

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2018**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 answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
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 34 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)****The Modern Economy**

Modern societies are, in Marx's term, capitalistic. Capitalism is a way of organizing economic life that is distinguished by the following important features: private ownership of the means of production; profit as incentive; free competition for markets to sell goods, acquire cheap materials, and utilize cheap labor; and restless expansion and investment to accumulate capital. Capitalism, which began to spread with the growth of the Industrial Revolution in the early nineteenth century, is a vastly more dynamic economic system than any other that preceded it in history. While the system has had many critics, like Marx, it is now the most widespread form of economic organization in the world.

This entails looking at industry mostly from the perspective of occupations and employees. We have to study how patterns of work have changed and the factors influencing the development of labor unions. But we have also to concern ourselves with the nature of the business firms in which the workforce is employed. (It should be recognized that many people today are employees of government organizations, although we shall not consider these here.) What is happening to business corporations today, and how are they run?

Corporations and Corporate Power

Since the turn of the twentieth century, modern capitalist economies have been more and more influenced by the rise of large business corporations. The share of total manufacturing assets held by the two hundred largest manufacturing firms in the United States has increased by 0.5 percent each year from 1900 to the present day; these two hundred corporations now control over half of all manufacturing assets. The two hundred largest financial organizations – banks, building societies, and insurance companies – account for more than half of all financial activity. There are numerous connections between large firms. For example, financial institutions hold well over 30 percent of the shares of the largest two hundred manufacturing firms.

Of course, there still exist thousands of smaller firms and enterprises within the American economy. In these companies, the image of the entrepreneur – the boss who owns and runs the firm – is by no means obsolete. The large corporations are a different matter. Ever since Adolf Berle and Gardiner Means published their celebrated study 'The Modern Corporation and Private Property' almost seventy years ago, it has been accepted that most of the largest firms are not run by those who own them. In theory, the large corporations are the property of their shareholders, who have the right to make all important decisions. But, Berle and Means argued that since share ownership is so dispersed, actual control has passed into the

hands of the managers who run firms on a day-to-day basis. Ownership of the corporations is thus separated from their control.

Whether run by owners or managers, the power of the major corporations is very extensive. When one or a handful of firms dominate in a given industry, they often cooperate in setting prices rather than freely competing with one another. Thus, the giant oil companies normally follow one another's lead in the price charged for gasoline. When one firm occupies a commanding position in a given industry, it is said to be in a monopoly position. More common is a situation of oligopoly, in which a small group of giant corporations predominate. In situations of oligopoly, firms are able more or less to dictate the terms on which they buy goods and services from the smaller firms that are their suppliers.

Types of Corporate Capital

There have been three general stages in the development of business corporations, although each overlaps with the others and all continue to coexist today. The first stage, characteristic of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was dominated by family capitalism. Large firms were run either by individual entrepreneurs or by members of the same family and then passed on to their descendants. The famous corporate dynasties, such as the Rockefellers and Fords, belong in this category. These individuals and families did not just own a single large corporation, but held a diversity of economic interests and stood at the apex of economic empires.

Most of the big firms founded by entrepreneurial families have since become public companies – that is, shares of their stock are traded on the open market – and have passed into managerial control. But important elements of family capitalism remain, even within some of the largest corporations like the Ford Motor Company, where William Clay Ford Jr. serves as chair of the board. Among small firms, such as local shops run by their owners, small plumbing and house painting businesses, and so forth, family capitalism continues to dominate. Some of these firms, such as shops that remain in the hands of the same family for two or more generations, are also dynasties on a minor scale. However, the small business sector is a highly unstable one, and economic failure is very common; the proportion of firms that are owned by members of the same family for extended periods of time is minuscule.

In the large corporate sector, family capitalism was increasingly succeeded by managerial capitalism. As managers came to have more and more influence through the growth of very large firms, the entrepreneurial families were displaced. The result has been described as the replacement of the family in the company by the company itself. The corporation emerged as a more defined economic entity. In studying the two hundred largest manufacturing corporations in the United States, Michael Allen found that in cases where profit showed a

decline, family-controlled enterprises were unlikely to replace their chief executive, but manager-controlled firms did so rapidly.

Managerial capitalism has today partly ceded place to a third form of corporate system: institutional capitalism. This term refers to the emergence of a consolidated network of business leadership, concerned not only with decision making within single firms but also with the development of corporate power beyond them. Institutional capitalism is based on the practice of corporations holding shares in other firms. In effect, interlocking boards of directors exercise control over much of the corporate landscape. This reverses the process of increasing managerial control, since the managers' shareholdings are dwarfed by the large blocks of shares owned by other corporations. One of the main reasons for the spread of institutional capitalism is the shift in patterns of investment that has occurred over the past thirty years. Rather than investing directly by buying shares in a business, individuals now invest in money markets, trusts, insurance, and pension funds that are controlled by large financial organizations, which in turn invest these grouped savings in industrial corporations.

The Transnational Corporations

With the intensifying of globalization, most large corporations now operate in an international economic context. When they establish branches in two or several countries, they are referred to as transnational, or multinational, companies. "Transnational" is the preferred term, indicating that these companies operate across many different national boundaries.

The largest transnationals are gigantic; their wealth outstrips that of many countries. Half of the hundred largest economic units in the world today are nations; the other half are transnational corporations. The scope of these companies' operations is staggering. The six hundred largest transnationals account for more than one-fifth of the total industrial and agricultural production in the global economy; about seventy are responsible for half of total global sales. The revenues of the largest two hundred companies rose tenfold between the mid-1970s and the 1990s. Over the past twenty years, the transnationals' activities have become increasingly global: only three of the world's largest companies in 1950 had manufacturing subsidiaries in more than twenty countries; some fifty do so today. These are still a small minority; most of the transnationals have subsidiaries in two to five countries.

