

5-YEAR INTEGRATED M.A. PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
(Leading to Masters Degree in Anthropology, Economics, History,
Political Science and Sociology)

Entrance Examination – June 2011

Maximum Marks : 100
Time : 2 Hours

Hall Ticket No.

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INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Write the 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. Hand over both the question paper booklet and 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 explained below:

Section	Question Nos.	Title	Marks
A	Q1 – Q25	Language & Comprehension	25
B	Q26 – Q50	Reasoning Ability	25
C	Q51 – Q75	Quantitative Aptitude	25
D	Q76 – Q100	Social Studies & General Awareness	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 16 pages excluding the OMR sheet.

Section A
LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Questions in this section (Q1 to Q25) are based on the following passage to test your understanding of the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

THE PASSAGE

The revolution of 1757 definitely established the military supremacy of the English in Bengal. Their hated rivals, the French, were ousted, and they obtained a grant of territories for the maintenance of a properly equipped military force. More valuable still was the prestige they had gained by the decisive victory over the unwieldy hosts of the Nawab.

As regards the government of the country, there was no apparent change. The sovereignty of the English over Calcutta was recognized, and they secured the right of keeping a Resident at the Nawab's court. Save for these minor changes, the position of Mir Jafar differed, in theory, but little from that of Siraj-ud-daulah. In practice, however, the supreme control of affairs had passed into the hands of Clive, as the new Nawab was entirely dependent upon his support his newly acquired position.

The position of Clive in Bengal was anomalous in the extreme. He was merely a servant of the Governor and Council of Madras when he gained the victory at Plassey. But in June 1758, the Calcutta Council, on their own initiative, elected him to the governorship of Bengal, a position which was legalized by the orders of the Company towards the end of that year.

The anomaly of Clive's position with regard to the Nawab, however, still continued. Without any formal rights or prerogatives, he exercised an effective control over the actions of Mir Jafar, and, in particular, he prevented the latter from ruining some notable Hindu officials such as Rai Durlabh, the Diwan, and Ram Narayan, the governor of Bihar. Mir Jafar chafed at the interference of Clive, but he could hardly dispense with the military help of the English. This was strikingly illustrated when, in 1759, Ali Gauhar (later known as Shah Alam II) planned to occupy Bengal and Bihar and laid siege to Patna. Mir Jafar succeeded in averting this danger with the help of Clive, but the episode was a rude reminder to him, if any such were necessary, that however unwelcome the English might be, their help was essential to keep himself on the throne.

Finally, Mir Jafar tried the desperate expedient of changing one master for another and entered into a conspiracy with the Dutch at Chinsura. The Dutch were very eager to supplant the English influence by their own and made an attempt to import fresh military forces from their settlements in Java. But the vigilance of Clive thwarted their design. They were defeated and humbled at Bedara in November 1759, and sued for peace.

Clive thus maintained the supremacy of the English in Bengal for nearly three years, mainly by his personality and character. His departure on 25 February, 1760, was followed shortly by the death of Miran, the son of the Nawab, and the question of succession immediately came to the forefront. The treachery and incompetence of the Nawab and his failure to make the payments due to the Company made him and his family distasteful to the English. Holwell, the acting Governor, suggested the bold step of taking over the administration of the country, but the other members of the Council did not approve of the plan. He then supported the cause of Mir Kasim, the son-in-law of the Nawab, and Vansittart, the permanent Governor, acquiesced in this view. A secret treaty was accordingly concluded with Mir Kasim on 27 September, 1760. Mir Kasim agreed to pay off the outstanding dues to the Company and also to cede the three districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong. In return for these concessions the English offered to appoint him Deputy Subahdar and guaranteed his succession to the throne.

Vansittart and Caillaud, the commander of the Company's troops, thereupon proceeded to Murshidabad. But Mir Jafar refused to appoint Mir Kasim as Deputy Subahdar. After a fruitless discussion for five days, Caillaud was ordered to occupy the Nawab's palace. The helpless Nawab decided to abdicate rather than yield to the demands of the English. Mir Kasim was then declared Nawab and the revolution of 1760 was effected without any bloodshed.

