

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 2010

MA (History)

Time : 2 Hours

Max Marks : 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER : _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question paper contains two parts (part A and part B). Both the parts have to be attempted compulsorily.
 2. Part 'A' has to be answered in the question paper itself. Each question carries one mark. It should be noted that there is a negative marking of 0.33 for every wrong answer. The negative marking is only for part 'A'.
 3. Part 'B' consists of three sections which have to be answered in separate answer books provided. If necessary you can use additional answer books.
 4. Before you start writing your answers, please check that this question paper does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items.
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MA Entrance Paper 2010 (HISTORY)

Part A Objective Questions

1. Bitumen was a material used by the Indus people for
 - a) Indigestion
 - b) Waterproofing
 - c) Fire-retardant
 - d) Roads

2. When the Indus Civilization was in a flourishing state in 2000 BC, the extreme South India was in
 - a) Neolithic Age
 - b) Mesolithic Age
 - c) Iron Age
 - d) Megalithic Age

3. During the Early Vedic Period, the chief of the tribe was known as
 - a) Pramukha
 - b) Gopati
 - c) Pushan
 - d) Vidhata

4. In which inscription does Ashoka state that "all men are my children" ?
 - a) Dhauli inscription
 - b) Rummendei pillar inscription
 - c) Allahabad pillar inscription
 - d) Junnar inscription

5. Samudragupta defeated Swamidatta of
 - a) Kosala
 - b) Pishtapura
 - c) Mahakantara
 - d) Kottura

6. Which of the following animals is NOT depicted on the Indus seals?
- Elephant
 - Tiger
 - Unicorn
 - Horse
7. The author of Mahabhasya was
- Panini
 - Patanjali
 - Sankara
 - Bhaskara
8. During the medieval period, Sonargaon was famous for
- Raw silk and muslin
 - Gold and silver
 - Cotton
 - Iron and copper
9. What is the language in which Srikrishna Devaraya wrote 'Amukta Malyada'?
- Sanskrit
 - Tamil
 - Kannada
 - Telugu
10. What did the word 'kuruvai' in the Vijayanagara Empire denote
- Type of rice
 - Silk
 - Dry land
 - Tax-free land

11. Who wrote Tabaqat-i-Nasiri?
a) Balban
b) Minhaj-us-Siraj
c) Razia Sultan
d) Iltutmish
12. The meaning of the term 'Iqta' in medieval period is
a) Revenue assignment
b) Charitable grant
c) Uncultivated land
d) Tax
13. Where did Shivaji station his naval fleet?
a) Kolaba
b) Raigarh
c) Shivner
d) Jinji
14. During the rule of Sur dynasty, the term 'Jaribana' was used for
a) Judicial system
b) Mansab system
c) Tax collector
d) Surveyor fee
15. The book 'Social Contract' written during the French Revolution is authored by
a) Montesquieu
b) Rousseau
c) D'Alambert
d) Voltaire

16. The founder of the Kuomintang Party is

- a) Sun-Yat-Sen
- b) Mao Tse Dong
- c) Yuan Shikai
- d) Chiang Kaishek

17. Who among the following wrote 'Divine Comedy'

- a) Herodotus
- b) Boccacio
- c) Dante
- d) Petrarch

18. The 'Bill of Rights' was passed in England after

- a) Restoration
- b) Glorious Revolution
- c) War of Roses
- d) Civil War

19. The Governor-General during whose regime railways were introduced in India was

- a) Dalhousie
- b) Cornwallis
- c) William Bentinck
- d) Curzon

20. The Battle of Buxar was fought in the year

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) 1772
- d) 1793

21. Permanent Settlement of land revenue was a system introduced in Bengal by
- Warren Hastings
 - Cornwallis
 - Robert Clive
 - Wellesley
22. Which social reformer of the nineteenth century emphasized that Indian men needed to become stronger and more masculine for the Indian society to become confident and shake off alien influences
- Dayananda Saraswati
 - Swami Vivekananda
 - Bhagat Singh
 - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
23. Which of the following set of movements is associated with the Communist Party of India
- Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation, Kheda
 - Champaran, Bardoli, Chauri-Chaura
 - Tebhaga, Telangana, Punnapra-Vayalar
 - Dandi, Dharasana, Vedaranyam
24. Which Viceroy was supposed to have encouraged A O Hume to set up the Indian National Congress as a safety valve for the release of political dissension
- Curzon
 - Dufferin
 - Ripon
 - Lytton
25. Who formed the Forward Bloc within the Congress
- C R Das
 - P Sundarayya
 - Subhas Chandra Bose
 - P C Joshi

Part B**Marks 3x25=75**

Answer any three questions, choosing one from each section. Each question carries 25 marks. Please use separate answer book for each section.

Section I

1. Why is the Indus Valley Civilization considered one of the great civilizations of the ancient world?
2. Assess the contribution of the Gupta Period to the fields of art, literature and culture.
3. Write about the salient features of the Ashokan policy of 'Dhamma.'
4. Discuss the factors that led to the rise of heterodox religions during the Sixth Century BC.
5. Write about the important features of the society during the Sangam Age.

Section II

1. Discuss the 'blood and iron' policy of Balban.
2. Write about the economic reforms of Alauddin Khilji.
3. How did the jagirdari system function under the Mughal rule?
4. What was the contribution of Bhakti and Sufi saints to the growth of a syncretic culture in medieval India?
5. How did the system of administration function under Shivaji?

Section III

1. What was the economic impact of the British rule on the Indian economy?
2. When did India start becoming a nation? What are the factors that contributed to the growth of nationalism in India?
3. Who are some of the important social reformers of India? What kind of activities did they take up?
4. When did the Indian national movement become a mass movement and how?

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5. What are the various factors that led to the launch of the 'Quit India' Movement?
Was that movement successful?

Entrance Examination – June 2010

M.A. (Political Science)