Eighty of the top two hundred transnational corporations in the world are based in the United States, contributing just over half the total sales. The share of American companies has, however, fallen significantly since 1960, during which time Japanese companies have grown dramatically; only five Japanese corporations were included in the top two hundred in 1960, as compared with twenty-eight in 1991. Contrary to common belief, three-quarters

of all foreign direct investment is between the industrialized countries. Nevertheless, the involvements of transnationals in Third World countries are extensive, with Brazil, Mexico, and India showing the highest levels of foreign investment. The most rapid rate of increase in corporate investment by far has been in the Asian newly industrializing countries (NICs) of Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Malaysia.

The reach of the transnationals over the past thirty years would not have been possible without advances in transport and communications. Air travel now allows people to move around the world at a speed that would have seemed inconceivable even sixty ago. The development of extremely large ocean-going vessels (superfreighters), together with containers that can be shifted directly from one type of carrier to another, makes possible the easy transport of bulk materials.

Telecommunications technologies now permit more or less instantaneous communication from one part of the world to another. Satellites have been used for commercial telecommunications since 1965, when the first satellite could carry 240 telephone conversations at once. Current satellites can carry 12,000 simultaneous conversations! The larger transnationals now have their own satellite-based communications systems. The Mitsubishi corporation, for instance, has a massive network, across which five million words are transmitted to and from its headquarters in Tokyo each day.

Types of Transnational Corporations

The transnationals have assumed an increasingly important place in the world economy over the course of this century. They are of key importance in the international division of labor – the worldwide distribution of jobs. Just as national economies have become increasingly concentrated – dominated by a limited number of very large companies – so has the world economy. In the case of the United States and several of the other leading industrialized countries, the firms that dominate nationally also have a very wide ranging international presence. Many sectors of world production (such as agribusiness) are oligopolies – production is controlled by three or four corporations, which dominate the market. Over the past two or three decades, international oligopolies have developed in automobile production, microprocessors, the electronics industry, and some other goods marketed worldwide.

H. V. Perlmutter divides transnational corporations into three types. One consists of ethnocentric transnationals, in which company policy is set, and as far as possible put into practice, from a headquarters in the country of origin. Companies and plants that the parent corporation owns around the world are cultural extensions of the originating company – its practices are standardized across the globe. A second category is that of polycentric transnationals, where overseas subsidiaries are managed by local firms in each country. The

headquarters in the country or countries of origin of the main company establish broad guidelines within which local companies manage their own affairs. Finally, there are geocentric transnationals, which are international in their management structure. Managerial systems are integrated on a global basis, and higher managers are very mobile, moving from country to country as needs dictate.

Of all transnationals, the Japanese companies tend to be most strongly ethnocentric in Perlmutter's terms. Their worldwide operations are usually controlled tightly from the parent corporation, sometimes with the close involvement of the Japanese government. The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) plays a much more direct part in the overseeing of Japanese-based foreign enterprise than Western governments do. MITI has produced a series of development plans coordinating the overseas spread of Japanese firms over the past two decades. One distinctive Japanese type of transnational consists of the giant trading companies or sogo shosha. These are colossal conglomerates whose main concern is with the financing and support of trade. They provide financial, organizational, and information services to other companies. About half of Japanese exports and imports are routed through the ten largest sogo shosha. Some, like Mitsubishi, also have large manufacturing interests of their own.

Answer the following questions from the above passage:

1. Capitalism
 - A. discourages free enterprise
 - B. is associated with period of industrial revolution
 - C. is opposed to the dynamism of the present economic order
 - D. is an economic system confined to German society

2. Which of the following is not an important feature of Capitalism?
 - A. Search for profit and capital accumulation
 - B. Public ownership of the means of production
 - C. Competition and market orientation
 - D. Cheap labour

3. The study of the modern economy involves more than
 - A. Looking at industry from the point of view of occupations and employees
 - B. Changes in the patterns of work and the development of trade unions
 - C. A concern with the nature of business firms
 - D. All the above

4. The corporate takeover of modern capitalism can be traced to
 - A. The 19th century
 - B. The writings of Marx
 - C. The early 20th century
 - D. Changes in the patterns of work

5. More than half of the manufacturing assets of which country are held by about 200 corporations?
 - A. Germany
 - B. United States
 - C. Japan
 - D. Taiwan

6. Large business corporations in the United States
 - A. Control smaller firms and enterprises
 - B. distribute all assets equally among themselves
 - C. are intent on killing the small entrepreneur
 - D. want to end capitalism and start ITism

7. Has the domination of large corporations meant that the image of the 'entrepreneur' is obsolete?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not sure
 - D. None of the above

8. According to the Berle and Means study:
 - A. Ownership of the corporation cannot be separated from control
 - B. ownership of the corporations is separated from their control
 - C. shareholders have limited rights
 - D. the entrepreneur is not the boss of the company

9. What accounts for the fact that although large corporations are owned by shareholders, actual control is in the hands of managers?
 - A. Dispersal of share ownership
 - B. The boss who owns and runs the firm
 - C. The role of private property
 - D. The role of theory

10. Oligopoly means
- A. the predomination of one company
 - B. the end of capitalist economy
 - C. shared ownership leading to monopoly
 - D. shared control of resources by a few giant corporations
11. Managerial capitalism replaced what form of capitalism in the development of business corporations?
- A. Family capitalism
 - B. Institutional capitalism
 - C. Transnational corporations
 - D. Public companies
12. Family capitalism
- A. Was only common in Orient
 - B. is a 21st century phenomenon
 - C. led to the building of corporate dynasties
 - D. was fervently opposed by the Rockefeller and Ford families
13. All firms founded by entrepreneurial families
- A. Tend to have dynastic succession
 - B. have become large corporations
 - C. cannot become public companies
 - D. are consumed by giant corporations
14. Family capitalism continues to dominate what kind of business sector?
- A. Public companies
 - B. Corporate dynasties
 - C. Small business
 - D. Managerial control
15. The emergence of the corporation as a more defined economics entity implies the stage of
- A. Family capitalism
 - B. Managerial capitalism
 - C. Institutional capitalism
 - D. Transnational corporations

