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Informal Sector & Labour Studies 884

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PART I

Section Id : 128206308
Section Number : 1
Section type : online
Mandatory or Optional: Mandatory
Number of Questions: 23
Number of Questions to be attempted: 23
Section Marks: 100
Display Number Panel: Yes
Group All Questions: No

Sub-Section Number: 1
Sub-Section Id: 128206610
Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes

Question Number : 1 **Question Id : 12820612921** **Question Type : MCQ** **Option Shuffling : No** **Display Question Number : Yes**
Single Line Question Option : No **Option Orientation : Vertical**
Correct Marks : 2 **Wrong Marks : 0**

- (i) Articles 38, 39, 39-A, 41, 42, 43, 43-A and 47 of the Indian Constitution embody the Directive Principles of State Policy which though cannot be enforced through a court of law are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country, casting a duty on the State to apply those principles in making laws.
- (ii) Article 32 (1) of the Indian Constitution provides that whenever there is a violation of a fundamental right any person can move the Court for an appropriate remedy.
- (iii) Unless there is any grave miscarriage of justice or flagrant violation of law calling for intervention, it is not for the High Court under Articles 226 and 227 of the Indian Constitution to interfere.

Code:

- A. (i) and (iii)
B. (i), (ii) and (iii)
C. none of the above
D. only (iii)

Options :

12820650995. A
12820650996. B
12820650997. C
12820650998. D

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 12820612922 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The number of total international migrants worldwide in 2017 according to the UN reports has reached 258 million. Which is the correct order of regions hosting the international migrants in the decreasing order?

- A. Asia, Europe, North America, Africa, and Latin America
B. Europe, Asia, Northern America, Africa, and Latin America.
C. Northern America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
D. Northern America, Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Options :

12820650999. A
12820651000. B
12820651001. C
12820651002. D

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 12820612923 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

ational Commission on Farmers, chaired by Prof. M. S. Swaminathan, focused on causes of farmer distresses and the www.FirstRanker.com. Which www.FirstRanker.com were the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission:

- (i) to create a holistic national policy for farmers.
- (ii) "Agriculture" be inserted in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.
- (iii) Prevent diversion of prime agricultural land and forest to corporate sector for non-agricultural purposes.
- (iv) MSP should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production.
- (v) Cover all crops by crop insurance with block as the unit for assessment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Code:

- A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
- B. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii), (iv) and (v)

Options :

12820651003. A

12820651004. B

12820651005. C

12820651006. D

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 12820612924 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

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List I

- (i) Factories Act 1948
- (ii) Industrial Dispute Act 1947
- (iii) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition Act) 1970
- (iv) Trade Unions Act, 1926
- (v) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

List II

- (a) to provide for a scheme wherein the employer and the employee must contribute a certain percentage of the monthly wages to the Insurance Corporation
- (b) to establish the rights, duties, and obligations of the workers
- (c) to regulate the engagement of contractor and contract labour by the principal employer
- (d) to provide for the health, safety, welfare, working hours, and leave for workers in factories
- (e) to lay out the provisions for strike, layoffs, unfair labour practices, lockouts and closure of an establishment etc.

Code

- A. (i)-(e); (ii)-(b); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a), (v)-(d)
- B. (i)-(d); (ii)-(e); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(b), (v)-(a)
- C. (i)-(b); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(e); (iv)-(d); (v)-(e)
- D. (i)-(a); (ii)-(b); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(d); (v)-(e)

Options :

- 12820651007. A
- 12820651008. B
- 12820651009. C
- 12820651010. D

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 12820612925 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

List I

- (i) *These masses of people you are seeing
A great time by and by
Meanwhile they must make sacrifices
As the shops all put up their prices
That great time is pie in the sky*
- (ii) *Look here, dear fellow,
I wear these men's clothes only for you
Sometimes I am man,
Sometimes I am woman*
- (iii) *The regal realm with the sorrowless name
they call it Begumpura, a place with no pain
no taxes or cares, none owns property there,
no wrongdoing, worry, terror, or torture.*
- (iv) *'Modern Times.' A story of industry, of
individual enterprise—humanity crusading
in the pursuit of happiness.*

List II

- (a) Basavanna
- (b) Charlie Chaplin
- (c) Bertolt Brecht
- (d) Sant Ravidas

Code:

- A. (i)-(c); (ii)-(a); (iii)-(d); (iv)-(b)
B. (i)-(a); (ii)-(b); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(d)
C. (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a)
D. (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(c)

Options :

12820651011. A
12820651012. B
12820651013. C
12820651014. D

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 12820612926 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Match the research methods listed in List I with the names associated with it in List II and select the correct answer using the code given below.