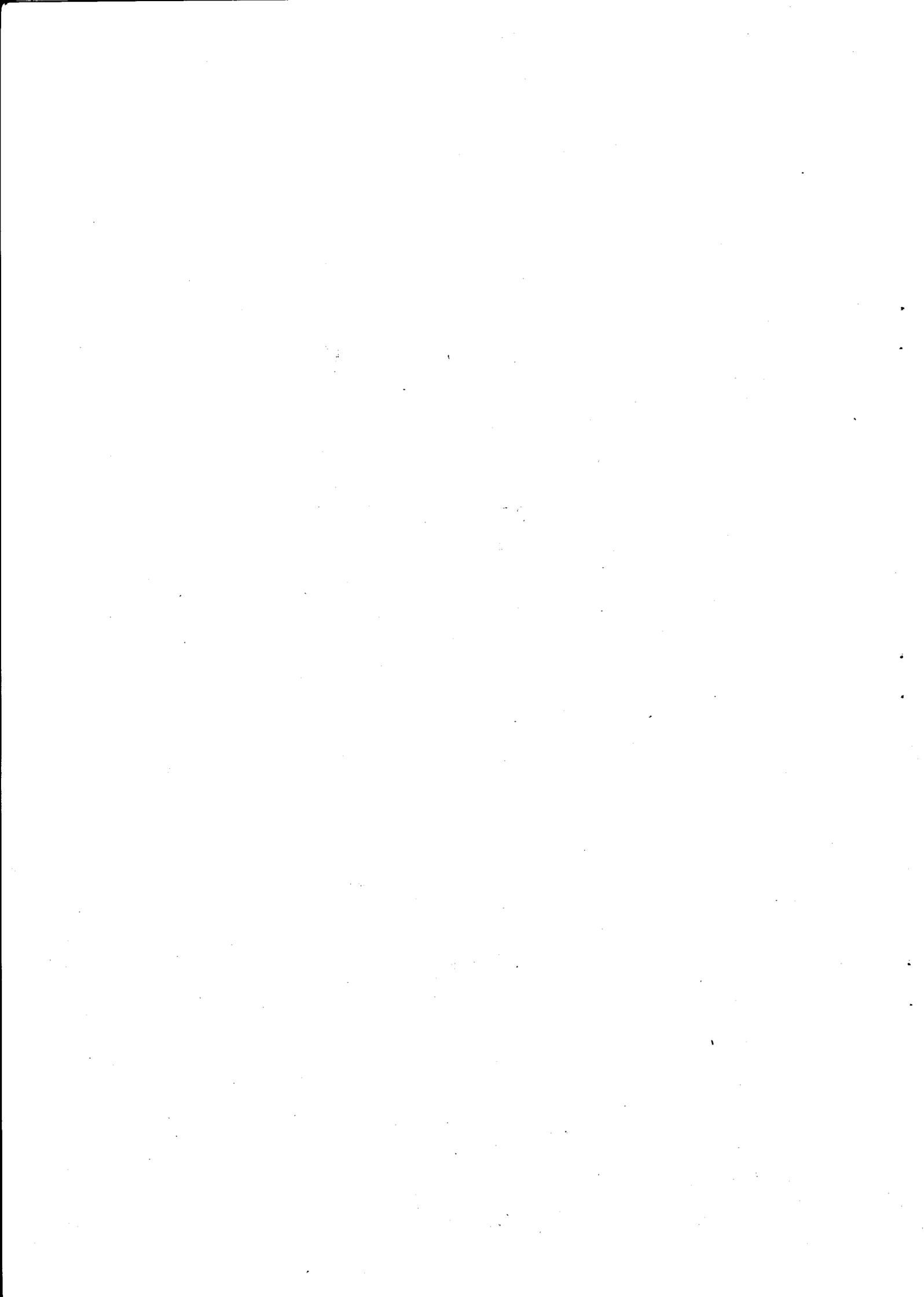
Hall Ticket No.

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. *This Question Paper is in three Parts, i.e., Part-A, Part-B, and Part-C.*
2. *Part-A consists of 30 objective type questions carrying 30 marks. Candidates must answer ALL questions from Part-A. Mention answers in the brackets against each question. 0.33 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.*
3. *Part-B consists of THREE passages. Candidates should answer ALL the questions given below the passages. Each passage carries 10 marks. Each question carries 2 marks. Mention answers in the brackets against each question. 0.66 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.*
4. *Part-C consists of TEN essay type questions. Answer any TWO essay type questions from this Part. Each question carries 20 marks.*
5. *All answers should be written in English.*
6. *Answers to all Parts should be written in the space provided in the Question booklet itself.*
7. *This question booklet contains 19 pages*
8. *Return the question booklet to the invigilator after you complete writing your answers.*
9. *Read carefully the instructions given at the beginning of each Part.*



Part-A

Marks: 30

Answer all questions.

Mention the correct answer (either A, B, C or D) in the brackets provided against each question.

0.33 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer.

1. Right to Education in India is:
A. Directive Principle
B. Fundamental Right
C. Non-Judicial Right
D. Customary Right ()
2. Fifty-Second Amendment Act of 1985 of the Indian Constitution deals with
A. Religion
B. Education
C. Defection
D. Defense ()
3. Who is present Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
A. Najma Heptulla
B. Meira Kumar
C. Mohammad Hamid Ansari
D. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat ()
4. Who is the author of the book *Jinnah: India, Partition, Independence*
A. Jaswant Singh
B. Yaswant Sinha
C. Nitin Gadkari
D. L.K.Advani ()
5. The Report of the Sachar Committee was about
A. Socio-economic status of Muslims
B. Centre-State relations
C. Food Security
D. Economic reforms ()
6. Women reservation bill providing for 33% reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures was recently passed by
A. Lok Sabha
B. Rajya Sabha
C. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
D. Parliament and a majority of State Legislature. ()

7. Match List-I (leaders) with List-II (movements/activities) and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

a. Anna Hazare	i. Narmada Bachao Andolan
b. Medha Patkar	ii. Right to Information
c. Aruna Roy	iii. Water Management
d. Rajendra Singh	iv. Model Village (Ralegan Siddhi)

	a	b	c	d
A	iv	i	ii	iii
B	ii	iv	iii	i
C	iv	ii	i	iii
D	ii	iv	i	iii

()

8. The 'metropolis-satellite' characterization of states is associated with

- A. Corporatist approach
 B. Institutionalism
 C. State-Society approach
 D. Dependency theory

()

9. Find the odd one out

- A. Communist Party of India
 B. Nationalist Congress Party
 C. Mizo National Front
 D. Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad

()

10. The procedure of amendment of the Constitution of India is similar to the procedure of amendment of the Constitution of

- A. USA
 B. South Africa
 C. Canada
 D. Switzerland

()

11. Globalization means

- A. Increasing global coverage of current affairs by the media
 B. IMF, World Bank domination of world economy
 C. Free movement of capital and goods across national boundaries
 D. USA becoming the sole super power in the world

()

12. Panch Sheel refers to an agreement between

- A. India and Nepal
 B. India and China
 C. India and Pakistan
 D. India and Sri Lanka

()

13. India is not a member of
A. WTO
B. UN
C. SAARC
D. G-7 ()
14. NSG stands for
A. National Service Group
B. National Study Group
C. Nuclear Suppliers Group
D. National Survey Group ()
15. The President of Pakistan is
A. Pervez Musharraf
B. Asif Zardari
C. Nawaz Sharif
D. Yusuf Gilani ()
16. The eighth member to join SAARC is
A. Kampuchea
B. Vietnam
C. Afghanistan
D. Mauritius ()
17. The Minister of External Affairs in the Government of India is
A. Pranab Mukerjee
B. S.M. Krishna
C. Shashi Tharoor
D. Kapil Sibal ()
18. The President of China is
A. Wen Jiabao
B. Hu Jintao
C. Deng Xiaoping
D. Jiang Zemin ()
19. Who among the following received Bharat Ratna Award in the year 2008?
A. Sachin Tendulkar
B. Satyajit Ray
C. Amartya Sen
D. Bhimsen Joshi ()

20. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the preparation of the Constitution of India?
 A. Rajendra Prasad
 B. B R Ambedkar
 C. K M Munshi
 D. B.N. Rau ()
21. Who says that family is the cradle of citizenship?
 A. Mazzini
 B. Montesquieu
 C. Tocqueville
 D. Gramsci ()
22. Monistic theory of sovereignty means one of the following.
 A. Unitary State
 B. Liberal Democratic State
 C. Socialist State
 D. Federal State ()
23. According to Rousseau, general will has the following attribute
 A. Where citizens pursue their private interests
 B. Where citizens pursue common good
 C. Where citizens blend private interests with common good;
 D. Where citizens are engaged in class struggle ()
24. Which of the following statements are true about the Governor of a State?
 i. The executive power of the state is vested in him.
 ii. He must have attained 35 years of age.
 iii He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
 iv. The grounds for his removal are laid down in the Constitution.
 (A) i, ii, iv (B) i,ii,iii (C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, ii, iii, iv ()
25. Which one of the following is not a statutory body?
 A. Tariff Commission
 B. Small-Scale industries Board
 C. Unit Trust of India
 D. Tungabhadra Project Board ()
26. The last stage in the process of recruitment is:
 A. Appointment
 B. Orientation
 C. Placement
 D. Probation ()