16. Manager- controlled enterprises are more responsive to rates of profit than family-controlled firms
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not sure
 - D. None of the above
17. Institutional capitalism
- A. preceded family capitalism
 - B. evolved from the managerial capitalism
 - C. does not encourage shareholding
 - D. is ownership in colonial firms
18. Institutional capitalism represents a form of
- A. Consolidated network of business leadership
 - B. Corporate power beyond single firms
 - C. Corporate holding of shares across firms
 - D. All the above
19. Patterns of investment in the United States
- A. have shifted from owning shares in a business to investing in money markets
 - B. were the best in family capitalism
 - C. have not been dynamic
 - D. have always been controlled by managers
20. The control of money markets, trusts, insurance and pension funds by big financial organizations has been a key factor in the emergence of
- A. Transnational corporations
 - B. Family capitalism
 - C. Institutional capitalism
 - D. Managerial capitalism
21. Transnational corporations
- A. are not multinational
 - B. have nothing to do with globalization
 - C. have limited access to the United States
 - D. operate in international economic contexts

22. The scopes of transnational corporations has increased due to
- A. Managerial capitalism
 - B. National boundaries
 - C. Shift in the patterns of investment
 - D. The intensification of globalization
23. American transnational corporations have been challenged since the 1960s by
- A. Newly industrializing countries
 - B. Japanese corporations
 - C. Brazil, Mexico and India
 - D. Third world countries
24. The newly industrializing world
- A. South Korea
 - B. North Korea
 - C. Japan
 - D. India
25. The following has benefited most from advancement in communication technology
- A. Managerial capitalism
 - B. Family capitalism
 - C. Institutional capitalism
 - D. the growth of Transnational corporations
26. International division of labour
- A. is the worldwide distribution of jobs
 - B. means the monopoly of international goods
 - C. is the reduction in working from home
 - D. means automobile parts have to be internationally manufactured
27. Perlmutter states that
- A. the United States has the transnational companies that are highly ethnocentric
 - B. geocentric transnationals are highly ethnocentric
 - C. the Japanese companies are not ethnocentric
 - D. there are different forms of transnational corporations in many parts of the world

28. Transnational corporations whose management practices are standardized across the globe are characterized as
- A. Geocentric transnationals
 - B. Polycentric transnationals
 - C. Ethnocentric transnationals
 - D. All the above
29. Geocentric transnationals represents a type of transnational Corporation in which management practices are
- A. Highly adaptive and mobile according to need
 - B. Standardized across all countries
 - C. Based on broad guidelines but adapted to each country
 - D. None of the above
30. Among all transnational companies, which represents the most ethnocentric type?
- A. American
 - B. Japanese
 - C. Mexico
 - D. Brazil

PART - B**Arithmetic and Reasoning****(25 Marks)**

31. Which is properly divisible by 9?
- A. 454
 - B. 479
 - C. 468
 - D. 371
32. Convert 143 : 125 in to percentage
- A. $114 \frac{2}{5} \%$
 - B. $87 \frac{2}{5} \%$
 - C. $116 \frac{7}{8} \%$
 - D. 116 %
33. Express 27.5% as a ratio
- A. 40 : 11
 - B. 25 : 125
 - C. 125 : 25
 - D. 11 : 40
34. What percent of 84 is 7
- A. $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$
 - B. $8 \frac{1}{3} \%$
 - C. $9 \frac{1}{5} \%$
 - D. $8 \frac{1}{4} \%$
35. In an election two candidates contested. The winner got 56 % votes and won by 8400 votes. Find the total votes polled
- A. 70000
 - B. 75000
 - C. 80000
 - D. 65000
36. If the cost price of 10 articles is equal to the selling price of 8 articles, find the gain or loss percent
- A. 28 %
 - B. 34 %
 - C. 25 %
 - D. 38 %

37. A man reduced his weight in the ratio 8 : 5. What is his weight now, if originally it was 72 kg ?
- A. 45 kg
 - B. 55 kg
 - C. 65 kg
 - D. 50 kg
38. If the weight of 65 paper packets of the same size is 26 kg. What is weight of 25 such packets ?
- A. 21
 - B. 11
 - C. 10
 - D. 18
39. If 14 weavers weaving 6 hours a day take 12 days to complete a saree, then how many days will 4 weavers working 7 hours a day take to do the same job?
- A. 36
 - B. 40
 - C. 31
 - D. 46
40. The length of a field is 12 m and its diagonal is 15 m. Find the breath of the field
- A. 10m
 - B. 15m
 - C. 6m
 - D. 9m
41. Juhi sells a washing machine for Rs. 13,500. She loses 20 % in the bargain. What price she should have sold it to gain a 12 % profit?
- A. Rs. 16,875
 - B. Rs. 18,900
 - C. Rs. 18,495
 - D. Rs. 20,005

42. Find the value of P, Q and R, if interests are calculated in simple interest.

Principal (in Rs.)	Rate of interest (% p.a)	Time (in years)	Amount (in Rs.)
1400	14	2	P
Q	15	1	2300
54000	R	4	60480

P	Q	R
A. 1792	2000	2
B. 1792	2000	3
C. 2500	2000	2
D. 2500	1500	3

43. A room is 11.5 metre long and 6.3 metre wide. Its floor is to be covered with rectangular tiles of size 23 cm by 9 cm. Find the total cost of tilling the floor at the rate of Rs. 4.25 per tile.

- A. Rs. 15,725
- B. Rs. 14,755
- C. Rs. 18,795
- D. Rs. 14,875

44. On a hill, the temperature at 8 pm was 2°C , but at the mid night of the same day, it fell down to -3° . By how many degrees did the temperature fall?