It is somewhat singular that neither the English nor the new Nawab took advantage of the new agreement to clear up the relations between the two parties. It was gradually becoming clear that, while the Nawab claimed to be an independent ruler, the English authorities in Bengal had been acting in a manner which was incompatible with that position. It was evident that sooner or later the matter must come to a head, and the crisis came much earlier than expected.

Vansittart followed throughout the policy of strengthening the hands of the Nawab. While Clive protected Ram Narayan, the governor of Bihar, Vansittart handed him over to Mir Kasim who first robbed him and then put him to death. Having thus asserted his internal autonomy, Mir Kasim felt strong enough to enter into that dispute with the English regarding inland trade which was to prove his ruin.

By an imperial firman the English Company enjoyed the right of trading in Bengal without the payment of transit dues or tolls. But the servants of the Company also claimed the same privileges for their private trade. The Nawabs had always protested against this abuse, but the members of the Council being materially interested, the practice went on increasing till it formed a subject of serious dispute between Mir Kasim and the English. At last towards the end of 1762 Vansittart met Mir Kasim at Mongyr, where the Nawab had removed his capital, and concluded a definite agreement on the subject. The Council at Calcutta, however, rejected the agreement. Thereupon the Nawab decided to abolish the duties altogether; but the English clamoured against this and insisted upon having preferential treatment as against other traders. Ellis, the chief of the English factory at Patna, violently asserted what he considered to be the rights and privileges of the English, and even made an attempt to seize the city of Patna. The attempt failed and his garrison was destroyed, but the events led to the outbreak of war between the English and Mir Kasim in 1763.

QUESTIONS

- The Dutch who tried to challenge the English in Bengal had already established settlements in
 - Singapore
 - Java
 - Malaysia
 - Philippines
- The European Companies were trying to establish political dominance in India by following the tactic of
 - Appeasing the Indian rulers
 - Playing off the Indian rulers against one another
 - Appealing to the Indian peasants
 - Winning the approval of the Mughal emperor.
- The rival power ousted by the British in Bengal was
 - Spanish
 - Portuguese
 - French
 - Danes
- Who led the British in the Battle of Plassey?
 - Dupleix
 - Dalhousie
 - Ellis
 - Clive

5. Ram Narayan was the governor of

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. Bengal | B. Bihar |
| C. Orissa | D. Assam |

6. Ali Gauhar came to be known as

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Shah Alam I | B. Shah Alam II |
| C. Shah Alam III | D. Shah Alam IV |

7. Bengal Nawabs wished to assert independence against the English trading company, but failed because they were

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. politically naïve | B. administratively incompetent |
| C. militarily weak | D. low on confidence |

8. In 1759 Ali Gauhar fought a war for the occupation of Bengal with

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Mir Kasim and Clive | B. Mir Jafar and Clive |
| C. Mir Kasim and Vansittart | D. Mir Jafar and Vansittart |

9. The war at Bedara in November 1759 was fought between

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. French and English | B. French and Dutch |
| C. English and Dutch | D. French & English vs Dutch |

10. Miran was the son of

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Mir Kasim | B. Siraj-ud-daula |
| C. Mir Jafar | D. Mir Gafur |

11. Who was the permanent governor of Bengal?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. Vansittart | B. Ellis |
| C. Clive | D. Holwell |

12. When the Company's military forces exerted pressure on Mir Jafar to appoint Mir Kasim as deputy subahdar, Mir Jafar

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. agreed and made the appointment | B. thwarted the Company forces |
| C. stepped down from power | D. maintained status quo |

13. A secret treaty in 1760 was signed between

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Mir Jafar and Holwell | B. Mir Jafar and Vansittart |
| C. Mir Kasim and Holwell | D. Mir Kasim and Vansittart |

14. The three districts which were ceded to the English as per the Treaty of 1760 were

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Kolkata, Sutanati and Midnapur | B. Midnapur, Burdwan and Chittagong |
| C. Midnapur, Burdwan and Kolkata | D. Midnapur, Chittagong and Sutanati |