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List I	List II
(i) Alfred Schutz	(a) Phenomenology
(ii) Clifford Geertz-	(b) Positivism
(iii) Harold Garfinkel	(c) Interpretivism
(iv) Emile Durkheim	(d) Ethnomethodology

Code

- A. (i)-(c); (ii)-(a); (iii)-(d); (iv)(b)
- B. (i)-(a); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(d); (iv)(b)
- C. (i)-(a); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(b); (iv)(d)
- D. None of the above

Options :

- 12820651015. A
- 12820651016. B
- 12820651017. C
- 12820651018. D

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 12820612927 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

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If the statements regarding the various inflation indices published in the country are correct? Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (i) Wholesale Price Index (WPI) does not represent the inflation in services
- (ii) Consumer Price Index (CPI) represents the inflation in services also
- (iii) CPI and WPI represent the inflation of imported components also
- (iv) GDP deflator captures the inflation of the goods and services produced domestically

Code

- A. (i) & (ii) only
- B. (i), (ii), (iii) only
- C. (ii), (iii), (iv) only
- D. All of the above

Options :

- 12820651019. A
- 12820651020. B
- 12820651021. C
- 12820651022. D

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 12820612928 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Suppose the working age population in Country A is 100 people. If 25 of these people are *not* in the labour force, the _____ equals _____. Select the correct answer to be filled in the blank sections from below.

- A. unemployment rate; $25/100 \times 100$
- B. unemployment rate; $25/75 \times 100$
- C. labour force; 75
- D. labour force; $25/100 \times 100$

Options :

- 12820651023. A
- 12820651024. B
- 12820651025. C
- 12820651026. D

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 12820612929 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

and a dollar for a year and at the end of the year the price level has risen by 10 percent; which of the following statements are correct? Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (i) the purchasing power of your loan has risen over the year regardless of the interest rate at which you lent it
- (ii) the purchasing power of your loan has remained constant over the year regardless of the interest rate at which you lent it
- (iii) you must have earned a nominal interest rate of 10 percent to maintain the purchasing power of your loan
- (iv) you must have earned a nominal interest rate of 5 percent to maintain the purchasing power of your loan.

Code:

- A. (i) & (ii) only
- B. (iii) only
- C. (iii) & (iv) only
- D. (i), (ii), and (iii)

Options :

- 12820651027. A
- 12820651028. B
- 12820651029. C
- 12820651030. D

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 12820612930 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

- (i) the real interest rate
- (ii) disposable income
- (iii) expected future income

Codes:

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) only
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Options :

- 12820651031. A
- 12820651032. B
- 12820651033. C
- 12820651034. D

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 12820612931 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The difference between 'evolution' and 'historical materialism' is that:

- (i) Evolution is linear, historical materialism is not
- (ii) Historical materialism is a study of the role of contradictions in the movement of history, evolution is not.
- (iii) Evolution is the study of biological development according to the laws of nature, historical materialism is a study of economic development.
- (iv) All the above are true

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. Only (iv)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. Only (ii)
- D. (i) and (ii)

Options :

- 12820651035. A
- 12820651036. B
- 12820651037. C
- 12820651038. D

Which method is best suited to study the unpaid work of women workers?

- (i) Ethnography
- (ii) Time use survey
- (iii) Focus group discussions
- (iv) All of the above

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A. Only (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. Only (iv)
- D. (i), (ii), and (iii)

Options :

12820651039. A

12820651040. B

12820651041. C

12820651042. D

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 12820612933 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The following methods have been derived from literary theory:

- (i) Hermeneutics
- (ii) Textual analysis
- (iii) Discourse analysis
- (iv) Content analysis

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- B. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Options :

12820651043. A

12820651044. B

12820651045. C

12820651046. D

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 12820612934 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

- (i) Post structuralist methodology
- (ii) Foucauldian methodology
- (iii) Phenomenology
- (iv) None of the above

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. Only (iii)
- C. Only (ii)
- D. Only (iv)

Options :

- 12820651047. A
- 12820651048. B
- 12820651049. C
- 12820651050. D

Question Number : 15 Question Id : 12820612935 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

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i. The difference between statistic and parameter	(a) Stratified random sampling
ii. The sampling procedure in which the population is first divided into homogenous groups and then a sample is drawn from each group	(b) Sampling distribution
iii. Sampling technique in which the researcher asks the research participants to identify other potential research participants	(c) Sampling Error
iv. A distribution formed by all possible values of a statistics	(d) Snowball

