have both, what is the fraction of people having either cable TV or VCR?

    a. 19/30   b. 3/5   c. 17/30   d. 23/30

37. I bought 5 pens, 7 pencils and 4 erasers. Rajan bought 6 pens, 8 erasers and 14 pencils for an amount which was half more than what I had paid. What percent is the total amount paid by me was paid for the pens?

    a. 37.5%   b. 62.5%   c. 50%   d. None of the above

38. Distance between A and B is 72 kms. Two men started walking from A to B at the same time towards each other. The person who started from A traveled uniformly with average speed 4 kmph. While the other man traveled with varying speeds as follows: in first hour, his speed was 2 kmph, in the second hour it was 2.5 kmph, in the third it was 3 kmph, and so on. When will they meet each other?

    a. 7 hours

    b. 10 hours

    c. 35 kms from A

    d. midway between A and B

Answer questions 39 and 40 on the basis of the following information

A salesman enters the quantity sold and the price into the computer. Both the numbers are two-digit numbers. Once, by mistake, both the numbers were entered with their digits interchanged. The total sales value remained the same i.e., Rs 1148, but the inventory reduced by 54.

39. What is the actual price per piece?

    a. 82   b. 41   c. 56   d. 28

40. What is the actual quantity sold?

    a. 28   b. 14   c. 82   d. 41

41. Out of two-thirds of the total number of basket ball matches, a team won 17 matches and lost 3 of them. What is the maximum number of matches that the team can lose and still win three-fourths of the total number of matches, if it is true that no match can end in a tie?

    a. 4   b. 6   c. 5   d. 3

42. Once I had been to the post office to buy stamps of five rupees, two rupees and one rupee. I paid the clerk Rs 20, and since he did not have change, he gave me three more stamps of one rupee. If the number of stamps of each type that I had ordered initially was more than one, what was the total number of stamps that I bought?

    a. 10   b. 9   c. 12   d. 8

43. The price of a Maruti car rises by 30% while the sales of the car came down by 20%. What is the percent change in the total revenue?

    a. -4   b. -2   c. +4   d. 0

44. A man travels from A to B at a speed of x kmph. He then rests at B for x hours. He then travels from B to C at a speed of 2x and rests at C for 2x hours. He moves further to D at a speed twice as that between B and C. He thus reaches D in 16 hours. If the distances A-B, B-C, C-D are all equal to 12 kms, then the time for which he rested at B could be:

    a. 3 hours   b. 6 hours   d. 2 hours   d. 4 hours

45. The cost of a diamond varies directly as the square of its weight. Once, this diamond broke into four pieces with weights in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 : 4. When the pieces were sold, the merchant got Rs 70,000 less. Fine the original price of the diamond.

    a. Rs 1.4 lakh   b. Rs 2 lakh   c. Rs 1 lakh   d. Rs 2.1 lakh

Section VI: Language   (5X1=5 marks)

46. Since the escaping vapors proved to be highly -, measures were at once taken for the - of the experiments.
    a. Volatile – ratification
    b. Observable – insulation
    c. Gaseous – reduction
    d. Noxious – cessation
    e. Incriminating – destruction

47. As man reached the stars, a booming population threatened to destroy the - of life on his home planet and even its chances for –
    a. Quality – survival
    b. Basis – growth
    c. Existence – upliftment
    d. Chances – improvement
    e. Meaning – understanding

48. Until the current warming trend exceeds the range of normal climatic fluctuations, there will be, among scientists, considerable - the possibility that increasing levels of atmosphere Co_2 can cause long term warming effects
    a. interest in
    b. uncertainty about
    c. experimentation on
    d. enthusiasm for
    e. worry about

49. To meet all _____ a source of _____ electrical power was added to the train's engine.
    a. Integuments - parallel
    b. possibilities - incidental
    c. amenities - diverse
    d. contingencies - auxiliary
    e. conveniences – automatic

