

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2019**

**M. A. (SOCIOLOGY)**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS: 100**

**HALL TICKET NUMBER**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Please read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Please enter your Hall Ticket No ..... on the OMR answer sheet.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR sheet by following the instructions provided.
4. Please hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination. The question paper booklet may be retained by the candidate.
5. **Use of calculators of any kind is not permitted.**
6. The Question Paper has **Four Parts**: Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D. **Part A** consists of 30 questions (1 – 30) testing the students' comprehension of a sociological passage (30 marks). **Part B** consists of 25 questions (31 – 55) testing general arithmetic and reasoning (25 marks). **Part C** has 20 questions (56 – 75) testing comprehension of a literary passage (20 marks). **Part D** has 25 questions (76 – 100) testing knowledge of current affairs (25 marks).
7. Each correct answer carries one mark. Marks obtained in Part A will determine the merit rank in case of a tie in the total number of marks obtained.
8. **There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 marks.**
9. This question paper contains 35 pages including cover page. There is a blank page provided at the end of the question paper marked 'ROUGH WORK'. Candidates are allowed to do rough work only on this page

**Part – A****Comprehension****(30 Marks)****DEMOCRACY**

Citizenship and democracy are intrinsically connected for political citizenship rights are the very essence of modern democracy. A society where there are no civil and political rights is the opposite of democracy- a tyranny. Without the political participation of citizens, democracy is, by definition, impossible. In all democratic systems today, moreover, there is at least some recognition of the necessity of according social rights to the population.

The word “democracy” has its roots in the Greek term *demokratia*, the parts of which are *demos* (people) and *Kratos* (to rule). The basic meaning of democracy is therefore a political system in which the people, not monarchs (kings or queens), or aristocracies (people of noble birth, like dukes, lords, or counts), rule. This sounds simple and straightforward, but as David Held has pointed out, questions can be raised about each part of the phrase: “Rule,” “rule by,” and “the people.” If we start with “the people”:

1. Who are “the people”?
2. What kind of participation is envisaged for them?
3. What conditions are assumed to be conducive to participation?

As regards “rule”:

1. How broadly or narrowly should the scope of rule be?
2. Should rule be confined, for example, to the sphere of government, or can there be democracy in other spheres- such as popular control over factories and workplaces (industrial democracy)?
3. Can rule cover the daily administrative decisions that governments must make, or should it refer only to major policy decisions?

In the case of “rule by”:

1. Must the rule of “the people” be obeyed? What is the place of dissent?
2. Are there circumstances in which some of “the people” should act outside the law, if they believe existing laws to be unjust?

3. Under what conditions, if any, should democratic governments use coercion against those who happen to disagree with their policies?

Answers to these questions have taken contrasting forms, both at varying periods and in different nation-states. For example, "the people" has been variously understood to be owners of property, white men, educated men, men and all adults. In some societies, the officially accepted version of democracy is limited to the political sphere, whereas in others it is held to extend to other areas of social life. Let us therefore look at the main types of democratic systems.

### TYPES OF DEMOCRACY

The three main types of democracy are representative multiparty democracy, representative one-party democracy, and participatory democracy (this third type is sometimes called direct democracy). Representative democracy means that decisions affecting a community are made by people elected for this purpose, not by its members as a whole. Versions of representative democracy exist in many organizations. For instance, a sports club may be run by a council elected from among the club's members. In the area of government, representative democracy takes the form of elections to congresses, parliaments, or similar national bodies. Representative democracy also exists at other levels where collective decisions are made. Provinces or states within an overall national community, cities, counties, boroughs, and other regions, all often have their own councils.

#### **Representative Multiparty Systems**

**Representative multiparty democracy** is found at any or all of these levels of government when voters have at least two parties to choose from in the political process. Systems of multiparty representative democracy, in which the mass of the adult population has the right to vote at all the various levels, are usually called **liberal democracies**. The United States, the European countries, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand all fall into this category. A certain number of Third World countries, such as India, also have liberal democratic systems.

#### **Representative One-Party Systems**

When people living in the West use the term "democracy" without qualification, they are usually referring to liberal democratic systems. Yet states in which there is effectively only one party (such as China, Cuba, and until very recently, the Soviet Union and most of the states in Eastern Europe) also regard themselves as democracies. In these countries, while voters do not have a choice between different parties, there are elections to select representatives at the various local and national levels. Sometimes the only "choice" voters have is whether or not to cast their vote for a sole candidate nominated by the ruling party. In other one-party states, there may be two or more candidates for a given position, but the voter is choosing between individual

representatives of the same party, rather than between candidates from separate parties as in the West.

The usual principle underlying such representative one-party democracies is that the single party expresses the overall will of the community. According to Marxist thinkers, the parties in liberal democracies represent divisive class interests. In socialist societies, which have supposedly eliminated antagonistic classes, there is presumed to be a need only for one party. Voters choose, therefore, not between parties, but between different candidates, proposing different policy programs. Most one-party democracies are organized in terms of **democratic centralism**- a pyramid structure in which each level elects representatives to a council, which, in turn, elects representatives to the body above it, and so forth. In the system that existed in the Soviet Union until the 1990s there was a pyramid of councils, or "soviets," descending from the Supreme Soviet to those at the local village and neighborhood grass roots. At each level there were executive committees, all members of which were elected. There was a separate, but somewhat similar, system that operated at the various levels of the Communist Party. There were also complex connections between the Party and levels of union representation in industry, which were supposed to render the economic sphere democratic.

How far one-party systems are genuinely democratic, that is, offer real opportunities for political influence for members of the population is, of course, debatable and requires a wider assessment of the nature and possibilities of democratic systems.

### **Participatory Democracy**

In **participatory democracy** (or direct democracy), decisions are made communally by those affected by them. This was the "original" type of democracy found in the cities of ancient Greece. Those who were citizens, a small minority, regularly assembled together to consider policies and make major decisions. Direct democracy is of limited importance in modern societies where the majority of the population have political rights. It would be impossible for everyone in a large-scale society to actively participate in making all the decisions that affect them. It is inconceivable that the voters in the United States could directly run the federal government in Washington. Yet there are dimensions of direct democracy that do have relevance to modern societies; and there are many organizations within such societies in which direct democracy is practiced. Many U.S. cities, counties, and states hold referenda on specific issues, which allow voters directly to enact legislation or even constitutional amendments.