- 27 Which is the highest level of the Panchayati Raj system in India?
A. Village Panchayat
B. Panchayat Samiti
C. Zilla Prishad
D. Block Samiti ()
- 28 Which of the following Cabinet Committee is not chaired by the Prime Minister?
A. Political Affairs Committee
B. Appointment Committee
C. Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
D. Economic Affairs Committee ()
- 29 The ideal of public administration is:
A. Uniformity of treatment
B. Political direction
C. Community service
D. Public responsibility ()
- 30 Who is the top ranking civil servant in India?
A. Chief Secretary
B. Home Secretary
C. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
D. Cabinet Secretary ()

* * * *

Part – B

Marks: 30

Read carefully the passages and answer the questions given below each passage.

Mention the correct answer (either A, B, C or D) in the brackets provided against each question.

Each passage carries 10 marks. Each question carries 2 marks. 1/3rd of marks will be deducted for every incorrect answer in this part.

Passage 1

On weekdays, they are Aditya, Anil, Firdaus, Adi and Manish studying or working but on weekends, they are the Highway Nawabs. Connected by a pure passion for riding and a spirit of adventure, these youngsters hit the highways with their bikes and go on long rides, off the beaten track.

“Just for the sake of riding we commute to places. Weekends and holidays are just to get away from routine work and life and come back to refreshed,” says Manish, who is into wealth management service. Why do they call themselves the Highway Nawabs? “We ride on the highways and the term ‘nawabs’ connect us to Hyderabad” says Aditya who came to know of the group through Orkut. “Anyone, guys or girls, married or not is welcome to join us. He/she must follow the safety norms, like wearing a helmet, jeans, shoes,” he says. The group has ventured to places like Vizag, Humpi, Araku, Srisailam, Medak etc. “We have covered 600-700 Kms in a day and we begin our ride from the Parade Grounds, Secunderabad,” informs Aditya.

However, they have a pattern for riding. They have a leader and a sweeper. No one overtakes the leader, and the sweeper rides slowly at the end. If a bike breaks down on the way, everyone waits until it is repaired. Says Govardhan, “riding helps us take a break from the madding city crowd and explore far flung areas and people, not on the web site, and pursue photography as well”. Govardhan recalls one such visit to Naldurg, an abandoned fort in the Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh border, while Manish talks about a visit to Lonar near Aurangabad, which has the third largest crater in the world. Highway Nawabs, won an award at the annual Royal Enfield event called Rider Mania.

1. The youngsters go off to different places on weekends because they love:

- A. Riding bikes
- B. Cities
- C. Photography
- D. Forts

()

2) These youngsters come back from their visits:

- A. Hungry
- B. Tired
- C. Annoyed
- D. Refreshed

()

3. The 'Highway Nawabs' are
 A. Bike riders
 B. Web browsers
 C. Hitchhikers
 D. Wealth managers ()
4. List the sentences below in the correct order in which they occurred in time
 a. The youngsters followed safety rules like wearing a helmet and proper shoes
 b. They are connected by a spirit of adventure
 c. They won the award at the annual Royal Enfield event.
 d. They drove to far flung places like Naldurg and Lonar
 A. b,c,a,d B. a,b,a,c C. b,a,d,c D. d,c,b,a ()
5. What is this passage about?
 A. Today's youth and their passions
 B. Motor bikes
 C. Tourist places
 D. Highways ()

Passage 2

Since 1990, with a view to shifting the focus from the traditional 'income-centred' accounting to 'people-oriented' programmes and policies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing the annual Human Development Report (HDR), focusing on the conceptual issues and policy strategies to tackle poverty and deprivation. One important component of the HDR is the Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks countries on the basis of three basic capabilities: life expectancy, educational attainments, and economic standard of living.

In 2015, the human development approach initiated by Haq, Sen and other committed experts would have a quarter century of experience and history, coinciding with the target year of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. Among the human development theorists and practitioners, there is already growing worry that the rhetoric of human development does not reflect the reality of human development indicators on the ground. The policy impact of the human development approach is much less in proportion to its huge political and public success.

Politicians are quick to pick up the human rights and human development rhetoric. But when it comes to policy decisions they are led by populism and short-term gains. Often enough, taking human development seriously means more investments in social sectors and public infrastructures, and in long-term goals that will enhance the health, educational, employment and social capabilities of people.

Also, the world today is in many ways a different place than when the human development approach was initially launched in 1990. Rising up to the challenges of globalization, technological innovations, rampant spread of AIDS, climate change, global

terrorism, human security, migration and so on, are vital to keep the human development movement robust and relevant.

There is, however, another related concern, the dilution of the theoretical richness of what the idea of human development as a whole stands for. People's well-being and freedom are influenced by a wide variety of social, political, economic, legal and environmental factors. The HDI, which selects and concentrates on some of these elemental features, cannot but be limited in comparison to the complexities and richness of the actual human life.

The popular appeal and success of the HDI has, unfortunately, created the wrong impression in some circles that human development is just about education and health, and nothing more. The human development agenda in the future, according to Fukuda-Parr, should concentrate on other areas such as political freedoms, human agency, participation, empowerment and collective action.

1. Human Development Index (HDI) ranks
 - A. Individuals
 - B. Countries
 - C. Regions
 - D. Communities ()

2. According to the passage, the approach of the politicians to human development is not
 - A. Rhetorical
 - B. Short-term
 - C. Populist
 - D. Long-term ()

3. Which one of the following is not a component of the HDI?
 - A. Political freedoms
 - B. Life expectancy
 - C. Economic standard of living
 - D. Educational attainments ()

4. According to the passage, the HDI is
 - A. broad
 - B. impractical
 - C. narrow
 - D. irrelevant ()

5. In this passage, the author's central argument is
 - A. About the richness of the concept of human development
 - B. Need for abandoning the concept of human development
 - C. That experts need to adopt a different set of capabilities to work out HDI
 - D. That politicians indulge in populism and rhetoric with regard to human development ()

Passage 3

Activist Dorothy Height, described by President Obama as the “the godmother of the civil rights movement” passed away at the age of 98 years on April 20, 2010. Ms. Height, a pioneer of the 1960s movement in the United States of America, had joined historic marches with Martin Luther King Jr. She led the National Council of Negro Women for 40 years from 1957 to 1997 as its President.

Ms. Height was born in Richmond, Virginia. She was admitted to Barnard College in 1929, but upon arrival, she was denied entrance because of an unwritten policy of admitting only two black students per year. Ms. Height's civil rights involvement began in 1933 when she took on a leadership role at the United Christian Youth Movement of North America. She devoted herself to fighting the practice of lynching and she also pushed for desegregation of the armed forces. As a teenager, Ms. Height marched in New York's Times Square shouting, “Stop the lynching.” She was also known for forceful statements urging immediate civil right reform: “If the time is not ripe, we have to ripen the time,” she was known to say, and “agitate, agitate, agitate,” quoting the 19th century abolitionist Frederick Douglass.