Code

- A. (i)- (d); (ii)-(b); (iii)-c); (iv)-(a)
- B. (i)- (c); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(a); (iv)-(b)
- C. (i)- (c); (ii)-(a); (iii)-d); (iv)-(b)
- D. None of the above

Options :

- 12820651051. A
- 12820651052. B
- 12820651053. C
- 12820651054. D

Question Number : 16 Question Id : 12820612936 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

- (i) The larger the sample size, the greater the sampling error
- (ii) The more categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed
- (iii) The fewer categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed
- (iv) As sample size decreases, so does the size of the confidence interval

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. Only (ii)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. Only (iv)

Options :

- 12820651055. A
- 12820651056. B
- 12820651057. C
- 12820651058. D

Question Number : 17 Question Id : 12820612937 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

When interpreting a correlation coefficient expressing the relationship between two variables, which of the followings is very important to avoid?

- (i) checking the strength of relationship
- (ii) checking the direction of the relationship
- (iii) jumping to the conclusion of causality
- (iv) expressing a relationship with a correlation coefficient

Select the correct answer using the code below

Code

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. only (iii)
- D. only (iv)

Options :

- 12820651059. A
- 12820651060. B
- 12820651061. C
- 12820651062. D

Question Number : 18 Question Id : 12820612938 www.FirstRanker.com Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Silvia Federici in her work considers sex as a natural emotion. Select the correct answer using the code below

- (i) Federici is correct because sex is a natural emotion
- (ii) Federici is not correct because sex is part of the natural division of labour
- (iii) Federici is correct because sexuality leads to women's oppression

Code

- A. (i) only
- B. None of the above is correct
- C. (iii) only
- D. (ii) only

Options :

- 12820651063. A
- 12820651064. B
- 12820651065. C
- 12820651066. D

Question Number : 19 Question Id : 12820612939 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following generally cannot be done in qualitative studies conducted in the field?

- (i) Getting informed consent
- (ii) Keeping participants informed about the purpose
- (iii) Building rapport before starting the qualitative research
- (iv) Keeping the participant fully anonymous rather than just confidential

Select the correct answer using the code below

Code

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (iv) only
- (C) (ii) only
- (D) None of the above

Options :

- 12820651067. A
- 12820651068. B
- 12820651069. C
- 12820651070. D

Question Number : 20 Question Id : 12820612940 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

In a labour market, an increase in labour productivity _____ the real wage rate and _____ the level of employment. Select the correct answer to be filled in the blank sections from below:

- A. raises; increases
- B. raises; decreases
- C. lowers; increases
- D. lowers; decreases

Options :

- 12820651071. A
- 12820651072. B
- 12820651073. C
- 12820651074. D

Sub-Section Number:	2
Sub-Section Id:	128206611
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Id : 12820612941 Question Type : COMPREHENSION Sub Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes Group Comprehension Questions : No

Question Numbers : (21 to 25)

Question Label : Comprehension

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...in the *eu, Outline of a theory of practice*, p. 178-2. ...irregularly installed generative principle of regulated improvisations, produces practices which tend to reproduce the regularities immanent in the objective conditions of production of their generative principle, while adjusting to the demands inscribed as objective potentialities in the situation, as defined by the cognitive and motivating structures making up the habitus. It follows that these practices cannot be directly deduced either from the objective conditions, defined as the instantaneous sum of the stimuli which may appear to have directly triggered them, or from the conditions which produced the durable principle of their production. These practices can be accounted for only by relating the objective *structure* defining the social conditions of the production of the habitus which engendered them to the conditions in which this habitus is operating, that is, to the *conjuncture* which, short of a radical transformation, represents a particular state of this structure. In practice, it is the habitus, history turned into nature, i.e. denied as such, which accomplishes practically the relating of these two systems of relations, in and through the production of practice. The "unconscious" is never anything other than the forgetting of history which history itself produces by incorporating the objective structures it produces in the second natures of habitus: "...in each of us, in varying proportions, there is part of yesterday's man; it is yesterday's man who inevitably predominates in us, since the present amounts to little compared with the long past in the course of which we were formed and from which we result. Yet we do not sense this man of the past, because he is inveterate in us, he makes up the unconscious part of ourselves. Consequently we are led to take no account of him, any more than we take account of his legitimate demands. Conversely, we are very much aware of the most recent attainments of civilization, because, being recent, they have not yet had time to settle into our unconscious...."