- A. 6°C
- B. 5°C
- C. 2°C
- D. 3°C

45. Kunal faces towards north. Turning to his right, he walks 25 metres. He then turns to his left and walks 30 metres. Next, he moves 25 metres to his right. He then turns to his right again and walks 55 metres. Finally, he turns to the right and moves 40 metres. In which direction is he now from his starting point.

- A. South-west
- B. South
- C. North-west
- D. South-east

46. In a certain code language, CHEMISTRY is written as NFIDITUSZ. How is BEANSTOCK written in that language?
- A. CFBOSLDPU
 - B. CFBOSUPDL
 - C. OBFCSUPDL
 - D. OBFCSLDPU
47. If the letters of the English alphabetical series are arranged in reverse order, which letter will be in the midway between 19th letter from the left and the 18th letter from the right end?
- A. I
 - B. J
 - C. M
 - D. S
48. If husband is called wife, wife is called grandfather, grandfather is called grandmother, grandmother is called maternal grandmother, maternal grandmother is called maternal grandfather, maternal grandfather is called maternal uncle, and maternal uncle is called maternal aunt, then what will the father of the mother be called?
- A. Maternal grandfather
 - B. Maternal uncle
 - C. Maternal grandfather
 - D. Maternal aunt
49. If in the word VITREOUS, first all the consonants are arranged alphabetically and then all the vowels are arranged alphabetically, then which letter will be the third to the right of the fourth letter from the left?
- A. R
 - B. O
 - C. I
 - D. U
50. If the first and the third digits in each of the following numbers are interchanged, then which number will be the smallest?
- 348 _____ 436 652 198 563
- A. 348
 - B. 436
 - C. 652
 - D. 198

51. Find the odd one out

- A. December
- B. February
- C. March
- D. July

52. If cushion is called pillow, pillow is called mat, mat is called bedsheet and bedsheet is called cover, which will be spread on the floor?

- A. Cover
- B. Bedsheet
- C. Mat
- D. Pillow

53. A is the mother of B and C. If D is the husband of C. What is A to D.?

- A. Mother
- B. Sister
- C. Aunt
- D. Mother-in-law

54. Doctor: Patient: Politician: _____?

- A. Voter
- B. Chair
- C. Money
- D. Public

55. Man: Biography: Nation: _____?

- A. History
- B. Geography
- C. People
- D. Nurse

Rough Work

PART – C

(20 Marks)

Literary Passage

She appeared quite suddenly, a little after midnight. No angels sang, no wise men brought gifts. But a million stars rose in the east to herald her arrival.

One moment she wasn't there, and the next – there she was on the concrete pavement, in a crib of litter: silver cigarette foil, a few plastic bags and empty packets of Uncle Chipps. She lay in a pool of light, under a column of swarming neon-lit mosquitoes, naked. Her skin was blue-black, sleek as a baby seal's. She was wide awake, but perfectly quiet, unusual for someone so tiny. Perhaps, in those first short months of her life, she had already learned that tears, her tears at least, were futile. A thin white horse tethered to the railing, a small dog with mange, a concrete-coloured garden lizard, two palm-striped squirrels who should have been asleep and, from her hidden perch, a she-spider with a swollen egg sac watched over her. Other than that, she seemed to be utterly alone.

Down below, on the pavement, on the edge of Jantar Mantar, the old observatory where our baby made her appearance, it was fairly busy even at that time of the morning. More than twenty TV crews, their cameras mounted on yellow cranes, kept a round-the-clock vigil over their bright new star: a tubby old Gandhian, former soldier – turned-village-social-worker, who had announced a fast to the death to realize his dream of a corruption-free India. He lay fatly on his back with the air of an ailing saint, against a backdrop of a portrait of Mother India – a many-armed goddess with a map-of-India-shaped body. (Undivided British India, of course, which included Pakistan and Bangladesh.) Each sigh, each whispered instruction to the people around him, was being broadcast live through the night.

Like a good prospector, the old man had tapped into a rich seam, a reservoir of public anger, and much to his own surprise had become a cult figure overnight. His dream of a society free of corruption was like a happy meadow in which everybody, including the most corrupt, could graze for a while. People who would normally have nothing to do with each other (the left-wing, the right-wing, the wingless) all flocked to him. His sudden appearance, as if from nowhere, inspired and gave purpose to an impatient new generation of youngsters that had been innocent of history and politics so far. They came in jeans and T-shirts, with guitars and songs against corruption that they had composed themselves. They brought their own banners and placards with slogans like Enough Is Enough! and End Corruption Now! written on them. A team of young professionals – lawyers, accountants and computer programmers – formed a committee to manage the event. They raised money, organized the massive canopy, the props (the portrait of Mother India, a supply of national flags, Gandhi caps, banners) and a digital-age media campaign. The old man's rustic rhetoric and earthy aphorisms trended on Twitter and swamped Facebook. TV cameras couldn't get enough of him. Retired bureaucrats, policemen and army officers joined in. The crowd grew.

Instant stardom thrilled the old man. It made him expansive and a little aggressive. He began to feel that sticking to the subject of corruption alone cramped his style and limited his appeal. He thought the least he could do was to share with his followers something of his essence, his true self and his innate, bucolic wisdom. And so the circus began. He announced that he was leading India's Second Freedom Struggle. He made stirring speeches in his old-man-baby-voice, which, although it sounded like a pair of balloons being rubbed together, seemed to touch the very soul of the nation. Like a magician at a children's birthday party, he performed tricks and conjured gifts out of thin air.

But now it was the ninth day of the old man's fast and, ... he was noticeably weaker. Rumours about the rise in his creatinine levels and the deterioration of his kidneys had flown around the city that afternoon. Luminaries lined up by his bedside and had themselves photographed with him while they held his hand and (although nobody seriously believed it would come to that) urged him not to die. Industrialists who had been exposed in the scams donated money to his Movement and applauded the old man's unwavering commitment to non-violence. (His prescriptions for hand-chopping, hanging and disembowelling were accepted as reasonable caveats.)