She fought for equal rights for both African-Americans and women. She organized “Wednesdays in Mississippi” which brought together black and white women from the North and the South to create a dialogue of understanding. American leaders regularly took her counsel. She encouraged the presidents of America to appoint African women to positions in government. In the mid 1960s she wrote a column entitled “A Woman's Word” for the weekly African-American newspaper.

Ms. Height continued to speak out on racial issues and civil rights even until her 90s. In more recent days she had argued that the sense of unity fostered by the 1963 marches had dissipated and in the 1990s civil rights movement was on the defensive with many African-American families still not economically secure. Ms. Height received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994 from President Bill Clinton. She often got as much recognition for her speeches as for her bright, colourful hats. The musical play *If This Hat Could Talk*, based on her memoirs *Open Wide The Freedom Gates*, showcases her unique perspective of the civil rights movement.

1. The purpose of this passage is to tell us about:
 - A. Problems faced by the civil rights movement
 - B. Role played by Dorothy Height in the civil rights movement
 - C. President's Obama's tribute to Dorothy Height
 - D. Civil rights movements in the United States()

2. According to this passage, who was the pioneer of the civil rights movement?
 - A. President Obama
 - B. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - C. Dorothy Height
 - D. Frederick Douglas()

3. Dorothy Height got much recognition because she
A. led the National Council of Negro Women
B. was a civil rights activist
C. continued her fight in the final weeks of her life
D. wore bright and colourful hats ()
4. The objective of the civil rights movement was to agitate for equal rights for
A. African-Americans
B. Christians
C. Political leaders
D. White women ()
5. What was the book written by Dorothy Height
A. *If This Hat Could Talk*
B. *Open Wide The Freedom Gates*
C. *Wednesdays in Mississippi*
D. *A Woman's Word* ()

* * * *

Part – C

Marks: 40

Answer any TWO of the following questions in about 500 words each in the space provided in this booklet itself.

Each question carries 20 marks.

1. What is a nation-state? Trace its origins and evolution with suitable examples?
2. What is a coalition government? Write about the central government led by the United Progressive Alliance in India?
3. What is regionalism? Describe the main factors that contribute to the growth of regional movements in India.
4. What is federalism? Examine the areas of tension in Centre-State relations in India.
5. State of the powers of the president of India. Compare them with those of the president of the United States of America.
6. What are the salient features of the Indo-US civilian nuclear deal? State criticisms against it.
7. What is "Track-two diplomacy"? Examine its importance in the context of India-Pakistan relations?
8. What is globalization? Give illustrations of economic and political dimensions of globalization.
9. State the arguments in support of and opposition to reservation of seats for women in legislatures. Which of these arguments, in your opinion, are justified?
10. What are the main features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments? Examine the challenges faced by local bodies for their effective functioning.

* * * * *

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2010
M.A. (SOCIOLOGY)

TIME: 2 HOURS

MAX. MARKS: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER

Read carefully the following instructions:

1. This question paper has two parts: **Part A** and **Part B**.
2. **Part A consists** of 25 objective type questions of one mark each. There is negative marking of **0.33** marks for every wrong answer. Marks obtained by the candidate in this part will be used for resolving tie cases. **Part B carries 75 marks.**
3. The entrance test paper is not to be taken out of the examination hall.
4. Answers should be written in the space provided after each question.
5. Use **the last page** for your rough work.

This book contains 16 pages

PART – A

QUESTION 1

COMPREHENSION

MARKS: 15

Conformity and Deviance

Human social life is governed by norms or rules. Our activities would collapse into chaos if we did not stick to rules which define some kinds of behaviour as appropriate in given contexts, and others as inappropriate. Orderly behaviour on the highway, for example, would be impossible if drivers did not observe the rules of driving on the left and other traffic conventions. The norms we follow in our actions give the social world its orderly and predictable character, and much of sociology is concerned with showing how social order is achieved. But there is another side to the story. Not everyone conforms to social expectations all of the time. Drivers some time disregard the rules of traffic behaviour even if the lives of others are thereby endangered. When in a great hurry, or under the influence of drink, a person might drive recklessly, perhaps even taking a shortcut up a one way street. People quite often *deviate* from the rules they are expected to follow.

The study of deviant behaviour is one of the most fascinating tasks of sociology. It is a complex area of analysis because there are many types of rule violation as there are social norms and social values. Since norms vary between different cultures, and between different subcultures within the same society, what is normal in one cultural setting is deviant in another. Smoking marijuana is a deviant activity in British culture while drinking alcohol is not. Exactly, the reverse is the case in some Middle-Eastern societies.

Deviance may be defined as non-conformity to a given norm, or set of norms, which are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society. No society can be divided up in a simple way between those who deviate from norms and those who conform to them. Most of us on some occasions transgress generally accepted rules of behaviour. Many people have at some point committed minor acts of theft, like taking something from a shop without paying for it, or appropriating small items from work- such as office note paper – and putting them to private use. Large numbers of individuals have smoked marijuana, purchased alcohol while under-age, used illegal drugs, are taken part in prohibited sexual practices.

The scope of the concept of deviance is very wide, as some examples will illustrate. The American Billionaire Howard Hughes was a highly successful businessman, who built up his massive fortune through a mixture of hard work, inventive ideas and shrewd decisions. In terms of his drive to individual success, his activities in business conform to some of the key values in western societies- values emphasizing the desirability of material rewards and individual achievement. On the other hand, in some areas his behaviour deviated sharply from orthodox norms. He lived the last few years of his life almost completely isolated from the outside world, hardly even coming out of the hotel suite, which he had made his home. He let his hair grow very long and cultivated a long straggly beard, making him look more like biblical prophet than a successful businessman.

Hughes was both highly successful and highly deviant in his behaviour. As a contrasting example we might take the career of Ted Bundy. Bundy's way of life, on the face of things, conformed to the norms of behaviour of a good citizen. Bundy led what seemed on the surface to be not only a normal life, but a most worthy one. For example, he played an active role in the Samaritans, an association which organizes a twenty-four hour phone-in service for people who are distressed or suicidal. Yet, Bundy had also carried out a series of horrific murders. Before sentencing him to death, the Judge at his trial praised Bundy for his abilities (he had prepared his own defence), but finished by noting what a waste he has made of his life. Bundy's career shows that a person can seem entirely normal while secretly engaging in acts of extreme deviance.

Deviance does not just refer to individual behaviour, but concerns of the activities of groups as well. An illustration is the Hare Krishna cult, a religious group whose beliefs and mode of life are quite different from those of majority of the people living in the United Kingdom. The cult was established in New York in 1965, when Sri Prabhupada came from India to spread the word of Krishna consciousness to the west.

He aimed his message particularly at young people who were drug users, proclaiming that one could 'stay high all the time, discover eternal bliss', by following his teachings (Rockford, 1985). The Hare Krishnas became a familiar sight to many, dancing and chanting in the streets. They were regarded in a tolerant light by most of the population even if their beliefs seemed eccentric.

The Hare Krishnas represent an example of a *deviant sub-culture*. Although their membership today has declined, they have been able to survive fairly easily within the wider society. The organization is wealthy, financed by donations given by members and sympathizers. Their position diverges from that of another deviant sub-culture which might be mentioned here by way of contrast: the homeless. People who are 'down and out' live on the streets by day, spending their time in parks or in public buildings (like Libraries). They may sleep outside as well, or find refuge in dosshouses. Many of the homeless manage to eke out only a miserable existence on the fringes of the wider society.

