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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2016

MA

Development and Labour Studies

[Field of Study Code : DLSSM (231)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- Answers are to be attempted in the question paper itself. Please read the instructions carefully. No extra sheet will be provided for writing answers.
- The Question Paper is divided into Four Parts. All Parts are compulsory.
 1. Part—I consists of thirty (30) multiple-choice questions of one (01) mark each. There are four alternatives (a/b/c/d) for the answer to every question. Encircle the correct answer (a. or b. or c. or d.) There is no negative marking for wrong answers. If a candidate writes more than one answer in one question, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the answers happens to be correct. **All questions in this part are compulsory.**
 2. Part—II consists of ten (10) descriptive-type questions. **Candidates may write short notes on any six (06)** in not more than 150 words in the space provided below each question. Each carries five (05) marks.
 3. Part—III consists of two (02) comprehension passages of ten (10) marks each. There are three questions on each passage and their marks are indicated against each of them. Please write in the space provided below each question. **All questions in this section are compulsory.**
 4. Part—IV consists of ten (10) essay-type questions. Candidates may choose any one (01) to answer in not more than 500 words carrying 20 marks.
- For any rough work, candidate should use the last page of this answer sheet marked as SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK.
- Use of calculator is strictly prohibited.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2016

MA

Development and Labour Studies

SUBJECT
(Field of Study/Language)

FIELD OF STUDY CODE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE

REGISTRATION NO.

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CENTRE OF EXAMINATION

DATE

.....
(Signature of Candidate).....
(Signature of Invigilator).....
(Signature and Seal of
Presiding Officer)

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Not to be filled in by the candidate

Total of Part—I	
Total of Part—II	
Total of Part—III	
Total of Part—IV	
Grand Total	

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4

**Grading Table for Part—I
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)**

Q. Nos.	Answer	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	Q. Nos.	Answer	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
1.			16.		
2.			17.		
3.			18.		
4.			19.		
5.			20.		
6.			21.		
7.			22.		
8.			23.		
9.			24.		
10.			25.		
11.			26.		
12.			27.		
13.			28.		
14.			29.		
15.			30.		
			Total Marks (out of 30)		

**Grading Table for Part—II
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
(Any six)**

Q. Nos.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total Marks (out of 30)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY											

**Grading Table for Part—III
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)**

Q. Nos.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	Total Marks (out of 20)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY							

**Grading Table for Part—IV
(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
(Any one)**

Q. Nos.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total Marks (out of 20)
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY											

PART—I

Each question carries 1 mark

Encircle the correct answer :

1×30=30

1. Proportion of unorganized sector workers in India is
 - a. 92 percent
 - b. 58 percent
 - c. 35 percent
 - d. 21 percent

2. If money wage remains unchanged but the general price level rises, then real wage
 - a. falls
 - b. rises
 - c. remains same
 - d. None of the above

3. Which industry has been the fastest growing industry in the last decade and employs a bulk of the informal sector workers?
 - a. Construction
 - b. Textile
 - c. Jute
 - d. Mining

4. The correct arrangement of the sectors in the right order of their contribution to the GDP from highest to lowest is
- agriculture, manufacturing, tertiary
 - agriculture, tertiary, manufacturing
 - tertiary, manufacturing, agriculture
 - manufacturing, tertiary, agriculture
5. *Sociology of Economic Life* is authored by
- Weber
 - Parsons
 - Merton
 - Smelser
6. Match *List-I* with *List-II* and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I
(Exponent)

- Eve Balfour
- W. W. Rostow
- A. G. Frank
- Samir Amin

List-II
(Theory)

- Stages of development
- Centre-periphery theory
- Environmental theory
- Development of underdevelopment

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| b. | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| c. | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| d. | A | B | C | D |
| | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 |