Each agent, wittingly or unwittingly, willynilly, is a producer and reproducer of objective meaning. Because his actions and works are the product of a *modus operandi* of which he is not the producer and has no conscious mastery, they contain an "objective intention", as the Scholastics put it, which always outruns his conscious intentions. The schemes of thought and expression he has acquired are the basis for the *intentionless invention* of regulated improvisation. Endlessly overtaken by his own words, with which he maintains a relation of "carry and be carried", as Nicolai Hartmann put it, the virtuoso finds in the *opus operatum* new triggers and new supports for the *modus operandi* from which they arise, so that his discourse continuously feeds off itself like a train bringing along its own rails. If witticisms surprise their author no less than their audience, and impress as much by their retrospective necessity as by their novelty, the reason is that the *trouvaille* appears as the simple unearthing, at once accidental and irresistible, of a buried possibility. It is because subjects do not, strictly speaking, know what they are doing that what they do has more meaning than they know. The habitus is the universalizing mediation which causes an individual agent's practices, without either explicit reason or signifying intent to be none the less "sensible" and "reasonable". That part of practices which remains obscure in the eyes of their own producers is the aspect by which they are objectively adjusted to other practices and to the structures of which the principle of their production is itself the product.

One of the fundamental effects of the orchestration of habitus is the production of a commonsense world endowed with the *objectivity* secured by consensus on the meaning (*sens*) of practices and the world, in other words the harmonization of agents' experiences and the continuous reinforcement that each of them receives from the expression, individual or collective (in festivals, for example), improvised or programmed (commonplaces, sayings), of similar or identical experiences. The homogeneity of habitus is what - within the limits of the group of agents possessing the schemes (of production and interpretation) implied in their production - causes practices and works to be immediately intelligible and foreseeable, and hence taken for granted. This practical comprehension obviates the "intention" and "intentional transfer into the Other" dear to the phenomenologists, by dispensing, for the ordinary occasions of life, with close analysis of the nuances of another's practice and tacit or explicit inquiry ("What do you *mean*?") into his intentions. Automatic and impersonal, significant without intending to signify, ordinary practices lend themselves to an understanding no less automatic and impersonal: the picking up of the objective intention they express in no way implies "reactivation" of the "lived" intention of the agent who performs them. "Communication of consciousnesses" presupposes community of "unconsciousnesses" (i.e. of linguistic and cultural competences). The deciphering of the objective intention of practices and works has nothing to do with the "reproduction" (*Nachbildung*, as the early Dilthey puts it) of lived experiences and the reconstitution, unnecessary and uncertain, of the personal singularities of an "intention" which is not their true origin.

The objective homogenizing of group or class habitus which results from the homogeneity of the conditions of existence is what enables practices to be objectively harmonized without any intentional calculation or conscious reference to a norm and mutually adjusted *in the absence of any direct interaction* or, *a fortiori*, explicit co-ordination. "Imagine", Leibniz suggests, "two clocks or watches in perfect agreement as to the time. This may occur in one of three ways. The first consists in mutual influence; the second is to appoint a skillful workman to correct them and synchronize them at all times; the third is to construct these clocks with such art and precision that one can be assured of their subsequent agreement." So long as, retaining only the first or at a pinch the second hypothesis, one ignores the true principle of the conductorless orchestration which gives regularity, unity, and systematicity to the practices of a group or class, and this even in the absence of any spontaneous or externally imposed organization of individual projects, one is condemned to the naive artificialism which recognizes no other principle unifying a group's or class's ordinary or extraordinary action than the conscious co-ordination of a conspiracy. If the practices of the members of the same group or class are more and better harmonized than the agents know or wish, it is because, as Leibniz puts it, "following only [his] own laws", each "nonetheless agrees with the other". The habitus is precisely this immanent law, *lex insita*, laid down in each agent by his earliest upbringing, which is the precondition not only for the co-ordination of practices but also for practices of co-ordination, since the corrections and adjustments the agents themselves consciously carry out presuppose their mastery of a common code and since undertakings of collective mobilization cannot succeed without a minimum of concordance between the habitus of the mobilizing agents (e.g. prophet, party leader, etc.) and the dispositions of those whose aspirations and world-view they express.