Comprehension Questions

1. Norms or rules contribute to the following in social life.
 - a. Order and predictability in human actions
 - b. Defining behaviour as appropriate or inappropriate
 - c. Achieving social order
 - d. All of the above.
2. Norms and Values are not part of
 - a. the lives of human beings
 - b. orderly human behaviour
 - c. traffic behaviour
 - d. chaos and confusion
3. Sociology is as much concerned with
 - a. how social order is achieved as with the basis of deviant behaviour
 - b. the rules of traffic behaviour as with the drinking of alcohol
 - c. western culture as with non-western culture.
 - d. none of the above.
4. A society that has no deviants
 - a. is a society without norms
 - b. only has conformist and non-conformist
 - c. is a rule-bound society
 - d. is a non-existent
5. Deviance may be defined as
 - a. a form of non-conformity
 - b. a form of transgressive behaviour

- c. culturally conditioned
 - d. all of the above.
6. An activity need not be considered as a deviant act throughout the world because
- a. social norms and values are the same.
 - b. people followed different religions
 - c. different societies have their own unique norms and values.
 - d. there are no universally approved views on deviance.
7. The orderly character of the world is because of
- a. human virtues taught by religions
 - b. conformity to social expectations
 - c. morality
 - d. socialization
8. What is normal in one society need not be so in another because
- a. different societies have different cultures
 - b. what is normal depends on religious texts
 - c. social norms and values are different.
 - d. penal and criminal codes are different.
9. All kinds of deviant acts are committed by
- a. a minority
 - b. most of us
 - c. all of us
 - d. none of us.
10. In western societies, a successful person
- a. does not lead a secluded life
 - b. is not materialistic
 - c. leads a pious life
 - d. is able to accomplish material rewards and individual achievement.
11. Howard Hughes and Ted Bundy represent instances of
- a. successful conformist behaviour
 - b. contrasting concepts of deviance
 - c. normal deviance
 - d. extreme deviance.
12. Group activities
- a. cannot be studied by sociologists of deviance
 - b. that are non-conformist may be deviant sub-cultures.
 - c. of deviants are studied only by psychologists
 - d. of deviants need a separate set of legal institutions.

13. Hare Krishna cult is considered as a deviant cult, because its members
- indulge in criminal activities
 - are drug users.
 - have different beliefs and lifestyles
 - criticize Christianity.
14. All kinds of deviant sub-cultures are
- treated by society in different ways.
 - treated by society in the same way.
 - disliked by society
 - banned by the government.
15. The homeless are deviants because
- they follow all traffic rules.
 - they can never be a part of a sub-culture
 - they live on the fringes of society.
 - they join the public library.

QUESTION NO. 2:

ARITHMETIC AND REASONING

MARKS: 10

1. A clock strikes once at 1 O' clock, twice at 2 O' clock, thrice at 3 O' clock and so on. How many times will strike in 24 hours?
- (a) 144 (b) 156 (c) 288 (d) 300
2. Imran is taller than Raj. Nirmala is taller than Pranav but not as tall as Raj. Stephen is taller than Imran. Who is the shortest among them?
- (a) Raj (b) Pranav (c) Nirmala (d) Imran
3. The average of X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 is 16. Half of the sum of X_2, X_3 and X_4 is 23. What is the value of X_1
- (a) 18 (b) 19 (c) 20 (d) 17
4. The wages of an employee were first reduced by 40% and then increased by 50%. What was her percentage of loss?
- (a) 15 (b) No loss (c) 10 (d) 12
5. Complete the series
- (1) 17-07-2006 (2) 24-07-2006 (3) 07-08-2006
(4) 04-09-2006 (5) ?

- (a) 18-09-2006 (b) 02-10-2006 (c) 16-10-2006
(d) 30-10-2006

6. If UGC stands for 21, 7, 3 then HCU stands for?

- (a) 9, 3, 21 (b) 21, 3, 9 (c) 8, 3, 21 (d) 14, 3, 9

7. Complete the series

3, 8, 18, 23, 33, ____, 48

- (a) 36 (b) 42 (c) 38 (d) 43

8. $25 = 75\%$ of ____

- (a) 33 (b) 32 (c) 30 (d) None of these

9. Statement: A Professor insisted that 'Teacher evaluation' will be valid, if marked at the end of the term when teaching of all the courses was over.

Inference 1: Mid term evaluations are not valid as the courses are not over.

Inference 2: The Professor is afraid of poor evaluation by students

Inference 3: The Professor does not approve of students evaluation of teachers

State which of the given inference are valid

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 1 only (d) 3 only

10. If $4X - 2Y = 8$ and $3Y - 2X = 20$, then $12X - 6Y$ is?

- (a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 26

PART B

QUESTION NO. 1

PRÉCIS

MARKS: 30

Write in your own words a summary of the following passage in about 120 words. Also give a title for the summary.

India is a country of enormous linguistic diversity. It has some sixteen major languages, often with different scripts, and over 500 major dialects. Although multilingual, India choose the numerically dominant Hindi language as the language of Indian State. India continues to rely on English as the all India link language for administrative communication, and also for imparting higher education. In turn, *this* has

created a linguistic divide and inequality of opportunities between those who know and those who do not know English.

It is almost unique in modern political history that despite many tensions, generated by her multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural character, this huge country has managed to consolidate itself increasingly as a nation state over time. In the early years of independence, the common focus of an anti-colonial struggle acted as binding force. The hopes of a better economic and freer political life which independence from foreign rule brought with it, acted as a further catalyst in this process. Over the last six decades since independence, some of these hopes and aspirations have been partially realised; others badly dashed. The story of the post-independence India is one of spectacular success combined with unforgivable failures.

Our unforgivable failure has been the persistence of mass poverty and destitution. It is a matter of utter shame that nearly six decades after independence, we have anywhere between one third to one fourth of our people desperately poor and denied of the minimum conditions for human existence—the largest number of illiterates, millions of children crippled or blinded due to malnourishment. At the end of twentieth century, according to one estimate, India had 260 million people or roughly one fourth of its population under the so-called 'poverty line', the very minimum needed for existence. Of them, nearly two hundred million are in rural areas in the rest in urban areas.

But the number of persons below the poverty line hardly tell the sad story of the failure of our system. For this, we may use another statistic, the so-called 'human development index', which is a composite index meant to take into account health conditions of population (indexed by longevity), access to education, as well as income. Although imperfect, this index gives some idea of living conditions. In 2002, India had the low rank of 127 among 175 countries on the Human Development Index of the United Nations. Compared to the rank of 95 in terms of per-capita income in purchasing power parity, this even lower rank of 127 suggests that compared to income, access to education and health probably even worse for the poor in India. Two out of every five adults remained illiterate in India in 2002, and the health indicators tell an equally dismal story. What is even more distressing, these figures are considerably more dismal for women, and for the dalits. They show how economic inequality is reinforced in our society by inequality resulting from acute gender and caste and, compounded at times by religious discriminations. The unforgivable fact remains that the democratic polity of India has been incapable of correcting these gross inequalities despite six decades of independence.

