

Code No.Q-5

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS-2018

M.A. (5-Year Integrated) Programmes in Social Sciences
(Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology)

Maximum Marks: 100

Hall Ticket No.

(Please read carefully)

Instructions:

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Write Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
4. Handover the OMR Answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself on the space provided for it at the end of the booklet.
6. The question paper has **FOUR** sections as shown below.

Section	Question Nos.	Title	Marks
A	Q1- Q25	Language and Comprehension	25
B	Q26- Q50	Reasoning Ability	25
C	Q51- Q 75	Quantitative Aptitude	25
D	Q76- Q100	General Awareness and Social Studies	25

7. Each correct answer carries **ONE** mark.
8. There is **negative marking**. Each wrong answer carries **0.33** marks.
9. Use of calculators is **NOT** permitted.
10. This question paper contains **17** pages including **this** page.

Section-A
Language and Comprehension

Questions in this section (1-25) are based on the passage below. Read it carefully and answer the questions followed, which is aimed at testing your comprehension of the passage.

The Passage:

In the year following the end of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, the torch of nationalism had been kept alive by the Gandhian constructive workers who dug their roots deep into village soil, by the Swarajists who kept the Government on its toes in the legislatures, by Koya tribals in Andhra who heroically fought the armed might of the colonial state under the leadership of Ramachandra Raju from 1922-24, by the Akalis in Punjab, by the Satyagrahis who flocked to defend the honour of the national flag in Nagpur in 1923, and countless others who engaged themselves in organizational, ideological and agitational activities at a variety of levels.

It was, however, from the latter part of 1927 that the curve of the mass anti-imperialist upsurge began to take a marked upward turn. As with the Rowlatt Bills in 1919, it was the British Government that provided a catalyst and a rallying ground by an announcement on 8 November 1927 of an all-White commission to recommend whether India was ready for further constitutional progress and on which lines, Indian nationalists had for many years declared the constitutional reforms of 1919 as inadequate and had been clamouring for an early reconsideration of the constitutional question, but the Government had been adamant that the declared period of ten years must lapse before fresh proposals were considered. In 1927, however, the Conservative Government of Britain, faced with the prospect of electoral defeat at the hands of the Labour Party, suddenly decided that it could not leave an issue which concerned the future of the British Empire in the irresponsible hands of an inexperienced Labour Government; and it was thus that the Indian Statutory Commission, popularly known as the Simon Commission after its Chairman, was appointed.

The response in India was immediate and unanimous. That no Indian should be thought fit to serve on a body that claimed the right to decide the political future of India was an insult that no Indian of even the most moderate political opinion was willing to swallow. The call for a boycott of the Commission was endorsed by the Liberal Federation led by Tej Bahadur Sapru, by the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, and by the Hindu Mahasabha; the Muslim League even split on the issue, Mohammad Ali Jinnah carrying the majority with him in favour of boycott.

It was the Indian National Congress, however, that turned the boycott into a popular movement. The Congress had resolved on the boycott at its annual session in December 1927 at Madras, and in the prevailing excitable atmosphere, Jawaharlal Nehru had even succeeded in getting passed a snap resolution declaring complete independence as the goal of the Congress. But protest could not be confined to the passing of resolutions, as Gandhiji made clear in the issue of Young India of 12 January 1928: 'It is said that the Independent Resolution in a fitting answer...The act of appointment (of the Simon Commission) needs for an answer, not speeches, however heroic they may be, not declarations, however brave they may be, but corresponding action...'

The action began as soon as Simon and his friends landed at Bombay on 3 February 1928. That day, all the major cities and towns observed a complete hartal, and people were out on the streets participating in mass rallies, processions and black-flag demonstrations. In Madras, a major clash with the police resulted in firing and the death of one person. T. Prakasam symbolized the defiant spirit of the occasion by bearing his chest before the armed policemen who tried in vain to stop him from going to the scene of the killing. Everywhere that Simon went – Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Poona – he was greeted by a sea of black-flags carried by thousands of people. And ever new ways of defiance were being constantly invented. The youth of Poona, for example, took advantage of the fact that for a long stretch between Lonavala and Poona the road and rail-track ran within sight of each other. They climbed into a lorry and drove alongside the train that was carrying Simon and Company, waving black-flags at them all the way from Lonavala to Poona. In Lucknow, Khaliquzzaman executed the brilliant idea of floating kites and balloons imprinted with the popular slogan 'Go Back Simon' over the reception organized in Kaiserbagh by the taluqdars for members of the Commission.