15. The commander of the English Company troops was

- A. Vansittart
- B. Clive
- C. Holwell
- D. Caillaud

16. After the Battle of Plassey, real political control in Bengal was with the

- A. Governor of Bengal
- B. British Resident in Nawab's Court
- C. Nawab of Bengal
- D. Calcutta Council

17. Mir Kasim was declared the Nawab of Bengal in

- A. 1757
- B. 1758
- C. 1759
- D. 1760

18. Mir Jafar succeeded the following as the Nawab of Bengal

- A. Mir Kasim
- B. Ali Gauhar
- C. Siraj-ud-daulah
- D. Miran

19. What was the cause of a serious dispute between Mir Kasim and the English Company

- A. Foreign trade
- B. Excise tax
- C. Land Revenue
- D. Transit dues of Company servants

20. The concession that the English made in return of the ceded districts to the Nawab was to appoint

- A. Mir Jafar as the Deputy Subahdar
- B. Mir Jafar as the Governor
- C. Mir Kasim as the Deputy Subahdar
- D. Mir Kasim as Governor

21. Who was the chief of the English factory at Patna in 1762

- A. Clive
- B. Ellis
- C. Vansittart
- D. Holwell

22. When the Nawab of Bengal abolished all transit dues and tolls in 1762, he was trying to

- A. help the East India Company
- B. help the French traders
- C. boost state revenues
- D. assert his independence

23. The term 'revolution' has been used in the passage to refer to

- A. Transformation
- B. Conspiracy and Intrigue
- C. Military Battle
- D. None of the above

24. The cost of maintaining the Company military forces in the later 18th century was paid from

- A. grants from the British Crown
- B. taxes collected by the English Parliament
- C. profits of India trade
- D. land revenue of granted territories

25. In the 1760's, sovereign control over Calcutta remained with

- A. Nawab of Bengal
- B. Mughal Emperor
- C. Calcutta Council
- D. English East India Company

Section B
REASONING ABILITY

26. In the given series find the missing (X) value: 316, 280, 250, X, 208
A. 214 B. 220 C. 226 D. 216
27. One tenth of sum of the prime numbers, greater than 5 but less than 24, is the square of
A. 4 B. 3 C. 5 D. 6
28. Surabhi has a daughter named Sruti and Surabhi is Amar's sister. Mohini has a son named Neil and Amar is Mohini's brother. How is Sruti related to Neil?
A. Aunt B. Cousin C. Aunt D. Niece
29. If PASSPORT is called RCUURQTV, then BOOKLET will be coded as:
A. CQQMNFV B. DRRNMGW C. CPPLMFV D. DQQMNGV
30. Two identical RED and GREEN balls are placed in a box and a blind-folded person is asked to pick one ball. The colour of ball is noted, the drawn ball is replaced in the box and the blind-folded person repeats this exercise several times. The following are the results in terms of occurrence of RED (R) or GREEN (G) balls in four successive rounds.
1. RGGR 2. RRRR 3. GGGG 4. GGRG
- Based on the given information what is the probability that the ball drawn in the fifth round is RED (R)?
A. 50% B. 100% C. 0% D. 25%
31. Find the next number in the series: 4, 17, 43, 82, _____
A. 134 B. 121 C. 105 D. 104
32. There are four pairs of white gloves, three pairs of brown gloves, two pairs of black gloves and one pair of red gloves kept in a dark room. What is the minimum number of (single) gloves that should be brought out so that there is at least one pair of matching gloves.
A. 2 B. 5 C. 3 D. 4
33. Amir and Akhil are brothers. Amir is four years older to Akhil. Both have the same date of birth. Akhil was born on Monday, the first of July 1996. On which day of the week was Amir born?
A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Thursday
34. Find the odd one out
A. Blue B. Green C. Brown D. Orange

35. In a certain code NATION is written as MYQEJH. How will COUNTRY be written in this code?

- A. BNRTOYR B. PVOTRSZ C. BQWPVTW D. BMRJOLR


36. Choose the word that does not belong to the group

- A. Throat B. Skin C. Nose D. Ear

37. Battery is to mobile phone as _____ is to car

- A. Engine B. Petrol C. Tyres D. Doors

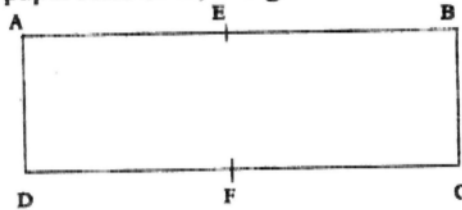
38. Find the odd one out:

- A.  B.  C.  D. 