So it is because they are the product of dispositions which, being the internalization of the same objective structures, are objectively concerted that the practices of the members of the same group or, in a differentiated society, the same class are endowed with an objective meaning that is at once unitary and systematic, transcending subjective intentions and conscious projects whether individual or collective. To describe the process of objectification and orchestration in the language of *interaction* and mutual adjustment is to forget that the interaction itself owes its form to the objective structures which have produced the dispositions of the interacting agents and which allot them their relative positions in the interaction and elsewhere. Every confrontation between agents in fact brings together, in an *interaction* defined by the *objective structure* of the relation between the groups they belong to (e.g. a boss giving orders to a subordinate, colleagues discussing their pupils, academics taking part in a symposium), systems of dispositions (carried by "natural persons") such as a linguistic competence and a cultural competence and, through these habitus, all the objective structures of which they are the product, structures which are active only when *embodied* in a competence acquired in the course of a particular history (with the different types of bilingualism or pronunciation, for example, stemming from different modes of acquisition).

Question Number : 21 Question Id : 12820612942 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

Consider the statement- Bourdieu's concept of the habitus is similar to Sigmund Freud's conception of the 'unconscious'.

- (i) This statement is true because the habitus denotes an innate disposition that is particular to every individual
- (ii) This statement is not true because the innate disposition is a result of objective conditioning.
- (iii) The statement is invalid because there is no connection between Bourdieu's concept of the habitus is similar to Sigmund Freud's conception of the 'unconscious'

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i) and (ii) are correct
- B. Only (ii) is correct
- C. Only (iii) is correct
- D. (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct

Options :

12820651075. A

12820651076. B

12820651077. C

12820651078. D

Question Number : 22 Question Id : 12820612943 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

Pierre Bourdieu's concept of the habitus elaborates on the relationship between the Marxian concept of base and superstructure because

- (i) It argues that there is no individual cognition and all cognition is socially conditioned.
- (ii) There is a dialectical relationship between individual and society.
- (iii) Because the practices of the same group under the same conditions have the same meaning.
- (iv) All of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. Only (i) is correct
- B. (i) and (ii) are correct
- C. (i) and (iii) are correct
- D. Only (iv) is correct

Options :

12820651079. A

12820651080. B

12820651081. C

Question Number : 23 Question Id : 12820612944 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

In his exposition Bourdieu describes two layers of the habitus namely:

- (i) The innate received wisdom and the practices structured by social conditioning
- (ii) The past experience and the class position
- (iii) Shared past experience and the structural material reality
- (iv) All of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i) and (iii) are correct
- B. Only (iii) is Correct
- C. Only (iv) is correct
- D. (ii) and (iii) are correct

Options :

12820651083. A

12820651084. B

12820651085. C

12820651086. D

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 12820612945 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

On the basis of the above passage can we say 'Habitus' as a concept is the meeting point of the processes of material production and social reproduction:

- (i) Yes because all processes of material relations require social relations for their reproduction.
- (ii) Yes because social reproduction ensures material reproduction
- (iii) Yes because material reproduction is an individualized process
- (iv) None of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. Only (i) is correct
- B. (ii) and (iii) are correct
- C. Only (iv) is correct
- D. (i) and (iii) are correct

Options :

12820651087. A

12820651088. B

12820651089. C

12820651090. D

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 12820612946 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

es. Bourdieu mean by the 'Objective Structure of relations between groups':

- (i) The objective structure is the habitus which is borne out of the process of internalization by individuals
- (ii) There is nothing called subjectivity, all structures are objective because they are borne out of a shared experience.
- (iii) People with similar material realities have the same disposition and therefore the interaction between individuals is in fact an interaction between two objective structures
- (iv) None of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i) and (ii) are correct
- B. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- C. Only (iv) is correct.
- D. (i) and (iii) are correct.

Options :

- 12820651091. A
- 12820651092. B
- 12820651093. C
- 12820651094. D

Sub-Section Number:

3

Sub-Section Id:

128206512

Question Shuffling Allowed :

Yes

Question Id : 12820612947 Question Type : COMPREHENSION Sub Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes Group Comprehension Questions : No

Question Numbers : (26 to 30)

Question Label : Comprehension

are mistakenly making history today, as the second Industrial Revolution unfolds before us. Once again the machines of industry have taken center stage in the historical drama, as the drive for ever more automatic processes becomes a virtual stampede. But, as this study indicates, such machines are never themselves the decisive forces of production, only their reflection. At every point, these technological developments are mediated by social power and domination, by irrational fantasies of omnipotence, by legitimating notions of progress, and by the contradictions rooted in the technological projects themselves and the social relations of production. If, as historians Elizabeth Fox Genovese and Eugene D. Genovese once wrote, "history is the story of who rides whom and how," then the history of technology is no exception.¹ Technological determinism, the view that machines make history rather than people, is not correct; it is only a cryptic, mystifying, escapist, and pacifying explanation of a reality perhaps too forbidding (and familiar) to confront directly. If the social changes now upon us seem necessary, it is because they follow not from any disembodied technological logic but from a social logic to which we all conform.