**Answer the following questions from the above passage:**

1. The following statement is false
  - A. Citizenship and democracy are intrinsically connected
  - B. Citizenship is the bedrock of democracy

- C. Citizenship is the bedrock of oligarchy
- D. In a tyrannical society, rights are not the norm

2. What constitutes the essence of modern democracy?

- A. Political Citizenship rights
- B. Civil Citizenship rights
- C. Social Citizenship rights
- D. All of the above

3. Democratic systems today are characterized

- A. as much by political participation as by tyranny
- B. by a lack of connection between citizenship and democracy
- C. as much by citizenship rights as by social rights
- D. a lack of civil and political rights

4. The opposite of a democratic society is

- A. A tyranny
- B. No political participation of citizens
- C. Use of coercion against those who disagree with one's policies
- D. All of the above

5. Elected members of a sports club council are an example of

- A. Representative democracy
- B. Physical education for the marginalized
- C. Multiparty system of government
- D. International division of labour

6. Which of the following is not a main type of democracy?

- A. Representative one party democracy
- B. Representative multiparty democracy
- C. Brexit
- D. Direct democracy

7. The USA, India, New Zealand etc are examples of

- A. Representative one party systems
- B. Democratic centralism
- C. Multiparty socialism
- D. Liberal democracies

8. Given that the basic meaning of 'democracy' is a contested one, questions have been raised about

- A. how the term 'the people' has to be understood
- B. the inclusion of political and social spheres
- C. the limits of disagreement and coercion
- D. All of the above

9. The questions primarily about 'rule' concern

- A. conditions of participation by 'the people'
- B. nature and scope of the government and decision-making
- C. coercion and obedience
- D. the justice of laws

10. Representative democracy may be distinguished from 'participatory democracy' by the fact that

- A. the former involves decision-making by elected representatives, whereas the latter involves collective forms of decision-making
- B. only sports clubs embody the former and national governments embody the latter
- C. in the former decisions are taken collectively, whereas in the latter decisions are taken individually
- D. the former implies a version of direct democracy and the latter its negation

11. What type of democracy offers optimum opportunities for political influence by members of the population?

- A. Representative multiparty systems
- B. Representative one-party democracy

- C. Participatory democracy
- D. None of the above

12. Which of the following is not an exclusive feature of one-party systems?

- A. Voters do not have a choice between different parties
- B. The voters have to cast their vote for a sole candidate nominated by the ruling party
- C. Elections are conducted to select representatives at the various local and national levels
- D. The voter is liable to choose between individual representatives of the same party, rather than from separate parties

13. Representative one party systems are most common in

- A. Eastern Europe and Soviet Union
- B. Non socialist states
- C. States that require swearing on the Communist manifesto instead of the bible at the time of oath taking
- D. The pacific islands

14. Systems where voters do not have a choice between different parties

- A. are an attribute of representative one-party systems
- B. comprise states like China and Cuba
- C. may yet regard themselves as democracies
- D. All of the above

15. Versions of 'representative democracy' are

- A. unique to organizations like sports clubs
- B. totally absent in the area of government
- C. a negation of democracy
- D. None of the above

16. What differentiates 'representative multiparty democracy' from 'representative one-party systems'?

- A. The former is characteristic of the Third World and the latter of the United States and Europe

- B. Liberal democracy in the case of the former and democratic centralism in the case of the latter
- C. The presence of candidates from one party in the case of the former and the presence of candidates from separate parties in the latter
- D. All of the above

17. The single party expresses the overall will of the community is the idea of the

- A. Non liberal states
- B. Representative one-party systems
- C. Participatory democracy
- D. Members of the United Nations

18. Which of the following is not an underlying principle in representative one party democracies?

- A. The single party expresses the overall will of the community
- B. It represents divisive class interests
- C. It is the ideal for socialist societies
- D. Voters choose, not between parties, but between different candidates, proposing different policy programmes

19. Which of the following is false:

- A. Voters have exactly two parties to choose from in the political process in the case of representative multiparty democracy
- B. Participatory democracy is also known as direct democracy
- C. India is an example of liberal democracy
- D. Democratic centralism is the basis on which most one-party democracies are organized

20. In the cities of ancient Greece we find

- A. The original type of democracy which represented the people
- B. Aristocratic democracy
- C. Monarchy
- D. Representative parties



21. In a ----- decisions are made directly and communally by those affected by them
- A. One-party communist state
  - B. Constitutional monarchy
  - C. The two party system
  - D. Participatory democracy
22. In participatory democracy (or direct democracy), decisions are made communally by
- A. The community
  - B. The citizens
  - C. The affected members of the community
  - D. None of the above
23. The argument about the class basis of liberal democracies and the justification for one-party rule under socialist regimes is often advanced by
- A. liberal democratic thinkers
  - B. Marxist theorists
  - C. Third World intellectuals
  - D. Ruling party ideologues
24. The idea that one party rule stands for the community as a whole and expresses the supreme will of the community is an organizational principle that forms the basis of
- A. democratic centralism
  - B. the United States and Europe
  - C. many Third World countries
  - D. ancient Greece
25. A pyramid structure is one where
- A. Each level elects representatives to a council which in turn elects the next
  - B. Is a critique of Marxist ideology
  - C. Is an example of democratic decentralization
  - D. Divisive class interests flourish

26. The true democratic character of party systems can only be gauged by
- A. the extent of political participation by the people
  - B. the real opportunities for political influence by the people
  - C. the extent of choice between parties and representatives
  - D. All of the above
27. Direct democracy is no longer as relevant in modern societies because
- A. The majority of the population have political rights
  - B. It would be impossible for everyone to actively participate in making all the decisions that affect them
  - C. Both A & B
  - D. Only B
28. Which system allows diverse interests to be expressed more directly and provides room for representation more radical alternatives?
- A. Two-party system.
  - B. Constitutional monarchy
  - C. Multiparty system
  - D. One party communism
29. Participatory democracy
- A. Allows for cities to be separated from the states
  - B. Political rights are less important than human rights
  - C. The citizenship of a nation is dual
  - D. Referenda on specific issues are often held
30. The use of referenda on specific issues is a case of
- A. democratic centralism
  - B. one-party rule
  - C. direct democracy
  - D. constitutional amendment

**Part B**

**Arithmetic and Reasoning**

**(25 Marks)**

31. If 'orange' is called 'butter', 'butter' is called 'soap', 'soap' is called 'ink', 'ink' is called 'honey', 'honey' is called 'sugar'; then which of the following is used for washing clothes?