If humour and creativity was much in evidence, so too was popular anger at the manner in which the police dealt with the protestors. Lathi charges were becoming all too frequent, and every respected and senior leaders were not spared the blows. In Lucknow, Jawaharlal and Govind Ballabh Pant were beaten up by the police. But the worst incident happened in Lahore where Lala Lajpat Rai, the hero of extremist days and the most revered leader of Punjab, was hit on the chest by lathis on 30 October and succumbed to the injuries on 17 November 1928. It was his death that Bhagat Singh and his comrades were seeking to avenge when they killed the white police official, Saunders, in December 1928.

The Simon boycott movement provided the first taste of political action to a new generation of youth. They were the ones who played the most active role in this protest, and it was they who gave the movement its military flavour. And although a youth movement had already begun to take shape by 1927, it was participation in the Simon agitation that gave a real fillip to the formation of youth leagues and associations all over the country. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose emerged as the leaders of this new wave of youth and students, and they travelled from one province to another addressing and presiding over innumerable youth conferences.

Source: Bipin Chandra and others, *India's Struggle for Independence 1857-1947* (New Delhi: Viking, Penguin: 1988), pp. 260-262.

1. Non-Cooperation Movement was started by whom?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Subhas Bose C. Mahatma Gandhi D. Gopala Krishna Gokhale

2. When did Non-Cooperation Movement come to an end?
A. 1923 B. 1921 C. 1924 D. 1922
3. Who assembled a meeting to defend the honour of the national flag in Nagpur in 1923?
A. Akalis B. Swarajists C. Satyagrahis D. Taluqdars
4. Under whose leadership the Koyas led an armed struggle against the British in 1922-1924?
A. G.B. Pant B. Taluqdars C. Ramachandra Raju D. Akalis
5. The torch of nationalism was kept alive by which of the following groups, soon after the end of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
A. Swarajists, Koya tribals, Satyagrahis, Akalis, Gandhian workers.
B. Akalis, Taluqdars, Ramachandra Raju, Satyagrahis.
C. Gandhian workers, Koya tribals, Swarajists, T. Prakasam.
D. Taluqdars, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose, Akalis.
6. Rowlatt Bill was passed in which year?
A. 1918 B. 1920 C. 1917 D. 1919
7. Who had emerged as the leaders of the new wave of youth and students in the second quarter of 20th Century India?
A. Bhagat Singh and Subhas Bose
B. Khaliqzaman, G.B. Pant
C. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose
D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Bhagat Singh
8. The British police officer, Saunders, was killed in which year?
A. November 1928 B. December 1928 C. September 1928 D. January 1928
9. Who killed Saunders?
A. Lala Lajpat Rai B. Khaliqzaman C. Subhas Bose D. Bhagat Singh
10. Whose death sparked outrage that Bhagat Singh and his comrades were seeking to avenge?
A. Saunders B. Lala Lajpat Rai C. Ramachandra Raju D. Mahatma Gandhi

11. In which year the curve of the popular anti-colonial movement began to take a discernible rising turn?
- A. 1919 B. 1922-24 C. 1928 D. 1927
12. Which of the following considered they could not leave an issue concerning the future of the British Empire in the hands of irresponsible and inexperienced?
- A. Labour Party B. Indian National Congress
C. Republican Party D. Conservative Party
13. On what day all the major cities and towns observed a complete hartal in Bombay?
- A. 05 February 1928 B. 04 February 1927
C. 03 February 1928 D. 03 February 1927
14. In which year the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed?
- A. 1928 B. 1927 C. 1929 D. 1922
15. Which of the following person is linked with Young India?
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Bhagat Singh C. Sabhash Bose D. Mahatma Gandhi
16. Who turned the Simon Boycott movement in a popular and mass movement?
- A. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress
B. The Indian National Congress
C. The Hindu Mahasabha
D. The Muslim League
17. Which of the following statement is correct?
- A. The police brutality of the British colonizers dealt a blow resulting in the death of Lala Lajapati Rai in 1928.
B. Lala Lajapati Rai, Govind Ballabh pant and Jawaharlal Nehru were beaten up by the police.
C. Statement A is true and Statement B is false.
D. Statement A is true and Statement B is true.