50. Slang is a language that rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands and -
    a. goes to work
    b. stays cool
    c. embarrasses its user
    d. communicates
    e. puts its foot down

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
(Deemed University)
School of Rural Development

Model Question Paper for MASW Written Examination- June 2010

Admission to MA Social Work in Rural Development

Time: 2 hours   **Total Marks: 100**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Please write your Registration Number in the space provided above.
2. The total time allotted is 2 hours. The test consists of 3 sections. Attempt all sections.
3. For rough work you may use the space provided, if you require.
4. No mobile phone will be allowed in the examination hall.
5. No extra sheets will be provided.

INSTRUCTION REGARDING QUESTION PAPER

1. The question paper is divided into **THREE** sections. Section One contains objective Type questions, Section Two has 3 essay topics out of which you may select one to write the essay and Section Three contains 2 caselets. Answer questions posed below each caselet.
2. Attempt questions from all the sections.
3. There shall be no negative marking for wrong answers.
4. Record your answer for Sections One, Two and Three in the answer sheets provided.
5. Please write your registration number on these answer sheets.

PART – TWO (A)

Write a short essay of 500 words on ANY ONE of the following (20 marks)

1. Family : freedom curtailing system!
2. Development versus displacement
3. Naxalism and rural development

PART – TWO (B)

Answer all questions from all Caselets.   Each Caselet carries 15 marks.

Caselet : 1

Village Ababauma in Southern Zimbabwe has around three hundred huts. It is situated within the National Forest Territory reserved for growth and nurturing of various cats in Africa. Ababauma villagers have found that along with killing and eating of some of the cattle, some of their villagers are also killed by the cats in the reserve forests. Villagers make their own plans to kill the cats one by one using their native traditional methods. Villagers have hardly any contact with the government officers expect infrequently visiting Forest Guard.

This information reaches the regional Forest Officer through the Forest Guard visiting the village. He orders the Forest Guard to warn the villagers against doing so, lest they will be punished by the government. The villagers do not budge to this. Their search parties continue to comb the nearby forests for cats. Upon this the Forest Officer consults the higher authorities and they send a special officer to find and amicable solution to this problem.

The special officer goes and stays in the village. He tries to befriend them. He tries to convince them that how it is important for their natural livelihood that cats should live in a proper number in the forest. He also suggests that they may have to leave their place and stay elsewhere outside the reserved forest area. They also can stay wherever they are and make amends to they way of dealing with cats.

1. What are the various problems disused in this case-let? Which among these is the most important problem according to you? Why?   (6)
2. What is the difference in the approaches of the Forest Officials and the Special Officer? Which will you prefer? Why?   (3)
3. Bring out the dilemma for action in this case-let   (3)
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the possible solutions to the problems suggested in the case-let?   (3)

Caselet : 2

Karuna Shenoy worked as a nurse in the Tilak Hospital in Mumbai. She had a seemingly minor accident as she failed down from an under-construction staircase while running towards the emergency ward of the hospital. Karuna had two of her limbs broken but more seriously, one of the veins reaching the brain got cut thereby getting her into coma. Though she was out of coma after few months. She became totally bedridden and needed medical attention on day to day basis. Being a hospital staff all kinds of measures were taken to cure her but all efforts of doctors from within the hospital and from those invited from outside were in vein. These also included those eminent doctors visiting India for a short while.

Karuna did not have any close family members and those who were distantly related to her were not in a position to take her to their home and maintain her as she was. As per the rules, hospital could not sustain her stay in the hospital for a prolonged time despite the insistence of the nurses in the Hospital. The law of the land does not permit mercy killing.

1. What are the various problems disused in this case-let? Which among these is the most important problem according to you? Why?   (6)
2. What is mercy killing? What is your view about mercy killing? Substantiate.   (3)
3. Had Karuna been not a staff nurse, what would have been the scenario?   (3)
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the possible solutions to the problems suggested in the case-let?   (3)