Start writing from here

QUESTION NO. II

SHORT NOTE

MARKS: 15

Write a short note (150 words) on any ONE of the following topics:

1. Women's Reservation Bill
2. Right to education
3. Social relations and the internet

Start writing from here

QUESTION NO. III

ESSAY

MARKS: 30

Write an essay of 500 words on any ONE of the following:

1. Gandhi and his relevance in contemporary society.
2. Politics of regionalism in India.
3. Sports as business and entertainment.

Start writing from here

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
Entrance Examination, JUNE 2010
M.A. (Anthropology)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER	
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INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) THIS QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS **26 PAGES**. PLEASE COUNT THEM. IT HAS TWO PARTS, VIZ., PART "A" FOR **25 MARKS** AND PART "B" FOR **75 MARKS**.
- (2) THERE IS **NEGATIVE AWARD OF 0.33 MARKS** FOR EVERY WRONG ANSWER FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS IN PART 'A'. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO NEGATIVE AWARD OF MARKS FOR THE QUESTIONS NOT ATTEMPTED. **NO NEGATIVE MARKS FOR QUESTIONS IN PART "B"**.
- (3) ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH AND IN THE SPACE PROVIDED AFTER EACH QUESTION.
- (4) THE ENTRANCE TEST PAPER SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.
- (5) NO ADDITIONAL SHEETS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR ROUGH WORK. ROUGH WORK CAN BE DONE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.
- (6) CANDIDATES ARE PERMITTED TO USE CALCULATORS WHEREVER NECESSARY.

=====

PART -A
(For a maximum of 25 marks)

Write correct answer (a/ b/ c/ d) in the bracket

1. Gap between the irrigation potential and its utilization in India is [] mainly due to:
 - a) delay in construction of field channels
 - b) availability of water falling short of the projected estimates
 - c) corruption and mismanagement
 - d) lack of coordination between Centre and States

2. What is tornado? []
a) A very high pressure centre b) A very low pressure centre
c) A very high ocean wave d) A planetary wind
3. Green revolution has lead to marked increase in []
a) productivity of wheat b) productivity of pulses
c) regional disparities d) interpersonal inequalities
a) 1 and 2 b) 3 and 4
c) 1, 3 and 4 d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. The national income of a nation is the []
a) Government's annual revenue b) Sum total of factor incomes
c) Surplus of public sector undertakings d) Exports minus imports
5. What is measured by Richter's scale? []
a) Wind velocity b) Earthquakes
c) Floods d) Depth of ocean
6. What is meant by fallowing? []
a) shifting cultivation b) leaving land uncultivated
c) intensive farming d) commercial gardening
7. Rank the following according to density of population: []
1. Bangladesh 2. Philippines 3. Japan 4. South Korea
a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 b) 1, 4, 3, and 2
c) 1, 3, 2 and 4 d) 1, 4, 2, and 3
8. According to 2001 Census, rural population in India constitutes about []
a) 70.4% b) 72.2%
c) 75.0% d) 76.5%

17. Three indicators used by the Mandal Commission for identifying []
a specific caste/class as backward are
- a) Religion, Education and Economy
 - b) Culture, Education and Economy
 - c) Social ,Educational and Economy
 - d) None of the Above
18. When the members of a family and a group receive the family []
name through the mother, the community is called
- a) patrilineal
 - b) Matrilineal
 - c) Neolocal
 - d) None of the above
19. One of the following states does not have tribal population []
- a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Punjab
 - d) Jammu & Kashmir
20. Blood is red in colour due to the presence of []
- a) Serum
 - b) Haemoglobin
 - c) Erythrocytes
 - d) Platelets
21. The longest and strongest bone in the human skeleton is []
- a) Radius
 - b) Humerus
 - c) Tibia
 - d) Femur
22. 'Myopia' is a term associated with []
- a) Ear
 - b) Eye
 - c) Nerve
 - d) Blood
23. Which radioactive element is used in nuclear reactors for the []
production of nuclear energy
- a) Carbon
 - b) Iodine
 - c) Uranium
 - d) Xenon

24. Name the instrument which is used for measuring atmospheric pressure []
a) Sphygmomanometer b) Barometer
c) Manometer d) Pyrometer
25. Kalibangan, an Indus Valley Civilization site is located in the state of []
a) Gujarat b) Punjab
c) Haryana d) Rajasthan

PART – B
(For maximum 75 marks)

QUESTION 1 (MARKS 10)

Write an **Essay** on any **ONE** of the following in about **500** words.

- (1) Effects of climate change with special reference to India.
- (2) Impact of AIDS on Indian society.
- (3) Significance of Indian cultural heritage.
- (4) Role of youth in nation building.

QUESTION 2 (MARKS 10)

Contest and substantiate your point of view on any **ONE** of the following in **300** words.

- (1) Religion cannot be excluded from politics.
- (2) Reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies.
- (3) Privatization of education

QUESTION NO. 3 (MARKS 20)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below the passage. All the questions carry equal marks. (2x10=20)

Education is the key catalyst to the development of human resources. For the tribals, education is the pivot on which their success depends. Education disseminates knowledge. Knowledge gives inner strength which is very essential for the tribals for attaining freedom from exploitation and poverty. Due to ignorance arising out of illiteracy, the tribals have not been able to take advantage of new economic opportunities. Opening of the tribal areas in the wake of developmental process have brought in juxtaposition two distinct value systems- one based on tradition and ignorance and the other on technology and innovations. Harmonious synchronization of the two systems is essential for development of the tribal people. In this process, education has to play a key role. The most important aspect of education in the tribal area is that of informing the community of the new innovation in science and technology as well as the developments in the economic and political field. Education must be meaningful to the people.

The tribal areas are rich in natural resources. A number of projects, both major and medium viz., irrigation, energy generation and industrial, have been set up in the tribal areas. The tribals due to lack of education and requisite skill, are not able to take advantage of the new economic opportunities which have been grabbed by the outsiders migrated to the tribal areas. It not only deprives them of the opportunity in the new ventures but also alienates them from their resource base, i.e., the land and subjects them to exploitation by the middlemen and contractors in forestry operations and also by the money lenders.

Recognizing the importance of education the framers of the constitution have made specific provisions in Article 15 (4) and 46 for promoting education among the scheduled tribes. Education is a state and central subject and the basic responsibility of promoting education has been cast upon the state government. The Union Government is responsible for co-ordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education, research, scientific and technical education. The main efforts in the central sector to help the scheduled tribes pertain to installation of post matric scholarships, setting up of boys and girls hostels and coaching centres for competitive examinations. Special central assistance is provided for this programme by the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Education, which is responsible for the development of education in the country as a whole, has also been making special efforts for the development of education among the scheduled caste and schedule tribes. In the states, Department of Education, tribal Welfare and Social Welfare implement the education programmes for scheduled tribes and operate the facilities of scholarships, hostels and ashram schools etc. Because of these efforts, there has been an increase in tribal literacy over the years. However, it is still far below the general level. Main causes of slow progress in tribal literacy are poverty, absenteeism and inadequate infrastructure

etc. For the poverty ridden parents, education of their children is a luxury which they can hardly afford. The children assist their parents in earning their livelihood. Grown up children also look after the younger ones when the parents go out for work either as cultivators or as labourers. Absence of child care centres, crèches, *balwadis* etc. in the remote tribal areas, also have to be blamed for depriving the children of the poor parents of the facility of the education.