Viewing technological development as a social process rather than as an autonomous, transcendent, and deterministic force can be liberating (if one ignores the awesome force of social power), because it opens up a realm of freedom too long denied. It restores people once again to their proper role as subjects of the story, rather than mere pawns of technology, and the behavior of people is never so deterministic as Nature or formal logic. And technological development itself, now seen as a social construct, becomes a new variable rather than a first cause, consisting of a range of possibilities and promising a multiplicity of futures. Moreover, close inspection of technological development reveals that technology leads a double life, one which conforms to the intentions of designers and interests of power and another which contradicts them—proceeding behind the backs of their architects to yield unintended consequences and unanticipated possibilities. Similarly, for all the deliberate care and preliminary planning that goes into them, technologies rarely fulfill the fantasies of their creators. As people are fallible, so too are their machines, however perfect, complete, and automatic the designs. Finally, if technological development is a social process, it is, like all social processes, marked by conflict and struggle, and the outcome, therefore, is always ultimately indeterminate.

These insights are liberating in that they soften the determinism that has so long numbed and pacified the victims of technological progress. Cynicism and fatalism give way to a guarded optimism, a reawakening of the political spirit. Thus, if some remain passive, they may nevertheless draw comfort from the imperfections of the technological order and wait patiently for the inherent shortcomings to accumulate, for the designs of domination to collapse of their own weight. Others passively watch the contradictions of technological development unfold, confident that, despite the intentions of those in command, the new technologies will lay the foundation for a more humane future. Certain more active optimists work to exacerbate the internal flaws and to exploit the unfolding contradictions, to push the process forward, to hurry it along in the name of humanity. The more imaginative among these strive to identify the alternative possibilities latent in the existing apparatus and to develop them before their time, so to speak, to demonstrate technical opportunities that must await changes in political power. Some believe that their alternative designs will of themselves automatically bring about such political changes, and hence propel us on to another historical cause. Others, more sober, view the promotion of alternative technologies as a tactic, a way of raising consciousness about the larger structure of power in society and the need for a broader political struggle. Viewing technology as a social process, all find ample evidence to support their claims.

If the move beyond technological determinism is liberating, however, it is also replete with false promises. Exhilarated by newfound freedom and vision, and enthusiastic about technical alternatives, the optimists easily lose perspective, exaggerate the possibilities, and underestimate the realities of social power that continue to shape the technological future. Those who await the imminent collapse of the edifice of domination will be disappointed, for with power come numerous options and the power to deceive. For those who pursue a more active course, the odds are overwhelming and the hour is late. (Without the requisite power and time to advance them as a means of liberation and fulfillment, alternative technologies will inevitably be derailed or turned into their opposite: further, perhaps more subtle, means of domination.) More important, the technological optimists, passive and active alike, themselves succumb to the very notions they formally reject: a fetish for technology, a belief in technological progress, a technologically determined liberatory future. They are still stuck in the web of beliefs that legitimates the lack of freedom in capitalist America, and have yet to learn that there are no technological promises, there is no technological salvation. Thus, for all their efforts, and despite the contradictions, the future continues to unfold in its socially determined way, with technology serving at once as the vehicle and mask of domination. And, at this point, there is nothing worth mentioning standing in the way....