- A. Honey
- B. Butter
- C. Sugar
- D. Ink

32. Which of the following comes next in the series?

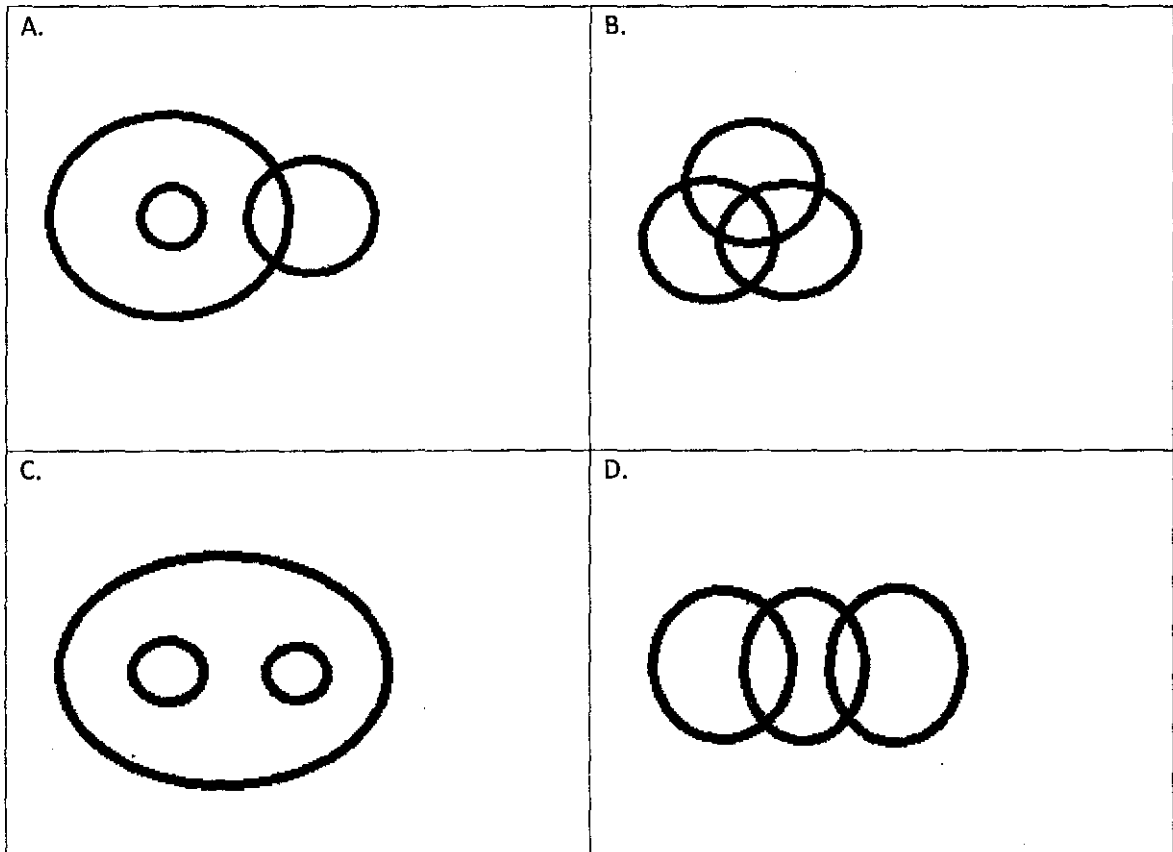
B35Y, D30W, F25U, H20S, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I25S
- B. J20R
- C. J15Q
- D. J15R

33. Pointing to a photograph, Mallesh said, "he is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother". How is Mallesh related to the man in the photograph?

- A. Brother-in-law
- B. Paternal uncle
- C. Maternal uncle
- D. Father

34. Which of the following venn diagram correctly represents the relationship between 'swimmers', 'women' and 'cricketers'?



35. What is the value of X in the following equation?

$$(x + 6)(x - 6) - (x - 5)^2 = 40 - 17(x - 2)$$

- A. 3
- B. -4
- C. 5
- D. 0

36. Which of the following will fill the empty box?

$\frac{3.45 - 6.75 + 2.05}{0.29 + 0.426 + 0.6}$	<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{0.175 + 0.7 - 0.45}{5.95 - 8.25 + 2.40}$
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- A. <
- B. =
- C. >
- D. Can't be determined

37. Which of the following will complete the given series?

1, 6, 15, \_\_\_\_\_, 45, 66, 91

- A. 25
- B. 26
- C. 27
- D. 28

38. Mohit ranks 16<sup>th</sup> from the top and 12<sup>th</sup> from the bottom in the class. How many students are there in the class?

- A. 29
- B. 28
- C. 27
- D. None of the above

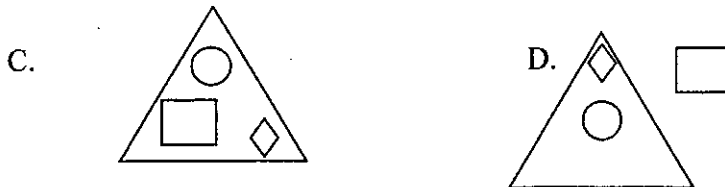
39. How many times 3 appear in 1 to 1000?

- A. 289
- B. 300
- C. 327
- D. 321



Which of the following represents the above correctly?





41. Statement A: Shiva's weight is less than Sonam.

Statement B: Shiva's weight is more than Bharat.