7. As per the Economic Survey 2014, RBI has identified five sectors—infrastructure, iron and steel, textiles, aviation and mining as
- the stressed sectors
 - the booming sectors
 - the potential sectors
 - None of the above
8. What percent of the total workforce population is primarily dependent on the agricultural sector for its livelihood?
- 90
 - 54
 - 40
 - 70
9. Which of the following statements are correct?
- Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.
 - Migrants face discrimination in workplace.
 - Migration leads to segregation of people from diverse cultures.
- Only 1 and 2
 - Only 1 and 3
 - Only 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
10. Who was the Chairman of the 14th Finance Commission of India?
- K. C. Neogy
 - K. Santhanam
 - Vijay Kelkar
 - Y. V. Reddy

11. The book, *The Logic of Practice* was written by

- a. Jürgen Habermas
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Max Weber
- d. Pierre Bourdieu

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List-I

- A. M. K. Gandhi
- B. Narayan Guru
- C. B. R. Ambedkar
- D. Jyoti Rao Phule

List-II

- 1. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
- 2. Harijan Sevak Sangh
- 3. SNDP Yogam
- 4. Harijan
- 5. Satya Sodhak Samaj

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| b. | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c. | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| d. | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |

13. Correlation coefficient shows

- a. degree of association of two variables
- b. direction of association of two variables
- c. degree and direction of association of two variables
- d. None of the above

14. India's rank in terms of Human Development Index among the countries of the world in 2015 is
- 128
 - 131
 - 129
 - 130
15. The focus of the Five-Year Plan currently underway is
- inclusive growth
 - employment
 - social welfare
 - All of the above
16. Phenomenology is a radical alternative to
- functionalism
 - evolutionism
 - positivism
 - diffusionism
17. The author of the book, *Poverty and un-British Rule in India* is
- R. C. Dutt
 - W. C. Bonnerjea
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Keynes

18. A sampling procedure in which initial respondents are selected by probability methods, and then additional respondents are obtained from information provided by initial respondents is known as
- semi-random
 - initial
 - quota
 - snowball
19. Which of the following items account for the largest share in total subsidies in India?
- Petroleum
 - Food
 - Fertilizer
 - Interest subsidy
20. What discourage women to migrate from rural to urban areas in India?
- Shortage of housing
 - High cost of living
 - Paucity of job opportunities
 - Lack of security in cities

Codes :

- 1, 2 and 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

21. The Trade Union Act in India came into force in the year
- a. 1926
 - b. 1916
 - c. 1947
 - d. 1970
22. Assuming a linear budget line, a regression of hours worked on the wage rate and on unearned income allows the total effect of a wage change to be estimated as
- a. the coefficient on the wage multiplied by hours worked
 - b. the coefficient on unearned income multiplied by hours worked
 - c. the coefficient on the wage
 - d. the coefficient on unearned income
23. In a model, where household utility is a function of each partners' leisure and of joint income, the labour supply of a given household member depends upon
- a. his or her own wage
 - b. his or her partner's wage
 - c. the wages paid to neither partner
 - d. the wages paid to both partners

24. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill (LARR), 2011 seeks to replace
- a. the Land Acquisition Act, 1894
 - b. the Land Acquisition Act, 1990
 - c. the Land Acquisition Act, 1992
 - d. None of the above
25. A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory under the Factories Act, 1948 is termed as a/an
- a. Occupier
 - b. Manager
 - c. Chairman
 - d. Managing Director
26. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?
- a. FCI
 - b. IDBI
 - c. NABARD
 - d. ICAR
27. Consider the fraction x/y , if x increases by 6 percent and y increases by 7 percent, then
- a. x/y falls
 - b. x/y rises
 - c. x/y remains the same
 - d. None of the above

28. Disguised unemployment in India is mainly related to

1. agricultural sector
2. rural area
3. factory sector
4. urban area

Codes :

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 4
- d. 3 and 4

29. Assume that, in the population, 95 million people worked for wages last week, 5 million people did not work for wages but had been seeking a job, 5 million people did not work for wages and had not been seeking a job for the past several months, and 45 million were under age 16. The unemployment rate, given these numbers, is

- a. 5%
- b. 8%
- c. 10%
- d. 20%

30. What is meant by the term 'collective bargaining'?

- a. A process by which a union meets with another union to discuss recruitment
- b. A process by which a union negotiates with an employer on behalf of its members on matters concerning the terms and conditions of employment
- c. A process by which a union recruits new members
- d. A process by which a union negotiates with suppliers for the provision of, e.g., office furniture

PART—II

Write on any six (06) of the following in not more than 150 words each in the space provided below each. Each carries five (05) marks.