This latest generation of computer-based machining technology, made possible by cheaper computer memory and developed to overcome the problems generated by the earlier generations of numerical control, certainly has enlarged the potential for operator-centered production. "The versatility and capability of CNC appears to be limited only by the creative capability of the firmware designers," John Duncan told his colleagues in the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. Eugene Merchant, research director of Cincinnati Milacron—the nation's largest machine tool builder—has waxed eloquent about the "endless opportunities which computer-automated manufacturing systems offer for participation in decision-making, or participative management, through interactive type software programs and other features." And three German engineers from Hamburg, in their "thesis on work enrichment on N/C Machines with Microcomputer," have pointed out that, with CNC, it is possible to substitute decentralized planning, greater flexibility, stable production, job enrichment, and worker control for the closed, authoritarian, inflexible, and unreliable approach characteristic of earlier N/C. To be sure, to some extent this new potential is being realized in smaller shops* and some larger ones, where managers are eager to elicit worker participation in order to increase machine use.... Propelled anew by intensifying competition and the increasing costs not only of labor but of energy, raw materials, and capital, and driven as before by the interwoven impulses of management, the military, and technical enthusiasts, the rush toward the automatic factory and the queer quest for a perfectly ordered universe continue unabated. Grounded still upon an impoverished view of human beings and a systematic denial of their potential, the search for total control consists in an ever more elaborate and costly effort to construct a profitable, militarily effective, and technically elegant apparatus that is not dependent upon the cooperation and resources of the mass of the population. Clothed in sophisticated apparel, the effort appears supremely rational but is so only within the narrowest calculus and in a social context marked by highly concentrated control over the means of production and its corollary, antagonistic relations of production. In the wake of a renewed cultural offensive of scientism and progressivism, the drive for total automation is promoted in the name of patriotism, competitiveness, productivity, and progress. Its twin aims, however, remain control and domination, and the extravagance of the effort is matched only by its absurdity. Thus, Time magazine, announcing that as "the computer moves in—a new world dawns," concluded 1982 with its annual "Man of the Year" cover story. Only this time, the man was a machine. "Several human candidates might have represented 1982, but none symbolized the past year more richly, or will be viewed by history as more significant, than a machine: the computer." And the symbolism was reflected in the language of manufacturing: "In the past," the American Machinist observed, "humans were both translators and transmitters of information: the operator was the ultimate interface between design intent ... and machine function. The human used mental and physical abilities to control machines." "Today," however, "computers are increasingly becoming the translators and transmitters of information, and numerical control is perhaps most representative of the kind of control that plugs into that greater stream with a minimum of human intervention." Thus, "the manufacturing industry is favoring the purchase of machines with controls that require less operator attention to oversee the process. It talks of machine tools with sophisticated automatic controls that will work in groups with two-way communication with higher level computers It does not seem likely that, in the hierarchical system contemplated, the operator will exercise much judgment....

If the skill shortage explanation for the automation push remains ambiguous at best, so too does the rhetorical explanation of a supposed drive to reduce manufacturing costs in order to increase productivity and economic competitiveness. This assumption too begs the historical questions about motivations, and actual returns. As we have seen, the chief impulses behind the development of N/C-like tools which apparently spurred the emergence of the American system of manufacture a century earlier—were not simply economic. Rather, they reflected the combined and compounded compulsions, interests, beliefs, and aspirations of the military, management, and technical enthusiasts, as they do today.

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 12820612948 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

The comprehension above illustrates that:

- (i) Technology is value neutral
- (ii) Technology is shaped by those who control capital
- (iii) Technology is socially shaped
- (iv) Technology is capitalist in its essential character.

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i) and (iv) are false
- B. (i) and (ii) are false
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii) are false
- D. (ii) and (v) are false

Options :

12820651095. A

12820651096. B

12820651097. C

12820651098. D

Question Number : 27 Question Id : 12820612949 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

The author's theoretical perspective in this work is similar to the theoretical perspective of:

- (i) Paul Buroway
- (ii) Ursula Huws
- (iii) Harry Brevarman
- (iv) Trebor Scholtz

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. Only (iii) is correct
- C. Only (i) is Correct
- D. (iii) and (iv) are correct

Options :

12820651099. A

12820651100. B

12820651101. C

12820651102. D

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 12820612950 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

- (i) Taylorist Regime
- (ii) Fordist Regime
- (iii) Post Fordist Regime
- (iv) None of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- B. Only (iv) is correct
- C. Only (ii) is correct
- D. Only (iii) is correct

Options :

- 12820651103. A
- 12820651104. B
- 12820651105. C
- 12820651106. D

Question Number : 29 Question Id : 12820612951 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

According to Noble the system of Automation was necessitated by:

- (i) Military reasons
- (ii) Efficiency reasons
- (iii) To solve crisis of capitalism
- (iv) None of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct
- B. Only (iii) is correct
- C. Only (iv) is correct
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Options :

- 12820651107. A
- 12820651108. B
- 12820651109. C
- 12820651110. D

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 12820612952 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

- (i) Technological Determinism
- (ii) Economic Determinism
- (iii) Social Construction Theory
- (iv) All of the above

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Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. Only (iii) is correct
- B. (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- D. Only (iv) is correct

Options :