18. Which of the following statement is false?
- A. Rowlatt Bill in 1919 provided a means for the British Government to exercise control over India.
 - B. Indian Statutory Commission became known as the Simon Commission after its Chairman.
 - C. Simon Commission and Indian Statutory Commission are different.
 - D. Conservative Government of Britain had appointed the Simon Commission.
19. The call for a boycott of the Simon Commission was endorsed by?
- A. The Hindu Mahasabha
 - B. The Liberal Federation
 - C. The Muslim League
 - D. All of the above
20. Who played an instrumental role in the approval of a snap resolution declaring complete independence for India as the main goal of the Congress?
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Mahatma Gandhi
 - C. Tej Bahadur Sapru
 - D. Subhas Bose
21. Who have said the following: "The act of appointment (of the Simon Commission) needs for an answer, not speeches, however heroic they may be, not declarations, however brave they may be, but corresponding action..."
- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
 - B. Chandra Shekhar Azad
 - C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - D. Mahatma Gandhi
22. Who demonstrated a defiant spirit of by thumbing his chest before armed police and challenging the British authority?
- A. Bhagat Singh
 - B. T. Prakasam
 - C. Shivaram Rajguru
 - D. Khudiram Bose
23. Khaliqzaman's successful implementation of the luminous idea of flying kites and balloons was marked with which popular slogan?
- A. Simon Go Back
 - B. Simon Must Go Back
 - C. Go Back Simon
 - D. Simon Commission Go Back

24. The carrying of black-flags by thousands of demonstrators symbolized the intensity of India's anti-colonial struggle in the late 1920s. In which of the following cities thousands of people carried black-flags against the Simon Commission and its members?
- A. Calculatta, Bombay, Vijayawada, Poona, Madras
 - B. Vijayawada, Lucknow, Poona, Delhi, Nagpur
 - C. Lucknow, Poona, Lahore, Vijayawada, Kanpur
 - D. Vijayawada, Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow, Poona
25. What kind of historical lessons the Simon boycott movement offered in the later 1920s India?
- A. It offered a firsthand experience of political action to a new generation of Indian youth.
 - B. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose emerged as the leaders of this new wave of youth and students.
 - C. Statement A is false and Statement B is true.
 - D. Statement A is true and Statement B is true.

Section-B
Reasoning Ability (Questions 26 – 50)

26. Which of the following statements provides the strongest support for the claim that stress is a causal factor in illness.
- A. The Times of India reported that membership of fitness centres had quadrupled in the last two years in Mumbai.
 - B. Researched studies have shown that stress increases the possibility of heart diseases, obesity and depression.
 - C. 40% of children in public schools in Hyderabad were found to be obese according to a study done by the Health and Wellness Association of India.
 - D. It was reported in a health magazine that one in two men do not get their full quota of sleep due to stress.
27. Which of the following statements provides the strongest support for the claim that India is struggling to ensure clean drinking water to all its citizens and therefore there should be more efforts to conserve water resources.
- A. Mismanagement and corruption are the main causes for the declining water availability in the country.
 - B. More than half of Indian rivers are polluted and unsafe according to WHO standards.
 - C. Many studies show that conservation measures are the only way to ensure equitable access to water.
 - D. Though there are numerous laws for conserving water resources, there are not implemented.

28. What is the opposite of cantankerous?

- A. Bad-tempered B. Grumpy C. Cranky D. Docile

29. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of sedition?