Descriptive type :

5×6=30

1. Causes of the declining female labour force participation in India in the last decade

2. Climate change and sustainable development

3. Skill India Program as a driver of employment

4. Causes and impact of forced migration

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[P.T.O.]

5. Social Protection Scheme for home-based and domestic workers in India

6. The need and utility of caste census in public policy

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7. The currency crisis

8. Drain of wealth in British India

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[P.T.O.]

9. Personal laws and debate over uniform civil code

10. Land reforms as a means of reducing inequalities

PART—III

This Part consists of two (02) comprehension passages of ten (10) marks each. There are three questions on each passage and their marks are indicated against each of them. Please write in the space provided below each question. All questions in this Part are compulsory.

Comprehension Passage 1 :

(Excerpted from Karl Marx, *Wage Labor and Capital*, pp. 2-6)

It appears that the capitalist buys their (workers) labour with money, and that for money they sell him their labour. But this is merely an illusion. What they actually sell to the capitalist for money is their labour-power. This labour-power the capitalist buys for a day, a week, a month, etc. And after he has bought it, he uses it up by letting the worker labour during the stipulated time. With the same amount of money with which the capitalist has bought their labour-power (for example, with two shillings) he could have bought a certain amount of sugar or of any other commodity. The two shillings with which he bought 20 pounds of sugar is the price of the 20 pounds of sugar. The two shillings with which he bought 12 hours' use of labour-power, is the price of 12 hours' labour. Labour-power, then, is a commodity, no more, no less so than is the sugar. The first is measured by the clock, the other by the scales. Their commodity, labour-power, the workers exchange for the commodity of the capitalist, for money, and moreover, this exchange takes place at a certain ratio. So much money for so long a use of labour-power. The exchange value of a commodity estimated in money is called its price. Wages, therefore, are only a special name for the price of labour-power, and are usually called the price of labour; it is the special name for the price of this peculiar commodity, which has no other repository than human flesh and blood. Wages, therefore, are not a share of the worker in the commodities produced by himself. Wages are that part of already existing commodities with which the capitalist buys a certain amount of productive labour-power. Consequently, labour-power is a commodity which its possessor, the wage-worker, sells to the capitalist. Why does he sell it? It is in order to live.

Labour-power was not always a commodity (merchandise). Labour was not always wage-labour, i.e., free labour. The slave did not sell his labour-power to the slave-owner, any more than the ox sells his labour to the farmer. The slave, together with his labour-power, was sold to his owner once for all. He is a commodity that can pass from the hand of one owner to that of another. He himself is a commodity, but his labour-power is not his commodity. The serf sells only a portion of his labour-power. It is not he who receives wages from the owner of the land; it is rather the owner of the land who receives a tribute from him. The serf belongs to the soil, and to the lord of the soil he brings its fruit. The free labourer, on the other hand, sells his very self, and that by fractions. He auctions off eight, 10, 12, 15 hours of his life, one day like the next, to the highest bidder, to the owner of raw materials, tools, and the means of life, i.e., to the capitalist. The labourer belongs neither to an owner nor to the soil, but eight, 10, 12, 15 hours of his daily life belong to whomsoever buys them. The worker leaves the capitalist, to whom he has sold himself, as often as he chooses, and the capitalist discharges him as often as he sees fit, as soon as he no longer gets any use, or not the required use, out of him. But the worker, whose only source of income is the sale of his labour-power, cannot leave the whole class of



buyers, i.e., the capitalist class, unless he gives up his own existence. He does not belong to this or that capitalist, but to the capitalist class; and it is for him to find his man, i.e., to find a buyer in this capitalist class.

Based on the passage above, answer the following questions :

1. How are 'wages' defined by Karl Marx in this passage?

3

2. In Marx's view, what is the difference between slave labour and wage labour? 4

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[P.T.O.