Statement C: Of these three, Sonam's weight is the most.

If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Uncertain
- D. Cannot say

42. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- a. Hyderabad produced several world class badminton players after he started coaching
- b. It all began with Pullela Gopichand who won prestigious tournaments
- c. Hyderabad emerged as a hub of badminton players in the country
- d. The success of these players should inspire children to take games seriously
- e. PV Sindhu and K. Srikanth, among several others received training from P. Gopichand

- A. baecd
- B. cbaed
- C. acedb
- D. ceadb

43. From the given statement, verify the conclusions and mark the answer as given below:

**Statement:**

Some people are criminals

All criminals are men

**Conclusions:**

I: Some men are criminals

II: Some men are non-criminals

- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If both conclusions I & II follow.
- D. If no conclusion follows.

44. Find the odd one out

- A. Mango
- B. Orange
- C. Apple
- D. Wheat

45. Samrat worked for 25 hours, Kashyap for 25 hours, Khusboo for 20 hours Rishab for 15 hours and Rehman for 15 hours. When this data is represented in a pie diagram Khusboo's work hours get translated to

- A. 72 degrees
- B. 54 degrees
- C. 45 degrees
- D. 90 degrees

46. Sohaib is 15 years older than his nephew. Three years hence, his age will be twice the age of his nephew. Find the present age of Sohaib's nephew.

- A. 15 Years
- B. 12 Years
- C. 13 Years
- D. 10 Years

47. The average height of 20 students of a class is 105 cm. If 10 more students of average height of 120 cm join the class, then the average height of the class will be?

- A. 115 cm
- B. 117.5 cm
- C. 112.5 cm
- D. 110 cm

48. A shopkeeper sells two televisions for Rs. 1955 each, gaining 15 % on one and losing 15 % on the other. Find her gain or loss in the whole transaction?

- A. Profit of 2.25 %
- B. Profit of 3 %
- C. Loss of 2.25 %
- D. Loss of 3 %

49. A certain freezing process requires room temperature to be lowered from  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  at the rate of  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$  every hour. What will be the room temperature 12 hours after the process begins?

- A.  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$
- B.  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$
- C.  $-22^{\circ}\text{C}$
- D.  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$

50. The area of a square and a rectangle are equal. If side of the square is 50 cm and the breadth of the rectangle is 30 cm, what will be the perimeter of the rectangle?

- A. 225 cm
- B. 226.6 cm
- C. 236.6 cm
- D. 160 cm

51. A woman sells two houses for Rs. 4000 each, neither losing or gaining in the final deal. If she sold one house at a gain of 25 % then the other house is sold at the loss of what percentage?

- A.  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- B.  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
- C. 50 %
- D. 25 %

52. A floor measuring 2m by 1.5 m is to be covered with tiles measuring 25 cm x 25 cm. Find the cost of flooring at the rate of Rs. 420 per dozen tiles?

- A. Rs. 1380
- B. Rs. 1680
- C. Rs. 1285
- D. Rs. 2000

53. The sum of two numbers is 104 and their difference is 28. Find the numbers



- A. 59 and 45
- B. 65 and 39
- C. 66 and 38
- D. 60 and 44

54. The runs scored by 11 players of a cricket team are, find the median score

38, 42, 10, 36, 11, 6, 0, 43, 25, 27, 18

- A. 11
- B. 45
- C. 25
- D. 6

55. 18 Notebooks and 32 pens together cost Rs. 642, while 32 notebooks and 18 pencils together cost Rs. 908. Find the cost of each notebook.

- A. 25
- B. 30
- C. 35
- D. 20

## PART C

## Literary Passage

(20 marks)

In Calcutta Mrs. Rupa Mehra went around like a whirlwind, buying saris, herding her family into conferences, visiting her son-in-law-to-be twice a week, requisitioning cars (including the Chatterjis' big white Humber) for her shopping and for visits to friends, writing long letters to all her relatives, designing the invitation card, monopolizing the phone in a Kakoli-like manner, and weeping alternately with joy at the prospect of her daughter's marriage, concern for her daughter on her wedding night, and sorrow that the late Raghubir Mehra would not be present. She looked at a copy of Van de Velde's *Ideal Marriage* in a bookshop on Park Street and, though the contents made her blush, determinedly bought it.

When Mrs. Rupa Mehra asked Haresh about the date for the wedding, he said, beaming with cheerfulness: 'The earlier the better.' But in view of Lata's exams and the fact that his own foster-parents were reluctant to agree to a wedding in the inauspicious last month of the Hindu calendar, the date was set for late, rather than early, April.

Haresh's parents also requested Lata's horoscope in order to ensure that her stars and planets matched those of her husband. They were particularly concerned that Lata should not happen to be a Manglik—a 'Martian' under certain astronomical definitions—because then, for a non-Manglik like Haresh to marry her would certainly result in his early death. When Haresh passed on this request, Mrs. Rupa Mehra got cross. 'If there was any truth in all these horoscopes, there would be no young widows,' she said. 'I agree with you,' said Haresh. 'Well, I'll tell them that no one has ever made a horoscope for Lata.'

But this resulted in a request for Lata's date and time and place of birth. Haresh's parents were going to get her horoscope made themselves. Haresh went to an astrologer in Calcutta with Lata's place and date of birth, and asked him for a safe time of birth that would ensure that her stars matched his. The astrologer gave him two or three times, one of which Haresh sent on to his parents. Luckily, their astrologer worked on the same principles and calculations as his. Their anxieties were allayed.

When Mrs. Rupa Mehra told Meenakshi one afternoon to come with her to the jewellers to help her buy, or at least select, a wedding band for Haresh, Meenakshi stretched her neck lazily and said:

'Oh, but Ma, I'm going somewhere this afternoon.'

'But your canasta is tomorrow.'

'Well,' said Meenakshi with a slow and rather feline smile, 'life is not all canasta and rummy.'

'Where are you going?' demanded her mother-in-law.

'Oh, I'm going here and there,' said Meenakshi, adding to Aparna: 'Darling, please release my hair.'