- A. Deposit of mud and rock fragments B. Attempt to induce calmness
C. Rebellious speech or action D. Accepting & yielding to the authority

30. Find the odd one out?

- A. Impersonate B. Describe C. Betray D. Embody

31. Bona fide is to genuine as de-facto is to

- A. Together B. Actual C. Assumed D. Reason

32. Kindred is to unrelated as comprehension is to

- A. Ignorance B. Understanding C. Insight D. Cognizance

33. Which of these words can be arranged into a meaningful five letter word?

- A. LEABO B. TCINA C. CRIKD D. LIUDT

34. What is the fear of money?

- A. Belonophobia B. Chrometophobia C. Monophobia D. Tropophobia

35. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Lexicon B. Almanac C. Lectern D. Thesaurus

36. Find the odd one out.

- A. Altimeter B. Kilometer C. Barometer D. Lactometer

37. By pointing to J, Z said she is the only daughter of my wife's daughter. How is Z related to J?

- A. Grandmother B. Granddaughter C. Grandfather D. Mother

38. If Ornithologists are related to Birds, Anthropologists are related to _____
 A. Animals B. Plants C. Primates D. Humans
39. If Metre is related to Length, _____ is related to Volume
 A. Area B. Litre C. Weight D. Circumference

Questions 40–43

Each question consists of four groups. One set is different from other three in some way. Find out the different set.

40. A. GEDC B. AZYX C. PNML D. USRQ
41. A. SUXB B. LNQU C. BDGK D. JLNQ
42. A. 23 B. 43 C. 63 D. 73
43. A. Hut B. Home C. Palace D. Restaurant

Questions 44-47

In the following questions there is a letter series with one term missing shown by (?). Find this term and encircle its serial.

44. DOZ, GRC, (?), ALW, BMX
 A. BGL B. LWH C. DLT D. GJM
45. fed, ihg, lkj, (?), rqp
 A. npq B. onm C. oqp D. nom
46. ABYZ, ADWZ, (?), AHSZ
 A. AFUZ B. AUFZ C. ZFUA D. ZUFA
47. VTRP, NLJH, FDBZ, XVTR, (?)
 A. JLPN B. LJPN C. NPLJ D. PNLJ

48. According to a military code, SYSTEM is SYSMET and NEARER is AENRER. What is the code of FRACTION?

- A. CARFNOIT B. CARFTION C. FRACNOIT D. ARFCNOIT

49. In a certain code, TRIPPLE is written as SQHOOKD. How is DISPOSE written in that code?

- A. DSOESPI B. CHRONRD C. ESOPSID D. ESJTPTF

50. Find the odd one out.

- A. JAIPUR B. RAIPUR C. RANCHI D. KANPUR

Section-C
Quantitative Aptitude (Questions 51-75)

51. The present ages of Kiran and Syam are in the ratio of 5:4 respectively. Three years hence, the ratio of their ages will become 11:9 respectively. What is Syam's present age in years?

- A. 28 B. 27 C. 26 D. 24

52. The length of a rectangle is twice its breadth. If its length is decreased by 55 cm and breadth is increased by 55 cm, the area of the rectangle is increased by 75 sq.cm. What is the length of the rectangle?

- A. 18 cm B. 16 cm C. 40cm D. 20 cm

53. The speed of a boat in still water is 22 km/hr and the rate of current is 4 km/hr. The distance travelled downstream in 24 minutes is:

- A. 9.4 km B. 10.2 km C. 10.4 km D. 9.2 km

54. In a class, 20% of the members own only two cars each, 40% of the remaining own three cars each and the remaining members own only one car each. Which of the following statements is definitely true from the given statements?
- A. Only 20% of the total members own three cars each.
B. 48% of the total members own only one car each.
C. 60% of the total members own at least two cars each.
D. 80% of the total members own at least one car.
55. Six bells start ringing together and ring at intervals of 4, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 seconds respectively. How many times will they ring together in 60 minutes?
- A. 31 B. 15 C. 16 D. 30
56. A man on the top of a vertical observation tower observes a car moving at a uniform speed coming directly towards the tower. If it takes 8 minutes for the angle of depression to change from 30° to 45° , how soon after this will the car reach the observation tower?
- A. 8 min 17 seconds B. 10 min 57 seconds C. 14 min 34 seconds D. 12 min 23 seconds
57. John bought 20 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs.8.50 per kg and 35 kg at the rate of Rs.8.75 per kg. He mixed the two. Approximately at what price per kg should he sell the mixture to make 40% profit at the cost price?
- A. Rs.12 B. Rs.8 C. Rs.16 D. Rs.20
58. What is the smallest number that should be added to 1056, so that the sum is completely divisible by 23?
- A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 1
59. A starts a business with Rs.40,000. After 2 months, B joined him with Rs.60,000. C joined them after some more time with Rs.1,20,000. At the end of the year, out of a total profit of Rs.3,75,000, C gets Rs.1,50,000 as his share. How many months after B joined the business, did C join?
- A. 4 months B. 5 months C. 6 months D. 7 months
60. A water tank is two-fifth full. Pipe A can fill a tank in 12 minutes and pipe B can empty it in 6 minutes. If both the pipes are open, how long will it take to empty or fill the tank completely?