39. Among four sisters Neha is twice the age of Sangita. Anamika is one and half times younger than Sangita. Amala is six years older to Sangita but six years younger than Neha. Who is the eldest?

- A. Neha B. Anamika C. Sangita D. Amala

40. For a rectangular piece of paper AEBCFD, it is given that $AD = AE = EB$ (see below).



Now if it is folded once lengthwise at EF and then cut along EC, then we get,

- A. one rectangle B. one right angled triangle
C. two right angled triangle D. three right angled triangles

41. Find the odd number from the following

- A. 6775 B. 5576 C. 3600 D. 2500

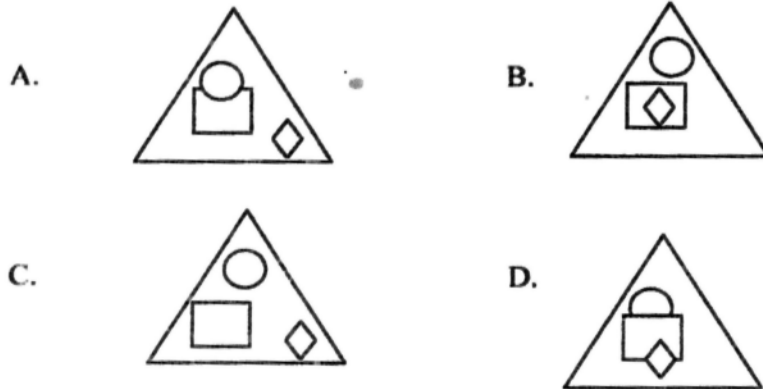
42. In an educational institution 40 percent of the students are hostellers and the rest are day-scholars. Among the students 60 percent are low achievers and the rest are high achievers. If 10 percent of the high achievers are hostellers, then what percent of low achievers are hostellers?

- A. 25 B. 36 C. 48 D. 60

43. Consider the following representations:



Which of the following represents the relationship between the above correctly?



44. A young researcher, who is interested in empirical studies, was asked to choose from two research questions put before him. They were:

- I. Moon is made of green cheese **AND** II. God helps those who help others

Select the most appropriate statement inferable from the above:

- A. The researcher chooses 1 and discards 2 as it cannot be empirically investigated
- B. The researcher chooses 2 and discards 1 as it cannot be empirically investigated
- C. The researcher discards both as they cannot be empirically investigated
- D. The researcher tosses a coin to choose since both projects are empirically investigable

45. Botany : Plants :: Entomology : _____

- A. Insects B. Snakes C. Flowers D. Birds

46. In a defective QWERTY key board keys G and O type erroneously as L and E respectively. What would be typed on the monitor for the word GOOGLE

- A. LEELE B. LLELE C. LELELE D. LEELEL

47. Candle : Sun :: Pond : ?

- A. Water B. Sea C. Well D. Swimming pool

48. Arrange the following words in the order in which they appear in the dictionary:

- (1) ROUND (2) ROCK (3) ROUGH (4) RACKET (5) ROCKET

- A. 42531 B. 45231 C. 45213 D. 42513

49. If + stands division, - stands for multiplication, x stands for addition, / stands for deduction, what is the product of the following equation?

$$4 - 6 \times 14 + 7 / 5 = ?$$

- A. 20 B. 21 C. 25 D. 18
50. Rohan started from point A and travelled forward 8 km up to point B, then turned towards right and travelled 5 km up to point C, then turned right and travelled 7 km up to point D and then turned right and travelled 5 km up to point E. He was travelling at a speed of 60 km per hour. But his bike needs 12 minutes of rest for every 5 km of travel. What is the time taken for his travel and the distance between point A and E?
- A. 85 minutes and 1 km B. 73 minutes and 5 km
C. 85 minutes and 25 km D. 73 minutes and 1 km