Mrs. Rupa Mehra, unaware that she had just been treated to a Kakoli-couplet, became annoyed.

'But these are the jewellers you recommended. I will get much better service if you come with me. If you don't come with me, I'll have to go to Lokkhi Babu's.'

'Oh, no, Ma, you really shouldn't. Go to Jauhri's; they're the ones who made my little gold pears.' Meenakshi stroked her neck just below her ear with the scarlet nail of her middle finger.

This last remark infuriated Mrs Rupa Mehra. 'All right,' she said, 'if that's how much you care about your sister-in-law's wedding, go gallivanting around town. My Varun will come with me.'

When they got to the shop, Mrs. Rupa Mehra did not in the event find it difficult to charm Mr Jauhri. Within two minutes he knew all about Bentsen Pryce and the IAS and Haresh's testimonials. When he had reassured her that he could make anything she wished and have it ready for collection in three weeks, she ordered a goldchampakali necklace ('It is so pretty with its hollow buds and not too heavy for Lata') and a Jaipur kundan set—a necklace and earrings in glass and gold and enamel.

As Mrs. Rupa Mehra chattered on happily about her daughter, Mr. Jauhri, who was a sociable man, added his comments and congratulations. When she mentioned her own late husband, who had been in the railways, Mr. Jauhri lamented the decline in service. After a while, when everything had been settled satisfactorily, she said that she had to be going. She got out her Mont Blanc pen and wrote down her name and address and telephone number.

Mr. Jauhri looked startled.

'Ah,' he said, recognizing the surname and address.

'Yes,' said Mrs Rupa Mehra, 'my daughter-in-law has been here before.'

'Mrs Mehra—was it your husband's medal she gave me to have made into her chain and earrings? Beautiful—just like little pears?'

'Yes,' said Mrs. Rupa Mehra, fighting to keep back her tears. 'I will come back in three weeks. Please treat the order as urgent.'

Mr. Jauhri said: 'Madam, let me check with my calendar and orders. Maybe I can give them to you in two and a half weeks.' He disappeared into the back of the shop. When he returned he placed a small red box on the counter and opened it.

Inside, sitting on a cushion of white silk, was Raghubir Mehra's gold medal for Engineering.

Twice that month did Mrs. Rupa Mehra shuttle between Calcutta and Brahmpur. She was so delighted to have the medal restored to her ('The fact is, Madam, I could not bear to melt it down.') that she bought it back instantly, drawing out whatever was necessary from her savings, and trying to economize slightly more on the necessary wedding expenses. She was—for a few days at least—entirely reconciled to Meenakshi and her ways. For if Meenakshi had not given Mr Jauhri this medal, it would have been stolen from the house in Sunny Park with the rest of the jewellery, and, like the Physics medal, would have vanished for good. Meenakshi too, when she got back from wherever it was she had been, looked happy and satisfied and was quite pleasant to her mother-in-law and Varun. When she heard about the medal she was not slow in claiming a perverse credit for events—and her mother-in-law did not object.

When Mrs. Rupa Mehra got to Brahmpur she brought the medal with her and showed it triumphantly to everyone in the family, and everyone was delighted with her good fortune.

'You must study hard, Lata, there are so few days left'—Mrs. Rupa Mehra cautioned her daughter—'or you will never have your Daddy's academic success. You should not let your wedding and other things distract you.' And with that she put *Ideal Marriage*, carefully wrapped in the bridal colours of red and gold, into her hands.

'This book will teach you everything—about Men,' she said, lowering her voice for some reason. 'Even our Sita and Savitri had to have these experiences.'

'Thank you, Ma,' said Lata, a little apprehensively.

Mrs. Rupa Mehra was suddenly embarrassed, and disappeared into the next room with the excuse that she had to phone her father.

Lata promptly unwrapped the package and, forgetting her studies, began to look through the Dutch sexologist's advice. She was as much repelled as fascinated by what he had to offer.

Lata looked thoughtful through most of dinner, glancing at Pran and Savita and wondering whether Savita too had received an *Ideal Marriage* before her wedding. There was jelly for pudding, and to Mrs. Rupa Mehra's puzzlement—and everyone else's—Lata began to laugh and would not explain why.

Lata took her final exams as if in a trance. She felt she had done well, but this was combined with a curious, dislocated feeling—not like the panic of the previous year, but a sense that she was floating above her physical self and looking down on it from a height. Once, after a paper was over, she wandered down from the examination hall and sat on the bench beneath the gulmohur tree. Again the dark-orange flowers lay thick below her feet. Had it only been a year since she had met him?

If you love him so much, can you be happy to leave him miserable? Where was he? Even if his exams were being held in the same building, he did not stand on the steps afterwards. He did not pass by the bench. Just after the last paper, there was a concert by Ustad Majeed Khan, to which she went with Malati. Kabir was nowhere to be seen.

Whose life am I living? Lata wondered. Was my acceptance just a reaction?

Despite Haresh's encouraging letters and her own cheerful replies, Lata began to feel both uncertain and very lonely. Sometimes she sat on the banyan root and looked out over the Ganga, recollecting what it was pointless to recollect. Would she have been happy with him? Or he with her? He was so jealous now, so intense, so violent, so unlike the casual cricketer whom she had seen laughing and practising at the nets a year ago. How different he was now from the knight who had rescued her from the gulmohur bench and from Mr. Nowrojee.

The arrival from Delhi of the baraat—the groom's party—brought its own excitement and complications. Haresh's foster-parents had been satisfied on the score of astrology; his mother, however, insisted on various precautions being taken about the preparation of her food. She would have been horrified to know that at Pran's house, where she ate one day, the cook was a Muslim. His name was therefore converted from Mateen to Matadeen for the duration.

Haresh visited Kedarnath's house in Misri Mandi. He told Veena how sorry he was to hear of Mrs. Mahesh Kapoor's death and all the anxieties that the family had had to undergo. Old Mrs. Tandon and Bhaskar were happy that he had visited. And Haresh was delighted to be able to mention to Kedarnath that the order for brogues from Prahapore would be coming through within the week, together with a short-term loan for the purchase of materials.