- A. 2.8 minutes B. 4.2 minutes C. 4.8 minutes D. 5.6 minutes

61. A waiter's salary consists of his salary and tips. During one week his tips were $\frac{5}{4}$ of his salary. What fraction of his income came from tips?

- A. $\frac{4}{9}$ B. $\frac{5}{4}$ C. $\frac{5}{8}$ D. $\frac{5}{9}$

62. Find the odd man out. 5, 6, 14, 45, 185, 925, 5556

- A. 5556 B. 925 C. 185 D. 6

63. What is the least perfect square which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66?

- A. 213444 B. 214434 C. 214344 D. 231444

64. A man completes his journey in 10 hours. The first half of the journey was covered at the rate of 21 km/hr and second half at the rate of 24 km/hr. Find the total length of the travel in Kilometers.

- A. 121 km B. 242 km C. 224 km D. 112 km

65. A and B walk around a circular track. A and B walk at a speed of 22 rounds per hour and 33 rounds per hour respectively. If they start at 8.00 a.m. from the same point in opposite directions, how many times will they cross each other before 9.30 a.m.?

- A. 55 B. 66 C. 77 D. 8

66. A train having a length of 240 meters passes a post in 24 seconds. How long will it take to pass a platform having a length of 650 meters?

- A. 120 seconds B. 99 seconds C. 89 seconds D. 80 seconds

67. A runs $\frac{123}{4}$ times as fast as B. If A gives B a start of 80 m, how far must the winning post be so that A and B might reach it at the same time?

- A. 200 m B. 270 m C. 300 m D. 160 m

68. The angle of elevation of the sun, when the length of the shadow of a tree is equal to the height of the tree, is:

- A. 20° B. 60° C. 45° D. 30°

69. My brother is 33 years elder to me. My father was 28 years of age when my sister was born while my mother was 26 years of age when I was born. If my sister was 44 years of age when my brother was born, then what was the age of my father when my brother was born?

- A. 35 years B. 34years C. 33 years D. 32 years

70. What is $\frac{0.0347 \times 0.0347 \times 0.0347 + 0.9653 \times 0.9653 \times 0.9653}{0.0347 \times 0.0347 - 0.0347 \times 0.9653 + 0.9653 \times 0.9653}$ equal to?

- A. 120 B. 1 C. 0.001 D. 0.0347

71. The determinant value of the following matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 7 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ is } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- A. 25 B. 20 C. 65 D. Zero

72. One box contains 8 white and 3 red balls. If two balls are drawn at random, find the probability that both are white:

- A. $\frac{28}{55}$ B. $\frac{11}{29}$ C. $\frac{45}{46}$ D. 1

73. A can do a particular work in 6 days. B can do the same work in 8 days. A and B signed to do it for Rs. 3200. They completed the work in 3 days with the help of C. How much is to be paid to C?

- A. Rs. 380 B. Rs. 600 C. Rs. 420 D. Rs. 400

74. What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?

- A. $\frac{1}{6}$ B. $\frac{1}{8}$ C. $\frac{1}{9}$ D. $\frac{1}{12}$

75. Look at the series: F2, _____, D8, C16, B32. Which number should fill the blank?

- A. A16 B. G4 C. E4 D. E3

Section-D
General Awareness and Social Studies (Questions 76-100)