Some distance away a bare-torsoed man, with yellow limes stuck all over his body with superglue, sucked noisily on a thick mango drink from a small carton. He refused to say why he had stuck limes to his skin or why he was drinking mango juice even though he seemed to be promoting limes, and grew abusive if anyone asked.

Sitting near the Lime Man (who ignored them completely) were Anjum, Saddam Hussain and Ustad Hameed. With them was a striking-looking young Hijra, Ishrat, a guest at Jannat Guest House who was visiting from Indore. Of course it had been Anjum's idea – her long-standing desire to 'help the poor' – which made her suggest they go to Jantar'Mantar to see for themselves what the 'Second Freedom Struggle' the TV channels had been broadcasting was all about.

Once arrived at the arena of "India's Second Freedom Struggle," Anjum and her team mates were deeply engaged in a private conversation brought up by an elder member among them; they were suddenly interrupted by a long-haired, bearded young man in floaty, shabby clothes and an equally shabbily dressed girl with gorgeous, wild hair that she wore loose. They were making a documentary film about Protest and Resistance, they explained, and one of the recurring themes of the film was to have protesters say, 'Another World Is Possible' in whatever language they spoke. For example, if their mother tongue was Hindi or Urdu, they could say, 'Doosri duniya mumkin hai ...' They set up their camera while they were talking and asked Anjum to look straight into the lens when she spoke. They had

no idea what 'Duniya' meant in Anjum's lexicon. Anjum, for her part, completely uncomprehending, stared into the camera. 'Hum doosri Duniya se aaye hain,' she explained helpfully, which meant: We've come from there ... from the other world.

The young film-makers, who had a long night's work ahead of them, exchanged glances and decided to move on rather than try to explain what they meant because it would take too long. They thanked Anjum and crossed the road to the opposite pavement where several groups had their own separate canopies.

In the first, seven men with shaved heads, dressed in white dhotis, had taken a vow of silence, claiming they would not speak until Hindi was declared India's national language – its official mother tongue – over the twenty-two other official languages and hundreds of unofficial ones. Since they could not speak, the film-makers gave them a small poster that said Another World Is Possible to hold up.

Occupying a substantial part of the pavement quite close to the bald men were fifty representatives of the thousands of people who had been maimed in the 1984 Union Carbide gas leak in Bhopal. They had been on the pavement for two weeks. They had walked to Delhi all the way from Bhopal, hundreds of kilometres in the searing summer sun, to demand compensation: clean water and medical care for themselves and the generations of deformed babies who were born after the gas leak. The TV crews were not interested in them; their struggle was too old to make the news.

Next to the Bhopalis was the Delhi Kabaadi-Wallahs' (Waste-recyclers') Association and the Sewage Workers' Union, protesting against the privatization and corporatization of the city's garbage and the city's sewage.

Right next to the waste-recyclers and the sewage workers was the plushiest part of the pavement, a glittering public toilet with float glass mirrors and a shiny granite floor. The toilet lights stayed on, night and day. It cost one rupee for a piss, two for a shit and three for a shower. Not many on the pavement could afford these rates. Many pissed outside the toilet, against the wall. So, though the toilet was spotlessly clean inside, from the outside it gave off the sharp smoky smell of stale urine. It didn't matter very much to the management; the toilet's revenue came from elsewhere. The exterior wall doubled up as a billboard that advertised something new every week.

Opposite the toilet, back on the TV-crew side of the road (but some serious ideological distance away), was what people on the pavement called the Border: Manipuri Nationalists asking for the revocation of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, which made it legal for the Indian Army to kill on 'suspicion'; Tibetan refugees calling for a free Tibet; and, most

unusually (and most dangerously, for them), the Association of Mothers of the Disappeared, whose sons had gone missing, in their thousands...

It was there, right next to the Mothers of the Disappeared, that our quiet baby appeared. It took the Mothers a while to notice her, because she was the colour of night. A sharply outlined absence in the shadows under the street light. More than twenty years of living with crackdowns, cordon-and-search operations and the midnight knock (Operation Tiger, Operation Serpent Destruction, Operation Catch and Kill) had taught the Mothers to read the darkness.

But when it came to babies, the only ones they were used to looked like almond blossoms with apple cheeks. The Mothers of the Disappeared did not know what to do with a baby that had Appeared.

The whisper was passed around the pavement like a parcel. The question grew into an announcement: 'Bhai baccha kiska hai?' Whose baby is this?

Silence.

Eventually, after a lot of murmured consultation, hesitantly, sadly, rather reluctantly, the people decided that the baby was a matter for the police.

Before Saddam could stop her, Anjum stood up and began to walk fast towards what seemed to have become a spontaneously constituted Baby Welfare Committee.

'Police? We're going to give her to the police?' Anjum said in both her voices, separate, yet joined, one rasping, one deep, distinct. Her white tusk shone out from between her betel-nut-red stumps.

The solidarity of her 'We' was an embrace. Predictably, it was met with an immediate insult.

A wit from the crowd said, 'Why? What will you do with her? You can't turn her into one of you, can you? Modern technology has made great advances, but it hasn't got that far yet ...' He was referring to the widely held belief that Hijras kidnapped male babies and castrated them. His waggishness earned him an eddy of spineless laughter.

'She's a gift from God. Give her to me. I can give her the love she needs. The police will just throw her in a government orphanage. She'll die there.'

'Her mother must have left her here thinking as I did, that this place is today's Karbala, where the battle for justice, the battle of good against evil, is being fought. She must have thought, "These people are fighters, the best in the world, one of them will look after the child that I cannot" – and you want to call the police?' Though she was angry and though she was six feet tall and had broad, powerful shoulders, her manner was inflected with the exaggerated coquetry and the fluttering hand gestures of a 1930s Lucknow courtesan.

'Who gave these Hijras permission to sit here? Which of these Struggles do they belong to?'