Haresh also visited Ravidaspur one morning. He took with him some bananas for Jagat Ram's children, the good news about the Praha order, and an invitation to his wedding.

The fruit was a luxury; there were no fruit sellers in Ravidaspur. The barefooted sons of the shoemaker accepted the bananas with suspicious reluctance and ate them with relish, dropping the skins into the drain that ran alongside the house. The news about the Praha order was met with satisfaction, and the fact that a loan for the purchase of raw materials was to accompany it was greeted with intense relief. Jagat Ram was looking rather subdued, thought Haresh. He had expected elation.

Jagat Ram reacted to Haresh's wedding invitation with visible shock, not so much because Haresh was getting married, and in Brahmipur at that, but because he should have thought of inviting him. Moved as he was, he had to refuse. The two worlds did not mix. He knew it; it was a fact of life. That a jatav from Ravidaspur should be present as a guest at a wedding at the house of Dr. Kishen Chand Seth would cause social distress that he did not wish to be the centre of. It would injure his dignity. Apart from the practical problems of what to wear and what to give, he knew that he would feel no joy and only intense awkwardness at being present on the occasion.

Haresh, reading his mind only partially, said, with brusque tact: 'You're not to bring a gift. I've never been a believer in gifts at weddings. But you must come. We are colleagues. I won't hear of your not coming. And the invitation is also for your wife if you want her to come.' It was only with the greatest of reluctance that Jagat Ram agreed. The red-and-gold invitation, meanwhile, was being passed by the boys from hand to hand.

'Haven't they left anything for your daughter?' asked Haresh, as the last of the bananas disappeared.

'Oh, her dust has been washed away,' said Jagat Ram quietly.

'What?' said Haresh, shocked.

Jagat Ram shook his head. 'What I mean to say—' he began, and his voice was choked.

'What happened, for heaven's sake?'

'She got an infection. My wife said it was serious, but I thought, children get high fever so quickly, and it comes down just as quickly. And so I delayed. It was the money too; and the doctors here are, well, high-handed with us.'

When Haresh returned to Sunil's, he found his father waiting for him impatiently. He had forgotten about the time of the civil ceremony, which Mrs. Rupa Mehra had insisted on having on the day before the wedding proper. She felt that she had to protect her daughter from the injustices of the traditional Hindu Law; marriages solemnized before a Registrar were governed by laws that were much fairer to women.

The civil ceremony, however, was such a brief and dry affair that almost no one attached any significance to it, although from the moment it was over, Haresh and Lata were legally man and wife. Only a dozen or so people attended, and Haresh was reproved by his mother for being late.

Lata had alternated between serene optimism and terrifying attacks of uncertainty for the last week. After the civil ceremony was over, she felt calm and almost happy, and fonder of Haresh than before. From time to time he had smiled at her as if he knew exactly when she had most needed reassurance.

As the day for real ceremony arrived, the guests, unusually for a wedding, were quiet and attentive as the priest went through the rites. Mrs. Rupa Mehra was sobbing through her Sanskrit, and Savita was sobbing too, and soon Lata was crying as well. When her mother took her hand, filled it with rose petals and pronounced the words, 'O bridegroom, accept this well-adorned bride called Lata,' Haresh, prompted by the priest, took her hand firmly in his own and repeated the words: 'I thank you, and accept her willingly.'

Everything went well. Her brothers poured puffed rice on to her hands and into the fire each time she and Haresh circled it. The knot between their scarves was tied, and bright red sindoor was applied to the parting of Lata's hair with the gold ring that Haresh was to give her. This ring ceremony puzzled the priest (it didn't fit in with his idea of Arya Samaji rituals), but because Mrs. Rupa Mehra insisted on it, he went along with it.

Kabir had not been able to bring himself to come to the wedding. But though it was Thursday night, he had not gone to visit his mother either. Instead he took a walk by the Ganga: upriver past the banyan tree, along the dhobi-ghat, past the Pul Mela sands underneath the Fort, along the waterfront of the old town, following the black water for miles until he came to the Barsaat Mahal. In the shadow of a wall, he sat down on the sand for an hour, his head in his hands. Then he got up to walk again, up the tall stairs, across the parapet and to the other side. The ceremonies will be over by now, he thought. He hailed a boatman, and took a boat downriver back to the university and his father's house.

Haresh's family left for Delhi that day, and Arun and Varun and the rest left for Calcutta. And the next day Lata and Haresh were themselves seated in a train bound for Calcutta.

Mrs. Rupa Mehra came to see them off at the railway station, together with Savita and Pran. Lata waved from the window as the train pulled out of Brahmpur Junction. Haresh appeared relaxed and happy, and that, she found, made her happy too. Tears came to her eyes at the thought of leaving her mother. She looked at Haresh for a second, and then turned to the view. In a few minutes they would pass into the countryside.

An hour or so later, during a halt at one of the smaller railway stations, she saw a small crowd of monkeys. They became aware of her looking out at them and, anticipating a sympathetic soul, approached her window. She glanced at Haresh: he was taking a nap.

She threw them a few biscuits: they gathered around, chattering and insistent. She looked for a moment or two at her hennaed hands, took out a musammi, peeled the thick green skin with care, and began to distribute the segments. The monkeys gobbled them down instantly. The whistle had blown when Lata noticed a rather old monkey, sitting alone almost at the end of the platform. He was contemplating her carefully and undemandingly.

As the train began to move, Lata quickly reached down into the bag of fruit for another musammi, and threw it in his direction. He moved towards it, but the others, seeing it roll along, began running towards it too; and before she could see what had become of it, the train had steamed out of the station.