Section C
QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. Which one is the correct solution for y in the quadratic equation $y^2 + 4y - 5 = 0$?
- A. 1 and 5 B. 5 and 3 C. 2 and 7 D. 1 and -5
52. Three factors of the expression $y^3 - y^2 - 4y + 4$ are
- A. (y-1), (y+2) and (y-2) B. (y-1), (y+1) and (y-2)
C. (y+1), (y+2) and (y-2) D. (y+1), (y+2) and (y-4)
53. The equation $y = 45 + 2x$, if plotted on a graph paper, will give a
- A. horizontal straight line B. downward sloping straight line
C. upward sloping straight line D. U-shaped curve
54. If $a = x^2$, $b = 2x^3$ and $c = ab$, then $(abc)^2$ is equal to
- A. $4.x^{10}$ B. $8.x^{12}$ C. $81.x^{20}$ D. $16.x^{20}$
55. Given the values for $p = 0.03$, $m = 0.04$ and $n = 0.002$, which among the following is correct?
- A. $pnm = 0.0000024$ B. $pnm = 0.0000018$
C. $pnn = 0.00006$ D. $pmm = 0.00012$
56. What is the solution to the system of equations given below?
(i) $5x + 3y = 30$ and (ii) $6x - 2y = 8$
- A. $x = 5$ and $y = 3$ B. $x = 10$ and $y = 2$
C. $x = 6$ and $y = 1$ D. $x = 3$ and $y = 5$

57. The area of a rectangular field is equal to 300 square meters. Its perimeter is equal to 70 meters. Find the length (L) and width (W) of this rectangular field.
- A. $L = 25$ and $W = 10$ B. $L = 30$ and $W = 10$
 C. $L = 60$ and $W = 5$ D. $L = 20$ and $W = 15$
58. ΔABC is a triangle where $AB = 10$ meters, $AC = 15$ meters and $\angle A = 90^\circ$, then the length of BC is equal to
- A. exactly 20 meters B. 25 meters
 C. 12.50 meters D. 18 meters approximately
59. What would come in the place of the unknown amount indicated by the question mark (?)
 45% of ? + 30% of 90 = 30% of 210
- A. 120 B. 80 C. 60 D. None of the above
60. A real estate agent received a 6% commission on the selling price of a house. If his commission was Rupees 8880, what was the selling price of the house?
- A. Rupees 14800 B. Rupees 53280 C. Rupees 1.48 lakh D. Rupees 14.8 lakh
61. In a shopping mall, the cost of 4 shirts, 4 pairs of trousers and 2 pens is Rs. 560. The cost of 9 shirts, 9 pairs of trousers and 6 pens is Rs. 1290. What is the total cost of 1 shirt, 1 pair of trousers and 1 pen?
- A. Rs. 175 B. Rs. 160 C. Rs. 250 D. Rs. 150
62. Four children have small toys. The first child has $\frac{1}{10}$ of the toys, the second child has 12 more toys than the first, the third child has one more toy of what the first child has and the fourth child has double the third child. How many toys are there?
- A. 20 toys B. 30 toys C. 32 toys D. 35 toys
63. Which real numbers are equal to their cubes?
- A. Only 0 B. 0, 1 and -1 C. 0 and 1 D. None of the above
64. For what value of k will the system given below have no solutions?
 (i) $2x + 6y = -2$ AND (ii) $-3x + ky = 4$
- A. $k =$ zero B. $k = -9$ C. $k = 1$ or -1 D. $k = 4$ or -4
65. By selling an article at 80% of its marked price, a merchant makes a loss of 12%. What will be the percent profit/loss made by the merchant if he sells the article at 95% of its marked price?
- A. 5% profit B. 1% loss C. 10% profit D. 4.5% profit