Mr Aggarwal, a slim, middle-aged man with a clipped moustache, wearing a safari shirt, terry cotton trousers and a printed Gandhi cap that said I am against Corruption are You? had the curt, authoritative air of a bureaucrat, which was indeed what he had been until recently. He had spent most of his working life in the Revenue Department, until one day, on a whim, sickened by his ringside view of the rot in the system, he had resigned his government job to 'serve the nation'. He had been tinkering on the periphery of good works and social service for a few years, but now, as the tubby Gandhian's chief lieutenant, he had shot to prominence and his picture was in the papers every day. Many believed (correctly) that the real power lay with him, and that the old man was just a charismatic mascot, a hireling who fitted the job-profile and had now begun to exceed his brief. The conspiracy theorists who huddled on the edges of all political movements, whispered that the old man was deliberately being encouraged to promote himself, to paint himself into a corner, so that his own hubris would not allow a retreat. If the old man died of hunger publicly, on live TV, the rumour went, the Movement would have a martyr and that would kick-start the political career of Mr Aggarwal in a way nothing else could. The rumour was unkind and untrue. Mr Aggarwal was the man behind the Movement, but even he had been taken aback at the frenzy the old Gandhian evoked, and he was riding the tide, not plotting a stage-managed suicide.

Mr Aggarwal's singular advantage as an emerging politician was his un-singular looks. He looked like many people. Everything about him, the way he dressed, the way he spoke, the way he thought, was neat and tidy, clipped and groomed. He had a high voice and an understated, matter-of-fact manner, except when he stood before a microphone. Then he was transformed into a raging, almost uncontrollable, tornado of terrifying righteousness. By intervening in the matter of the baby, he hoped to deflect another public spat (like the one between the Kashmiri Mothers and the Spitting Brigade) that could distract media attention away from what he thought of as the Real Issues. 'This is our Second Freedom Struggle. Our country is on the brink of a Revolution,' he said portentously to the quickly growing audience. 'Thousands have gathered here because corrupt politicians have made our lives unbearable. If we solve the problem of corruption we can take our country to new heights, right to the top of the world. This is a space for serious politics, not a circus ring.' He

addressed Anjum without looking at her: 'Do you have police permission to be here? Everybody must have permission to be here.' She towered over him.

'Police permission?' Never could two words have been pronounced with more contempt. 'This is a child, not some illegal encroachment on your father's property.'

You apply to the police, Sahib. The rest of us will take the shorter route and apply straight to the Almighty.' Saddam had just enough time to whisper a small prayer of gratitude that the word she used for the Almighty was the generic Khuda and not specifically Allah mian before the battle lines were drawn.

The adversaries squared off.

Anjum and the Accountant.

What a confrontation it was.

Ironically both of them were on the pavement that night to escape their past and all that had circumscribed their lives so far. And yet, in order to arm themselves for battle, they retreated right back into what they sought to escape, into what they were used to, into what they really were.

He, a revolutionary trapped in an accountant's mind. She, a woman trapped in a man's body. He, raging at a world in which the balance sheets did not tally. She, raging at her glands, her organs, her skin, the texture of her hair, the width of her shoulders, the timbre of her voice. He, who had spent his days tracking tax dodges, pay-offs and sweetheart deals. She, who had lived for years like a tree in an old graveyard, where, on lazy mornings and late at night, the spirits of the old poets whom she loved, Ghalib, Mir and Zauq, came to recite their verse, drink, argue and gamble. He, who filled in forms and ticked boxes. She, who never knew which box to tick, which queue to stand in, which public toilet to enter (Kings or Queens? Lords or Ladies? Sirs or Hers?). He, who believed he was always right. She, who knew she was all wrong, always wrong. He, reduced by his certainties. She, augmented by her ambiguity. He, who wanted a law. She, who wanted a baby.

Anjum bent low and brought her face within kissing distance of Mr Aggarwal's. 'Ai Hai! Why so angry, jaan? Won't you look at me?' Saddam Hussain clenched his fists. Ishrat restrained him. She took a deep breath and waded into the battlefield, intervening in the practised way that only Hijras knew how to when it came to protecting each other – by making a declaration of war and peace at the same time. Her attire, which had looked absurd only a few hours ago, could not have been more appropriate for what she needed to do now.

She started the spread-fingered Hijra clap and began to dance, moving her hips obscenely, swirling her chunni, her outrageous, aggressive sexuality aimed at humiliating Mr Aggarwal, who had never in all his life fought a fair street fight. Damp patches appeared in the armpits of his white shirt.

A fight broke out. Perhaps someone said something lewd. Perhaps Saddam Hussain hit him. It's not clear exactly what happened.

The policemen on duty at the pavement snapped out of their sleep and swung their lathis at anybody who was within their reach. Police patrol jeeps (With You, For You, Always) arrived with flashing lights.

It didn't take the police long to restore order. Among those arrested and driven away in police vans were Mr Aggarwal, Anjum, a quaking Ustad Hameed and the live art installation in his scatological suit. (The Lime Man had made himself scarce.) They were released the following morning with no charges.

By the time someone remembered how it had all begun, the baby was gone.

Answer the following

56. The old man, a tubby old Gandhian, who sat on fast to the death was formerly

- A. A political worker;
- B. A social worker;
- C. A soldier;
- D. A village headman.

57. The old Gandhian became a cult figure overnight because

- A. He could tap into a reservoir of public anger;
- B. He was able to gain public sympathy;
- C. His movement was genuinely interested in peoples issues;
- D. All the uncorrupt was on his side.

58. The youngsters who followed the old man fighting for corruption free society were all

- A. An impatient old generation waiting for a change;
- B. A new generation of politically conscious citizens;
- C. An impatient generation who could not fathom why future looked far more bleak than the past they were closely aware of;
- D. An impatient new generation with no understanding of history and politics.