**Answer the following questions**

56. Van de Velde is

- A. A French philosopher
- B. An English author known for his writings on marital relationships
- C. A Dutch author known for his writings on sexology
- D. A Dutch psychologist who renders advice on matters of marriage, family and living relations

57. At the time of her marriage,

- A. Lata just finished her studies and was fully prepared for the event
- B. Lata was a final year undergraduate student, not knowing whether to get married or continue her further studies
- C. Lata was a final year postgraduate student waiting for wedding proposals
- D. Lata was an engineering student in no mood to get married but had to agree because of Rupa Mehra's insistence

58. A close reading of the passage suggests that Lata was odds with herself because

- A. She thought Haresh would be an unfit partner to her
- B. She wanted to marry Kabir but her mother didn't let it happen
- C. She considered marriage a futile exercise
- D. She wasn't sure how fair it was on her part to get married, leaving Kabir alone

59. Haresh's foster-parents are reluctant to allow their son's wedding in early April because

- A. The first weeks of April are generally considered inauspicious
- B. The second half of April, according to the English Calendar, is more auspicious than other times of the year
- C. They didn't want their son to get married in the last month of the Hindu Calendar that fell squarely in early April
- D. They seem to be more concerned about Lata's exams than their foster-son's early marriage



60. Of Mr. Haresh, his foster-parents, Mrs. Rupa Mehhra and Lata, who do you think are more religious and ritualistic?

- A. Haresh and Mrs. Rupa Mehhra
- B. Mr. Haresh's foster-parents
- C. Ms. Lata and her mother
- D. Mr. Haresh and Mrs. Lata

61. Going by certain astronomical definitions, a 'Manglik' and a 'non-manglik' should never get married to each other, for such an alliance may result in

- A. The early death of either of the spouses
- B. The early death of 'non-manglik'
- C. The early death of 'manglik'
- D. The early death of the both or unexpected divorce

62. Looking at the passage, which of the following seems more prominent in finalising a marriage alliance between two strangers?

- A. Matching of horoscopes, even if it involves a bit of manipulation in arranging date, time and place of birth to suit the other party's astrological preferences
- B. Willingness of prospective spouses to accept the other
- C. The right match of blood groups
- D. The right match of educational qualifications of both the bride and groom

63. Which one of the following is the proper list of articles that Mr. Jauhri could sell finally to Mrs. Rupa Mehra?

- A. A set of two gold necklaces, glassy gold earrings coated with enamel, and a gold medal very close to her heart
- B. Two gold necklaces, a set of gold earrings and her husband's gold medal
- C. Raghbir Mehra's gold medal for engineering, a set of two necklaces and earrings
- D. Raghbir Mehra's gold medal, a gold necklace, and a set of necklace and earrings

64. Which one of the following is the most probable reason for Meenakshi's refusal to accompany her mother-in-law to Mr. Jauhri's jewelry shop?

- A. She has had a poor opinion about Mr. Jaurhi and his business model

- B. She must have feared the danger of her previous transaction with Mr. Jauhri being revealed to her mother-in-law
- C. She wasn't interested in leaving Aparna — her little darling — alone at home and go out for shopping
- D. None of the above seems to be the convincing justification
65. What was Mrs. Rupa Mehra's pre-wedding gift to her daughter?
- A. A book intended to teach women everything about their counterparts
- B. A magazine titled: 'Ideal Marriage' which Mrs. Mehra thought would teach her daughter matters of all men
- C. 'Ideal Marriage' — a powerful book which is believed to have taught even Sita and Savitri everything about men
- D. A gold champakali necklace
66. Who rescued Lata from the gulmohur bench and from Mr Nowrojee?
- A. Ustad Majeed Khan
- B. Haresh
- C. Varun
- D. Kabir
67. 'Baraat' in Indian wedding ceremony is generally
- A. A bridal party welcoming the groom
- B. The groom's party that marches towards the bride's home
- C. A grand party thrown away by the relatives of both the bride and the groom to entertain the newly married couple
- D. A dinner party arranged jointly by bride and groom for their guests
68. Looking analytically at Jagat Ram's reaction to Haresh's wedding invitation with visible shock, one can safely assume, if not factually conclude, that
- A. Jagat Ram doesn't like Haresh getting married so quickly and hurriedly
- B. Jagat Ram is an arch rival of Dr. Kishen Chand, the actual host of Haresh's wedding ceremony
- C. Ravidaspur and Brahmpur are two disjointed social worlds, and the residents of the former consider it impure to enter the latter, let alone attending a wedding ceremony

D. Ravidaspur and Brahmpur are two polar opposites, and the residents of the latter would be least interested to have a jatav from the former as one of their wedding guests

69. Lata's mother makes it a point to conduct a civil ceremony, along with a proper wedding in accordance with the customs and rituals,

- A. Because registered marriages offer reasonable legal protection for women
- B. For she has a poor opinion on traditional Hinduism
- C. For she is an ardent atheist, having no faith, whatsoever, either in God or in religion
- D. Because Haresh's father insisted for it

70. If anything, the civil ceremony makes

- A. Lata unhappy
- B. Lata Fonder of Haresh than before
- C. Haresh's foster-parents sad
- D. Mr. Varun mad

71. Which of the following does not fit in with the idea of Arya Samaji rituals?

- A. Guest being quite and attentive
- B. Bride's brothers pouring puffed rice into her hands
- C. The groom presenting a wedding ring to the bride
- D. Applying bright red sindoor to the bride

72. A close reading of the passage above gives us a broad hint that Lata's wedding ceremony was conducted on

- A. Friday
- B. Thursday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Tuesday

73. Which one of the following is factually wrong?

- A. Arun and Varun are Lata's brothers
- B. Latha is sister-in-law to Meenakshi
- C. Meenakshi is Mrs. Rupa Mehra's daughter-in-law

D. Mrs. Rupa Mehra is late Mr. Raghubir Mehra's elder sister

74. Mr. Haresh has no

- A. Parents
- B. Biological parents
- C. Mother
- D. Father

75. What does the last reported event in the passage tell us?

- A. One can help others as long as one has the will to do it
- B. One can help others as long as the recipients have the inclination to receive it
- C. Helping others is an impossible task
- D. One can only extend her help but can't be sure if it really reaches the intended beneficiary