The curriculum of the education for the tribals has to be carefully evolved. It has to be taking into consideration the socio cultural milieu of the tribes. Presently, the general content of education has been extended to the tribal areas which in many cases is not relevant particularly in the primary stage. Tribal areas also suffer from inadequacy of educational institutions, boarding and lodging facilities. Even where centres are opened, about 40% of them are without buildings. The supporting services, such as the incentives in terms of scholarships, books banks etc. are very insignificant and generally do not attract the children.

In the tribal areas the problem of absenteeism of the teacher is one of the important factors affecting the education. They generally remain absent for days together due to absence of supervision over them and also due to lack of dedication to the cause of education of the tribals. The children and also the parents cannot afford to waste their time and generally opt to drop out from the schools. For the tribals the medium of instructions in the schools is a difficult problem. Even after 60 years of independence we have not been able to provide the tribals education in their mother tongue. The tribal children are not generally able to follow the lessons given to them in the school in the language which is totally strange to them.

So far there is no clear educational policy for the tribal areas. In spite of the recommendations and suggestions of various committees and commissions, no policy for the tribal areas have been evolved. In some states the schools in tribas areas are under the control of Education Department and in some under the Social Welfare Department. Lack of administrative policy regarding the educational institutions in tribal areas adversely affected the education of the tribals.

1. Why education is important for the development of human resources?

2. Why tribals are not able to take advantage of new economic opportunities?

We find sorcery and witchcraft beliefs throughout Melanesia, together with associated divinatory practices. In the Massim area, the locale of this chapter's ethnography, people such as the Trobriand Islanders and Dobuans believe both in sorcery and in flying witches that spread fire and destruction from their pubes.

The unfortunate terrorised population featured here lives on Dobu, a small island situated off the eastern tip of New Guinea in the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago. They are neighbours of the Trobriand Islanders and like them are Austronesian speakers and participate in the *kula*. Their island is a steep-sided volcano rising abruptly from the sea, with clear coral-lined bays and precipitous forest-covered ridges, the trees apparently falling over themselves to reach the water. It offers relatively few sites for settlements and gardens. The Dobuans live in stilted houses, collected into villages on the relatively few sizeable level locations on the island. Their staple crop is yam, supplemented by fishing and other plant foods, such as the sago palm. They have a matrilineal ideology, particularly with regard to inheritance, in contrast to the more common patrilineal preference elsewhere.

The Dobuans, crowded together on this ruggedly beautiful but uncompromising island, have a particularly dark and sinister reputation even by Melanesian standards. To be fair to them, it is suggested that the ethnography reflects to some extent the views of the anthropologist? who lived with them in its exaggeration of their black reputation compared with their neighbours, but this is not exceptional. We have already noted in a number of instances how anthropologists' personal histories and preoccupations are reflected in their ethnographic accounts.

Dobuans believe that many diseases result from the recitation of spells specific to each sickness, different people knowing different spells. It is the

spell that they think is efficacious; once it has been recited over something, anyone who comes into contact with that thing will contract the associated disease. These spells are rich in symbolism, with metaphoric plays, allusions and antitheses combined in potent chants. In one spell, for instance, which is associated with a disease that eats the nose away, the reciter makes a great play on the hornbill, contrasting this bird's gigantic beak with the antithesis of no nose. On Dobu, to contract this disease is to get the 'hornbill'.

A sorcerer who wishes to strike someone down will obtain some of the victim's personal belongings, called *sumwana*, and recite a spell over them. Personal belongings suitable for this purpose include remains of meals, excreta, body dirt and even footprints. If the sorcerer cannot readily obtain any of these, he may breathe the spell into a length of vine and string it across a track that the victim uses and then hide nearby to retrieve it once the victim has brushed against it. He takes the vine home and smokes it for a day and then he crumbles it at night over a fire until it is all burnt, mimicking as he does so the writhing of the victim in the agonies that his actions induce. This will kill the victim. Alternatively, the sorcerer may parcel up the vine or any other *sumwana* belongings. This sends the victim into a crazed delirium; the binding induces convulsions, the Dobuans say, just as the winding of a arcuscus's tail around a branch accounts for that animal's sudden jerky movements.

Before embarking on any nefarious activities a sorcerer prepares himself. Hotness is a recurring symbolic theme. The Dobuans believe; that heat makes sorcery effective, and therefore the sorcerer drinks salt water and chews ginger to heat up his body and his spells. He also refrains from eating for some twenty-four hours, believing that an empty stomach induces intense body heat. He needs to take care in following his procedures. If a spell is not word-perfect its disease-inflicting potential will rebound on the reciter. The learning of spells and techniques is particularly dangerous for neophytes. Sorcery is a risky business.

Another sorcery technique which is widespread in Melanesia and of which the Dobuans stand in awe, involves a spell which makes the sorcerer invisible. Once he is invisible, the sorcerer approaches his victim causing him to scream and faint. He takes a lime spatula over which he has recited a spell and mimes cutting open the victim, it removing through the gaping 'wound' his heart, lungs and entrails. A feigned tap with the spatula makes the victim whole again, and a spell whispered over the spatula puts him back on his feet. Before commanding him to go home, the sorcerer asks the Victim three times if he can recognise him, rapping him each time on the temples with the spatula. The dazed victim then staggers home, where he collapses into a tormented writhing heap and dies the next day.

At this juncture let us note that the Dobuans also know of genuinely toxic substances such as the seeds of the dog-bane plant and gall from the globe-fish, both of which contain poisonous substances. Someone wishing to kill another person may introduce some of these substances into their food or tobacco, without need of a spell. In parts of Melanesia, particularly the New Guinea highlands, we distinguish between these practices and other nefarious activities such as sorcery and witchcraft, calling them poison, even where the substances used are not scientifically toxic.

In the following table, distribution of the disabled (in percentage) by age, gender and type of disability is given. Answer the questions that follow the table based on the this data

Type of disability	Gender	Age group (in years)				
		0-9	10-19	20-49	50-69	70+
Seeing	Male	52	54	63	49	48
	Female	48	46	37	51	52
Movement	Male	58	58	65	63	56
	Female	42	42	35	37	44
Mental	Male	57	55	56	55	52
	Female	43	45	44	46	48

State which of the following statements is True or False

17. Compared to age group 20-49 years, in the age group of 10-19 years, more males than females suffer from seeing disability.
True/False
18. The percentage of women who suffered from mental disability in different age groups is very different
True/False
19. Slightly more females than males are suffering from seeing disability in the age group of 70 years and above. In case of movement and mental disability, the proportion of males is more than the females for the same age group.
True/False
20. A greater number of men than women in all age groups reported suffering from movement disability. But the relative difference for this in the age group of 20-49 years is high.
True/False

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2010

M.A. (Communication)

June 02, 2009

Total number of pages: Twelve

Maximum Marks: 60

Duration: 2 hours

HALL TICKET NO.									