76. Which of the following is the closest Mammal relative to humans?
A. Orangutan B. Baboon C. Gibbon D. Chimpanzee
77. Study of fossils is known as _____
A. Palynology B. Petrology C. Pedology D. Palaeontology
78. International Museum Day is celebrated on _____
A. 7th April B. 1st December C. 22nd March D. 18th May
79. The fundamental structural and functional unit of life forms is _____
A. Shell B. Sell C. Jell D. Cell
80. Which one of the following is a South Indian Tribe?
A. The Bakarwal B. The Bhil C. The Khasi D. The Yanadi
81. Who wrote the Book "The Problem of the Rupee: its Origin and its Solution"??
A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar B. Milton Friedman C. J.M. Keynes D. Michael Woodford
82. The central banking functions in India are performed by the
• A. Central Bank of India B. Reserve Bank of India
 C. State Bank of India D. Punjab National Bank
83. Gilt-edged market means
A. Bullion market B. Market of government securities
C. Market of guns D. Market of pure metals
84. Development expenditure of the Central government does not include
A. Defence expenditure B. Expenditure on economic services
C. Expenditure on social and community services D. Grant to states
85. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex development bank in India having headquarters based in _____ .
A. New Delhi B. Mumbai C. Hyderabad D. Bangalore

86. Select the statement which is NOT CORRECT regarding Kalidasa.
- A. Kalidasa was a renowned Sanskrit poet and dramatist of Gupta period.
 - B. He was one of the nine gems in the court of Chandragupta I.
 - C. Kumarasambhavam and Ritusamhara are his two epic works.
 - D. His plays and poetry are primarily based on Hindu Puranas and philosophy.
87. In 1837, James Princep deciphered an Inscription in Brahmi script referring to a king called 'Devanamapiya Piyadassi'. Which celebrated monarch is known by this epithet?
- A. Akbar
 - B. Kanishka
 - C. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 - D. Ashoka
88. Which of the following silver coin introduced by Sher Shah was later continued by the Mughals?
- A. Rupaya
 - B. Dinar
 - C. Asharfi
 - D. Muhar
89. In which of the following kingdom the European traveler Marco Polo visited in the last decade of the 13th century in India?
- A. Chola
 - B. Pandya
 - C. Madurai Sultanate
 - D. Cheras
90. Which of the below personalities were the founders of the 'Home Rule Movement'?
- 1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - 2. Annie Besant
 - 3. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - 4. Mahatma Gandhi
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1, 2 and 3
 - C. 1, 3 and 4
 - D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
91. The Right to Information Act has helped to make the government functioning _____.
- A. Secular
 - B. Transparent
 - C. Bureaucratic
 - D. Quicker
92. Which of the following systems best accommodates geographically concentrated social differences like language?
- A. Unitary systems
 - B. Monarchies
 - C. Federal systems
 - D. Authoritarian systems

93. Radical movements which aimed at equality of men and women in both personal and public sphere are called _____.

- A. Women for equality movements B. Feminist movements
C. Women liberation movements D. Gender liberation movements

94. Which of the following are the functions of a political party?

- a. Provide avenues for political debate and discussion
b. Articulate and aggregate social interests
c. Provide employment opportunities
d. Recruit political personnel

- A. a, b, d B. b, c C. a, c, d D. a, c

95. Match the following persons with the Institution they are associated with

Person	Institution
1 Christine Lagarde	A UN Secretary-General
2 Tedros Adhanom	B World Bank
3 Kristalina Georgieva	C International Monetary Fund
4 António Guterres	D World Health Organization

- A. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D B. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
C. 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A D. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

96. 'Pratiloma' refers to

- A. The choice of the residence in matrilineal families.
B. The marriage practice among Khasi tribes
C. The marriage of a woman beneath her social position.
D. The gift exchanged during the marriage among matrilineal communities.

97. 'Polygyny' is a

- A. Form of marriage in which a man is married to two or more women at a time.
B. Form of widow remarriage.
C. Form of marriage in which a woman is married to more than one man at a time.
D. Form of marriage in which a woman is married to two or more men.

98. What does 'Neolocal' refer to?

- A. Residence after marriage in which the newly married set up an independent household.
- B. The bifurcation of the house in which the parents' retain larger portion of the traditional house.
- C. Share the newly married husband receives from her wife's father's property.
- D. Newly married couple share house with maternal uncle.

99. 'Asiatic Mode of Production' is a framework given by

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Emile Durkheim
- C. Max Weber
- D. Hebert Spencer

100. Who said 'Sociology is a systematic study of social facts'?

- A. Malinowski
- B. Radcliff Brown
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Talcott Parsons