66. Which one of the following statements is false?
- The null set is a subset of all sets
 - If S is a set, then $S \cup S$ is equal to S .
 - If M is a set with four elements, then $M \cap M$ is equal to M
 - If V is an empty set, then V has one zero element, i.e., $V = \{0\}$
67. How many distinct subsets can be formed from the set $N = \{7, 3, 8, 2, 9, 6\}$?
- 6 subsets
 - 64 subsets
 - 18144 subsets
 - 35 subsets
68. Marks obtained by 9 students in a minor test are given below:
38, 34, 39, 35, 34, 31, 37, 30, 41
- What are the median and mode of marks?
- median = 35 and mode = 34
 - median = 34 and mode = 35
 - median = 30 and mode = 41
 - median = 35.44 and mode = 34.50
69. Find the simple interest on Rs.1200 at 5% per annum for $2\frac{2}{5}$ years:
- Rs. 165
 - Rs. 144
 - Rs. 114
 - Rs. 110
70. What sum of money will produce Rs. 70 as simple interest in 4 years at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum?
- Rs. 500
 - Rs. 525
 - Rs. 550
 - Rs. 555
71. Mr. Shyam, who is half as efficient as Mr. Krish, will take 24 days to complete a work if he worked alone. If Shyam and Krish worked together, how long will they take to complete the work?
- 16 days
 - 12 days
 - 8 days
 - 6 days
72. Five years ago, the total of ages of a father and his child was 50. The ratio of their present ages is 4 : 1. What is the present age of the father?
- 48
 - 36
 - 60
 - 52
73. Find the value of the following : $(88044 \div 44) + 17 \times 23 = ?$
- 2291
 - 2392
 - 592
 - 412
74. Pankaj buys apples at the rate of a basket of 10 apples for Rs. 100. At what price per dozen should he sell apples if he wishes to make a profit of 25%?
- Rs. 125
 - Rs. 150
 - Rs. 175
 - Rs. 180
75. If the price of petrol increases by 25% and Ram intends to spend only 15% more on petrol, by what % should he reduce the quantity of petrol that he buys?
- 10%
 - 12.50%
 - 8%
 - 12%

85. 'Operation Shakti' is the code name given to:
- A. India's nuclear test
 - B. India's Missile Development Mission
 - C. Military offensive against LTTE
 - D. None of the above
86. Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with:
- A. Languages
 - B. Tribes
 - C. Minorities
 - D. Financial Devolution
87. Which among the following currencies has no specific symbol?
- A. Dollar
 - B. Pound Sterling
 - C. Indian Rupee
 - D. None of the above
88. 'Dow Jones' is associated with:
- A. Stock Market
 - B. Literary work
 - C. Retail Brand
 - D. Publishing House
89. Article 370 of India's Constitution deals with
- A. Imposition of President's rule
 - B. Central State Financial Allocation
 - C. Special Status of Kashmir
 - D. Foreign Policy Formulation
90. Chakama refugees are originally from :
- A. Bhutan
 - B. Nepal
 - C. Myanmar
 - D. Bangladesh
91. McMahon line is on the border between –
- A. India –Pakistan
 - B. India-China
 - C. India-Afghanistan
 - D. India-Bangladesh
92. The word 'Tsunami' is from which language?
- A. Korean
 - B. Chinese
 - C. Thai
 - D. Japanese
93. Where are the Headquarters of WTO?
- A. Washington D.C.
 - B. Geneva
 - C. Rome
 - D. Paris
94. The 2010 Commonwealth Games were conducted in
- A. New Delhi
 - B. London
 - C. Auckland
 - D. Johannesburg
95. Which day of the year is celebrated as International Women's Day?
- A. October 24
 - B. May 1
 - C. March 8
 - D. November 14
96. Which of the following sports does Abhinav Bindra belong to?
- A. Tennis
 - B. Hockey
 - C. Archery
 - D. Shooting

97. Who among the following constitute the Electoral College for Presidential election in India?

- A. Legislators of state assemblies
- B. Members of Lok Sabha
- C. Members of Rajya Sabha
- D. All the above

98. Which among the following is the regional grouping of South Asian countries?

- A. ASEAN
- B. SAARC
- C. APEC
- D. SCO

99. Which state in India has the longest coastline?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Tamil Nadu
- C. Gujarat
- D. Kerala

100. National Conference is a major regional party in

- A. West Bengal
- B. Jammu & Kashmir
- C. Haryana
- D. Manipur

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ROUGH WORK