**PART D**

**Current Affairs**

**(25 marks)**

76. The first Indian publishing house dedicated to publishing on and for women
- A. Navayana
  - B. Stree-Samya
  - C. Popular Prakashan
  - D. Kali for Women
77. Under which of the article in Indian constitution, Right to Education Act was enacted?
- A. 27A
  - B. 21A
  - C. 35C
  - D. 22D
78. The significance of article 370 of Indian constitution is
- A. It focuses on under developed regions of the country
  - B. It establishes coastal regulatory authority
  - C. Special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - D. Special economic zones.
79. Which of the following is NOT the UNESCO heritage site
- A. Sundarbans National Park
  - B. Nandadevi National Park
  - C. Manas National Park
  - D. Gir Forest National Park
80. Which of the following island in Andaman and Nicobar has been named recently as Swaraj Dweep?
- A. Havelock Island
  - B. Ross Island

- C. Neil Island
- D. Rutland Island

81. Age of Enlightenment is also known as

- A. Age of Reason
- B. Age of Idea
- C. Age of Philosophy
- D. Age of Equality

82. Yumthang valley is located in

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. North Sikkim
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Ladakh

83. Who among the following film personalities is NOT an Oscar award recipient?

- A. A.R.Rahman
- B. Rasool Pookkuty
- C. Bhanu Athaiya
- D. Rima Das

84. Fukushima – a town in Japan is known for

- A. Being the largest town in Arctic zone
- B. Its location as a town below sea level
- C. Nuclear accident in 2011
- D. Its largest food processing unit in the world

85. Who among the following received Jnanpith Award for his literary writings in English?

- A. Amitav Ghosh
- B. Vikram Seth
- C. Aravid Adiga
- D. Salman Rushdie

86. Cryogenic is a name of

- A. The largest telescope in Asia located in Nicobar Island
- B. An engine which has been used in rockets
- C. A submarine which is being used to forecast tsunami in the pacific ocean
- D. A modified version of a nuclear reactor

87. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in

- A. Geneva
- B. The Hague
- C. Vienna
- D. New York

88. The Nuremberg trials are associated with

- A. Nazi war criminals for their brutalities in Second World War
- B. Genocide in Rwanda in 1994
- C. Atrocities committed by military rulers in Argentina
- D. Massive financial irregularities in the USA during great depression

89. Which of the following novel is authored by former prime minister P V Narasimha Rao?

- A. The Insider
- B. The Glass Palace
- C. Train to Pakistan
- D. In Custody

90. Which of the following is the largest road bridge in India?

- A. Bandra-Worli Sea Link in Mumbai
- B. Dr Bhupen Hazarika Bridge in Assam
- C. Vikramshila Bridge in Bihar
- D. Godavari Bridge in Andhra Pradesh

91. First department of sociology in India was established in

- A. Calcutta University
- B. University of Bombay
- C. Lucknow University
- D. University of Delhi

92. Here's a list of movies which revolved around the lives of dacoits in Hindi cinema (I) with the name of directors listed out at the left (II). Which among the following is correctly matched?

I	II
A. Bandit Queen	Tigmanshu Dhulia
B. Pan Singh Tomar	Sekhar Kapur
C. Putlibai	Raj Khosla
D. Sonchiriya	Abhishekh Chaubey

93. Which among the following legislation created a space for adivasis to participate in forest clearance proposals?

- A. Forest Conservation Act 1980
- B. Forest Rights Act 2006
- C. Indian Forest Act 1927
- D. Draft Indian Forest Act, 2019

94. Bharat Vatwani received the Ramon Magsaysay award in 2018 for

- A. Rescuing, treating and reintegrating mentally ill people from the streets into their families
- B. Bringing Social Inclusiveness in Culture
- C. Eliminating Child Labour, Slavery and Trafficking
- D. Emerging Leadership of involving grass-root movement

95. In which of the following places WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange was arrested recently where he has been taking refuge for seven years?



- A. New York City
- B. Russia
- C. Ecuadorian Embassy in London
- D. Mexico

96. Which of the following schemes has not been announced by the Government of India in the recent past?

- A. PM Kisan
- B. Ayushman Bharat
- C. NYAY
- D. AMRUT

97. Which of the following was chosen by dictionary.com as Word of the Year for 2018?

- A. Toxic
- B. Misinformation
- C. Disinformation
- D. Complicit

98. Who is the author of the novel "Milk Teeth" that focuses on the crumbling infrastructure of a changing Mumbai city in the throes of gentrification?

- A. Udaya Narayan Singh
- B. Amitava Ghosh
- C. Amrita Mahale
- D. Swapna Liddle

99. Who among the following enunciated that the caste system is not merely a division of labour, it is also a division of labourers?

- A. M K Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Louis Dumont
- D. B R Ambedkar

100. "The Scope of Happiness: A Personal Memoir" is the Auto-biography of

- A. Nayantara Sehgal
- B. Gita Sehgal
- C. Indira Gandhi
- D. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

# University of Hyderabad

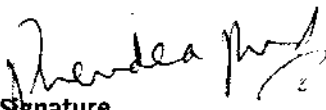
## Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre : SOCIOLOGY

Course/Subject : M.A

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	D	51	B	76	D
2	D	27	C	52	B	77	B
3	C	28	C	53	C	78	C
4	D	29	D	54	C	79	D
5	A	30	C	55	*	80	A
6	C	31	D	56	C	81	A
7	D	32	C	57	A	82	B
8	D	33	C	58	D	83	D
9	B	34	B	59	C	84	C
10	A	35	C	60	B	85	A
11	C	36	C	61	B	86	B
12	C	37	D	62	A	87	B
13	A	38	C	63	D	88	A
14	D	39	B	64	B	89	A
15	D	40	C	65	A	90	B
16	B	41	A	66	D	91	B
17	B	42	B	67	B	92	D
18	B	43	C	68	D	93	B
19	A	44	D	69	A	94	A
20	A	45	A	70	B	95	C
21	D	46	B	71	C	96	C
22	C	47	D	72	B	97	B
23	B	48	C	73	D	98	C
24	A	49	C	74	B	99	D
25	A	50	B	75	D	100	D

Note/Remarks: \* Q. No 55: All students be awarded 1 mark for this question as it has a typographical error.

  
Signature  
School/Department/Centre

WEAR