Instructions:

1. Answer Part A and Part C in the question paper itself.
2. Answer Question 5 of Part B in the question paper itself.
3. Answer the questions in the blank space/parenthesis provided.
4. **Answer all other questions in the answer book provided to you.**
5. The question under Part C (**Statement of Purpose**) is compulsory. Your paper will not be evaluated if you do not answer the question.
6. **Return the question paper and answer book to the invigilator.**

PART A: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND MEDIA AWARENESS

Answer the following questions by writing the letter corresponding to the correct answer in the blank space next to the question number. Please note that questions in this section carry a negative mark of $\frac{1}{3}$ mark for every wrong answer. (1x25=25 marks)

1. _____ Who is the Chairperson of the National Advisory Council?
 - a) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
 - b) Karan Singh
 - c) P. Chidambaram
 - d) None of the above

2. _____ What is the mascot of the 14th Commonwealth Games to be held in New Delhi?
 - a) Shera
 - b) Appu
 - c) Bhalu
 - d) Simba

3. _____ The awarding of Padma Bhushan to which of the following created a controversy?
 - a) Sahir Ludhianvi
 - b) Sant Singh Chatwal
 - c) Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh
 - d) Aamir Khan

4. _____ Who is the Editor-in-chief of *Outlook*?
 - a) Krishna Prasad
 - b) Mathew Philips
 - c) Arun Poorie
 - d) Vinod Mehta

5. _____ Unique Identification Project of India is headed by
 - a) NR Narayanamurthy
 - b) Azim Premji
 - c) Nandan Nilekani
 - d) Mukesh Ambani

6. _____ The five-member committee on Telangana issue is led by?
- a) B N Srikrishna
 - b) KG Balakrishnan
 - c) Krishna Iyer
 - d) None of the above
7. _____ The Food Security Bill proposes to guarantee each BPL family
- a) 15 kgs of food grains
 - b) 25 kgs of food grains
 - c) 30 kgs of food grains
 - d) None of the above
8. _____ Rana Das Gupta was in news because he won
- a) Booker Prize
 - b) Commonwealth Writer's Prize
 - c) Man Booker Prize
 - d) Jnanpeeth Award
9. _____ Which of the following won the Best Director Award at the Oscars 2010?
- a) Kathryn Bigelow
 - b) James Cameron
 - c) Mira Nair
 - d) Jane Campion
10. _____ What is Torrent in relation to information technology?
- a) Spam blocker
 - b) File sharing tool
 - c) Pop-up blocker
 - d) Flash tool

11. _____ Which internet giant shut down operations in China recently?

- a) Ask.com
- b) Yahoo!
- c) Google
- d) Baidu

12. _____ Which two cities have been added as new franchises to IPL?

- a) Kanpur & Kharagpur
- b) Kochi & Kanpur
- c) Kochi & Ahmedabad
- d) Kochi & Pune

13. _____ Which company is the sponsor of *Save the Tiger* campaign ?

- a) Tata Docomo
- b) Reliance Communications
- c) Aircel
- d) Idea

14. _____ Which bank runs the campaign "*Banker to every Indian*"?

- a) Axis Bank
- b) Bank of India
- c) HSBC
- d) State Bank of India

15. _____ The leader of the Liberal Democratic Party in UK is

- a) Nick Clegg
- b) Gordon Brown
- c) David Miliband
- d) David Cameron

16. _____ Which minister denounced the wearing of formal attires at a recent university convocation?
- a) Mani Shankar Iyer
 - b) Shashi Tharoor
 - c) Kapil Sibal
 - d) Jairam Ramesh
17. _____ Who is the lyricist for the film 3-Idiots?
- a) Swanand Kirkire
 - b) Amole Gupte
 - c) Prasoon Joshi
 - d) Gulzar
18. _____ Why did the clinical trials for H1N1 vaccine become controversial in the country?
- a) The cost of the vaccine is very high
 - b) Banned in the west and promoted in India
 - c) Resulted in the death of young women who were administered with the vaccine
 - d) It has proved ineffective in curing Cervical Cancer
19. _____ Bala won the Best Director Award at the 56th National Film Awards for the film
- a) Vettaikaran
 - b) Yogi
 - c) Naan Kadavul
 - d) Kanden Kadhalein
20. _____ The new 3G telephony services will enable
- a) Movie downloads only
 - b) Live TV only
 - c) Video conferencing only
 - d) All of the above

21. _____ The programme *Pamtra Rishita* is on which of the following channels?
- a) Colours
 - b) NDTV Imagine
 - c) STAR PLUS
 - d) Zee TV
22. _____ Section 377 IPC that was struck down by the Delhi High Court deals with
- a) Sedition
 - b) Homosexuality
 - c) Terrorism
 - d) Heterosexuality
23. _____ Lech Kaczynski is the
- a) First astronaut to land on Mars
 - b) Polish President who died in a plane crash
 - c) Founder of Free Operating System Software
 - d) None of the above
24. _____ The combined opposition candidate who lost in the recent Presidential elections in Sri Lanka is?
- a) Sarath Fonseka
 - b) Mahindra Rajapaksa
 - c) Ranil Wickremasinghe
 - d) None of the above
25. _____ The longest running food show on television *Khana Khazana* is hosted by
- a) Tarla Dalal
 - b) Neeta Mehta
 - c) Madhur Jaffrey
 - d) Sanjeev Kapoor

PART B: APTITUDE FOR COURSE AND WRITING ABILITY

The aim of this section is to test the aptitude of the candidate for the course, his/her proficiency in language, awareness of the media and creativity. Candidates are required to write their answers clearly and adhere to the prescribed word limit. Write in the answer book provided to you. Answer Q.5 in the question paper itself.

1. Write in about 50 words on each of the following:

(2X5=10 marks)

- a) PD Dinakaran
- b) Dantewada
- c) David Headley
- d) Khap Panchayats
- e) *My Name is Khan*

2. Write a 200-word essay on any one of the following:

(5 marks)

- a) Right to Education Act
- b) Operation Greenhunt
- c) BT Brinjal controversy

3. Write a 300-word essay on any one of the following:

(10 marks)

- a) As a new trend in journalism, paid news will further freedom of expression in India.
- b) *Swayamvar* on television is against Indian traditional values.
- c) Public officials conducting state affairs on Twitter indicate that our legislators are techno-savvy.

4. Describe any one of the following in about 200 words:

(5 marks)

(Note: Your answer must capture visuals and sounds of the location you are describing so that the reader gets a picture of what is happening there.)

- a) A cybercafe
- b) Scene at a Tahsildar's office
- c) A Multiplex
- d) Tea shop near a small town bus stand

5. Read the following passage carefully and tick the most appropriate answer for each question. (5 marks)

Cultural historians have depicted the world view characterizing Western civilization through the eighteenth century as one in which the universe, having been created perfect by a perfect God (such even evil must have its necessary place), was static: 'if a better world were possible, God would have created it in the first place. Thus all hope progress is illusory.'

Similarly there existed a general belief in the original God-given language, and in original, perfect, and static forms of existing languages, from which actual usage could err. It was the archetypal myth of a Golden Age, in which dialects had not yet splintered off and words had not wandered away from their original meanings.

The road to recovering the pristine state of language was rational thought and logic. Thus Dante sought to recapture the primordial origin of the Italian language by analysis of the words of the existing dialects; and later, in the period of 'Cartesian linguistics' (so named Chomsky 1966), rational grammars were written with the goal of restoring not only language, but thought itself. Other reformers chose a different route: copying the usage of the noblest element of the population, who represented the least degree of debasement from the Golden Age.

While in the sixteen century the evolution of languages had been clearly recognized and genealogical trees drawn, the belief in staticity intensified over the next two centuries to such a degree that scholars like Le Blan (*Theorie nouvelle de la parole*, 1750) denied the relationship of French, Italian, and Spanish with Latin, stating instead that Latin had transmitted to these languages only the heritage of a few words.