59. The declaration of "India's Second Freedom Struggle" was motivated primarily by
- A. An honest desire to strengthen the corruption movement underway;
 - B. An urge to expand the popularity of the leader heading the movement;
 - C. The right inclination to mobilise people against the corrupt;
 - D. A necessity to uphold the falling grace of the old man who appeared suddenly from nowhere, became popular overnight and began to crumble within no time.
60. When the old Gandhian fell seriously ill on the ninth day of his fast
- A. the luminaries lined up by his bedside and had themselves photographed while they held his hand because all of them believed that he was in the last days of his life;
 - B. Everybody lining up by his bedside for a photograph with him thought that their anti-corruption crusader was in need of public comfort;
 - C. The luminaries visited him and had themselves photographed, but none of them believed that he was on his death bed;
 - D. Some of the luminaries who visited him on his bedside felt completely relieved to see their ailing saint recovering fast.
61. Ironically enough, the anti-corruption movement received donations from
- A. The industrialists implicated in the scams;
 - B. The corrupt politicians it was fighting against;
 - C. The poor farmers – who were the only source of monetary support;
 - D. The former bureaucrats;
62. Anjum and her team came to know about India's Freedom Struggle through
- A. Social networking sites;
 - B. Radio;
 - C. Electronic media;
 - D. Print media.
63. Where is the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in force?
- A. Jammu and Kashmir;
 - B. Tibet;
 - C. Delhi;
 - D. Manipur;

64. At the hindsight, what difference one can clearly discern between the worldviews of Anjum and the two documentary film makers working on "protest and resistance"?
- A. The film makers are hopeful of another world, perhaps a better world, but Anjum is all too pessimistic about such a possibility;
 - B. Anjum and the two film makers see the world through the same lens;
 - C. While the film makers are busy collecting public statements that another world is possible, Anjum stands out to testify that she has indeed come from another world;
 - D. Between the film makers hope for "another world" in the future and Anjum's present experience of it, one is not clear if both the parties really comprehend the others' worldview well enough.
65. The young film makers thank Anjum and cross the road to the opposite pavement without explaining what they really mean by "another world", simply because
- A. They have a busy schedule ahead, with very little time at hand;
 - B. They consider Anjum too insignificant to deserve an explanation;
 - C. They are too disappointed to stand there and offer their explanation;
 - D. They are not sure themselves as to what they mean by "another world".
66. The TV-crew are disinterested in the victims of 1984 Union Carbide gas leak because
- A. Bhopal, where the accident occurred, is too long from Delhi for the correspondents stationed in the capital to travel;
 - B. Their struggle is not current enough to make the news;
 - C. Their struggle is not too old to make the news;
 - D. They did not put in enough effort to publicise their story.
67. Duly considering the implicit meaning found in the passage, what do you think the Delhi Kabaadi-Wallahs do?
- A. They protest against the privatization and corporatization of the city's garbage and the city's sewage;
 - B. They protest against the privatization and corporatization of the city's garbage, having nothing much to do with the city's sewage;
 - C. They recycle the city's waste;
 - D. They recycle the city's garbage and sewage;

68. Where does the toilet's revenue come from?
- A. The advertisements posted on its exterior wall;
 - B. The fee collected from customers who dutifully use it for their toilet purposes;
 - C. Penalty imposed on those who dirty it from outside;
 - D. The organisers of civil society movement who generously donate as a measure of cleanliness promotion;
69. Who on the pavement found the baby?
- A. Mothers fighting for their disappeared sons;
 - B. The sons fighting for their disappeared mothers;
 - C. Tibetans fighting for a free Tibet;
 - D. Nationalists fighting for clean India;
70. When nobody came forward to claim the quite baby found on the pavement
- A. people happily decided that the baby was a matter for the police;
 - B. People unwillingly decided that the child was a matter for the police;
 - C. Police legally decided that the child was a matter for them to handle;
 - D. The written note tied around the child's waist prescribed that she should be handed over to the police.
71. For Anjum, the child was a gift from the God, and she was ready to give her
- A. The motherly care the child required;
 - B. The legal protection a baby like her should be provided with;
 - C. The medical care doctors prescribed for the baby;
 - D. The love she needed.
72. In Anjum's propositional truth, the mother must have left the child on the pavement thinking that
- A. It was a place where the battle for justice was being fought, and her child should become part of it one day;
 - B. The people who gather there to fight for a cause were the best in the world , and one among them would take care of the child that she could not;
 - C. The leaders assembled there to fight for a cause were best in the world, and they would know best what they should do with the child;
 - D. It would be easy for police to find the child and join her in an orphanage.

73. Where did the real power of the movement lie?

- A. Mr. Aggarwal;
- B. The old man;
- C. A canopy of seven men protesting for the official language status for Hindi;
- D. Anjum and her team.

74. Why should Saddam be so grateful to God for Anjum's use of the word 'Khuda' in her reference to the God almighty during her conversation with Mr. Aggarwal?

- A. Because it was the word Mr. Aggarwal himself had preferred in his personal prayers;
- B. Because the crowd wanted to hear it from Anjum;
- C. Because the use of Allah mian, revealing their religious identity, would have had devastating consequences for the battle lines about to be drawn;
- D. Because, as a matter of fact, Saddam did not like the word Allah mian.

75. If the accountant wanted a law, Anjum wanted?

- A. Justice;
- B. The baby;
- C. Freedom for hijras;
- D. Favour for mothers.

PART – D**[25 Marks]****CURRENT AFFAIRS**

76. Who among the following is the founder of Red Cross?
- A. Benedict Anderson
 - B. Henry Dunant
 - C. R. Venkataraman
 - D. T. Jefferson
77. Identify the film where Sridevi plays the role of a goofy crime journalist, for which she has earned critical acclaims as the female superstar in Indian Cinema
- A. Miss India
 - B. Nightingale
 - C. Mr. India
 - D. Mr. perfect
78. According to 2011 Census, what is the national average of households being headed by women?
- A. 0.34%
 - B. 14.7%
 - C. 11.12%
 - D. 13.17%
79. Which one of the following nonproliferation treaties India has successfully joined as a member after a protracted struggle?
- A. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);
 - B. Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
 - C. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR);
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO);

80. Here's a list of gold medal winners representing India in the recently concluded Commonwealth Games 2018, with players listed out at the left (indicated by a number), and their gaming categories at the right (indicated by an alphabet). Examine the list carefully and choose the option that represents the right combination of players and their gaming categories.