3. How can the exchange value of labour-power be distinguished from the exchange value of other commodities?

3

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Comprehension passage 2 :

(Excerpted from Emile Durkheim, *Division of Labour in Society*, pp. 21-24)

The most notable effect of the division of labour is not that it increases the productivity of the functions that are divided in this way, but that it links them very closely together. It is possible that the economic usefulness of the division of labour has had some bearing upon the outcome. In any case, however, it goes very considerably beyond the sphere of purely economic interests, for it constitutes the establishment of a social and moral order sui generis. Individuals are linked to one another who would otherwise be independent; instead of developing separately, they concert their efforts. They are solidly tied to one another and the links between them function not only in the brief moments when they engage in an exchange of services, but extend considerably beyond. If exchange alone has often been held to constitute the social relationships that arise from the division of labour, it is because we have failed to recognise what exchange implies and what results from it. It presumes that two beings are mutually dependent upon each other because they are both incomplete, and it does no more than interpret externally this mutual dependence. Thus it is only the superficial expression of an internal and deeper condition. Precisely because this condition remains constant, it gives rise to a whole system of images which function with a continuity that is lacking in exchange. The image of the one who complement us becomes inseparable within us from our own, not only because of the frequency with which it is associated with it, but above all because it is its natural complement. Thus it becomes an integral, permanent part of our consciousness to such a degree that we can no longer do without it.

Despite the brevity of this analysis, it is sufficient to show that this mechanism is not identical to the one on which are founded those feelings of empathy that spring from similarity. There can certainly never be solidarity between ourselves and another person unless the image of the other person is united with our own. Thus we are led to ask whether the division of labour might not play the same role in more extensive groupings—whether, in contemporary societies where it has developed in the way that we know, it might not fulfil the function of integrating the body social and of ensuring its unity. It is perfectly legitimate to suppose that the facts we have just observed are replicated here also, but on a broader scale; that these great political societies also cannot sustain their equilibrium save by the specialisation of tasks; and that the division of labour is the source—if not the sole, at least the main one—of social solidarity. If this hypothesis were proved, the division of labour may play a much more important role than is normally attached to it. It would serve not only to endow societies with luxury, perhaps enviable but nevertheless superfluous. It would be a condition for their existence. It is through the division of labour, or at least mainly through it, that the cohesion of societies would be ensured. It would determine the essential characteristics that constitute them. By this very fact, although we are not yet in a position to resolve the question with any rigour, already we can nevertheless vaguely perceive that, if this is the real function of the division of labour, it must possess a moral character, since needs for order, harmony and social solidarity are generally reckoned to be moral ones.

On the basis of the passage above, answer the following questions :

1. Do you think Durkheim's perspective on the 'division of labour' is linked to the development of social classes and labour markets? Give reasons for your answer on the basis of the passage above. 4

2. Does Durkheim make a connection between cultural similarities and solidarity? 3

3. What is the role 'normally attached' to the 'division of labour' and how does Durkheim describe its role in contemporary societies? 3

PART—IV

Essay type :

Answer any one (01) question in not more than 500 words :

20

1. Critically examine the role of food subsidies in reducing malnutrition in India.
2. Describe what impact the Recent Wage and Industrial Code Bills (2015) will have on the collective bargaining strength of trade unions and the tripartite mechanism of dispute resolution.
3. What are main causes and effects of rural indebtedness in India? Suggest measures to address this issue.
4. Indian society is governed by the hierarchical relations that limit the prospects of social mobility of a caste/community. Explain how.
5. Discuss the impact of 'subaltern studies' on the study of working class movements and organizations in India.
6. Do you think that the term 'civil society' is a contested term? Describe its various meanings and its dialectical relationship with democracy.
7. "Selling of Public Sector Units (PSUs) is a meaningful way of reducing fiscal deficits." Critically examine the statement.
8. Have the neo-liberal policies changed the structure and nature of the working class politics? Describe how.
9. Critically examine the role of micro credit and micro finance institutions on women's empowerment in India.
10. Critically examine the usefulness of the concept of the 'middle class' in analysing the socio-economic and political developments in contemporary India.

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/103-A

30

/103-A

31

[P.T.O.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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