Player	Game
1. Saina Nehwal	a. javelin throw
2. Manika Batra	b. women's singles gold in badminton
3. Neeraj Chopra	c. freestyle 65kg wrestling
4. Bajrang Punia	d. table tennis women's singles

Choose the Right Option

- A. 1d, 2C, 3B, 4A
 B. 1B, 2D, 3A, 4C
 C. 1C, 2B, 3A, 4D
 D. 1B, 2A, 3D, 4A
81. Which one of the following was chosen by dictionary.com as Word of the Year for 2017?
- A. Complicit
 B. Xenophobia
 C. identity
 D. exposure
82. In the event of Governor recommending "suspended animation" immediately after the results of elections to a State Assembly are declared,
- A. All the elected members will lose their election and be required to re-contest;
 B. The elected members will not be required to contest immediately but have to wait for the suspended animation to end, after which they may either assume their duties as legislators or contest the elections again, depending upon the subsequent recommendation of the Governor and its approval by the President;
 C. The leader of the single largest party in the newly elected assembly will take oath as the Chief Minister and continue in Office till the suspended animation comes to an end;
 D. The leaders of both the single largest party and the second largest party in the newly elected assembly will choose a consensus candidate who will then form an interim Government to function during the period of suspended animation;

83. Which one of the following presidential elections saw the highest participation so far?
- A. The first presidential elections
 - B. The second presidential elections
 - C. The tenth presidential elections
 - D. The fourteenth presidential elections
84. 'Cassini' is the name of
- A. A popular French cuisine;
 - B. Spacecraft launched by NASA to study Saturn;
 - C. The recently launched train service between Jammu to Kanyakumar;
 - D. The largest luxury passenger ship in the world today;
85. Which of the following Indian islands has been renamed in honor of former president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?
- A. Wheeler Island
 - B. Agatti Island
 - C. Amini Island
 - D. Ross Island-Andaman
86. Who is the author of 'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness'?
- A. Vikram Seth
 - B. Amitava Ghosh
 - C. Arundhati Roy
 - D. David Davidar
87. Who among the following is the recipient of the Jnanpith award in 2017?
- A. Nirmal Verma
 - B. Krishna Sobti
 - C. Perumal Murugan
 - D. Balchandra Nemade
88. 'ShaGun' is the web portal for
- A. Defense systems information – run by the Ministry of Defense
 - B. Critical information on global warming – run by the Ministry of Environment and Forest
 - C. Elementary education – run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development
 - D. Water sports – run by the Inland Waterways Authority of India

89. Who is the author of 'The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer'?
- A. Siddhartha Mukherjee
 - B. Arvind Adiga
 - C. Robert Frost
 - D. Chetan Bhagat
90. What is the Collegium system?
- A. A system where the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments and transfers of judges for the Supreme Court and High Courts;
 - B. A system where the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments and transfers of judges for the Supreme Court;
 - C. A system where the Chief Justice of India and a forum of two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court, the Minister of Law and two eminent persons recommend appointments and transfers of judges;
 - D. A system where the Chief Justice of a High Court and a forum of four senior-most judges recommend appointments and transfers of District Judges;
91. Who qualifies to be the "Leader of the Opposition" in Lok Sabha?
- A. A member of Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker in consultation with both the Ruling and Opposition Parties of that House
 - B. The leader of the single largest Party in opposition to the Ruling Party, supported by at least 10% of the members in the House
 - C. The leader of the single largest Party in opposition to the Ruling Party, having at least 10% membership of the total strength of the House
 - D. A member elected by a majority vote of opposition members in the House
92. As 'the Master of Roster', the Chief Justice of India has an exclusive authority
- A. To make judicial appointments in the country;
 - B. To decide the portfolio of cases to be heard by his brethren Judges;
 - C. To direct his brethren judges on matters of their final judgement in cases before them;
 - D. To mediate between the Central and State Governments in matters of constitutional dispute;

93. Who among the following once said, "Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country"?
- A. Mahatma Gandhi;
 - B. John F. Kennedy ;
 - C. Martin Luther King;
 - D. Winston Churchill;
94. 'Madiba' is a nickname of
- A. Nelson Mandela;
 - B. Albert Einstein ;
 - C. Lenin;
 - D. Franklin Roosevelt;
95. The second permanent research station of India in Antarctica is called
- A. Swagatham
 - B. Maitri
 - C. Lilly
 - D. Jasmine
96. Voters in one of the following States that went to polls this year bid a farewell to their longest serving Chief Minister, electing an all too new coalition
- A. Nagaland
 - B. Meghalaya
 - C. Manipur
 - D. Tripura
97. Who among the following took charge as the first full-time lady Defense Minister in India?
- A. Sushma Svaraj
 - B. Nirmala Sitaraman
 - C. Indiragandhi
 - D. Smriti Irani
98. The 15th Loksabha has the distinction of
- A. Being chaired by the first ever woman Speaker in independent India;
 - B. Being chaired by the first ever communist Party leader as the Speaker in independent India;
 - C. Having a political party with clear 2/3rd majority almost after three decades;
 - D. Having no recognised Opposition Party in the House;

99. The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) is

- A. A scientifically design criterion adopted by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) to rank universities and colleges in India;
- B. An evolving framework designed and used by the Government of India to rank schools, colleges, universities and other institutions of education in the country;
- C. A system of academic parameters deployed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to assess and evaluate institutions of higher education for the purposes of fund allocation;
- D. A methodology used by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, to rank the Institutions of Higher Education in the country;

100. 'Demography' is the study of

- A. The animal population;
- B. The human migration;
- C. The human population;
- D. The human health;