12820651111. A

12820651112. B

12820651113. C

12820651114. D

Sub-Section Number:	4
Sub-Section Id:	128206613
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Id : 12820612953 Question Type : COMPREHENSION Sub Question Shuffling Allowed : Yes Group Comprehension Questions : No

Question Numbers : (31 to 35)

Question Label : Comprehension

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material in the era of globalization?

e., imperialism with colonies, used the colonial state to impose income deflation upon the working people of the periphery, so that their absorption of what the periphery itself produced could be curtailed and the commodities so released could either be directly taken to the metropolis, or could make way for the production of other commodities demanded by the metropolis, towards which the land hitherto used for their production could shift. The two main forms of income deflation were: the colonial taxation system, with a large part of the revenue being used to buy these commodities, which thus accrued *gratis* to the colonial power as the “drain of surplus” mentioned earlier; and the creation of unemployment through the destruction of local crafts by imports from the metropolis, i.e., the process of “deindustrialization” mentioned earlier. “Deindustrialization” also directly released commodities hitherto locally absorbed, such as raw materials used up in textile production and food grains that had gone into the subsistence of the now displaced petty producers.

The old imperialism had the “advantage” that the leading metropolitan power of the time, Britain, could keep its economy open to the goods of the then newly industrializing countries, *without getting indebted*. On the contrary, it became the largest capital exporter in the years before the First World War. For at least four decades up to 1928, India had the second largest export surplus in the world (second only to the United States), and this despite the imports of goods that caused domestic deindustrialization. But this export surplus was entirely appropriated by Britain not only to pay for its current account deficit with continental Europe, North America, and regions of recent European settlement, but also to allow it to export capital to these regions. This contrasts with the position of the leading metropolitan power of today, the United States, which is also the most highly indebted country in the world, with a rapidly growing debt. The difference between the two situations arises because colonial markets and colonial “drain” can no longer play the same role as before, though no doubt the phenomena of market encroachment and drain of surplus continue, the latter in the form *inter alia* of superprofits from technological monopoly, now institutionalized by the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement.

The reduced importance of the drain of surplus and of the markets of the periphery arises not just because of political decolonization, but also because the scope for further encroaching on these markets that have already been penetrated is limited, while the current needs of metropolitan capitalism are enormous. *In contemporary capitalism, in contrast to the colonial period, the enforcement of neoliberal policies is the chief means of imposing income deflation on the working people of the periphery.* There are at least five ways in which these policies bring about income deflation for the working people in the periphery. The most obvious is through a massive increase in income inequalities. The large labor reserves that exist in the periphery in countries like India, China, Indonesia, and Bangladesh, far from getting used up, actually increase in relative size, which keeps down the real wages not only of the working people in the periphery, but also of the workers in the metropolis. This is because the workers in the metropolis now have to compete with those in the periphery. Metropolitan capital has a new willingness, that did not exist earlier, to move to the periphery and set up production units to meet metropolitan (instead of local) needs. The vector of world real wages therefore does not show any increase; it even decreases. But labor productivity increases everywhere, resulting in a rise in the share of surplus. This imposes income deflation on the working people, even while creating a tendency towards global “under-consumption.”

The second way in which income deflation is imposed on them under neoliberalism is through the government’s fiscal measures. Given the fact that economies get opened to global capital flows, including global financial flows, governments vie with one another to offer fiscal concessions to globalized capital to entice it to locate plants on their soils for bringing about “development.” At the same time, since “fiscal responsibility” enjoins a limit on the relative size of the fiscal deficit, tax concessions to capital are necessarily matched by cuts in social expenditures, transfers to the poor, food subsidies, and public provisioning of essential services like health and education, all of which hurt the working people, and all of which reduce in real terms the purchasing power in their hands. Income deflation restricts their consumption of essential goods like food grains, so that the use of the limited land-mass for meeting the demands of the rich becomes possible without posing any threat to the value of money. What accompanies this process, however, is growing hunger among people.

The following figures illustrate the point. Taking the world as a whole, between the triennium 1979–1981 and the triennium 1999–2001, per capita cereal output (average annual output divided by population of the middle year) fell from 355 to 344 kilograms. With the world per capita income rising, since the income elasticity of demand for cereals is positive and since no major stock decumulation took place in the latter period compared to the former, one would have expected a significant increase in cereal prices over these two decades, and hence also a shift in the terms of trade in favor of cereals vis-à-vis manufacturing. In fact, these terms of trade *declined for cereals* by 46 percent over these two decades’. The virulence of the income deflation imposed upon the working people, especially in the periphery, may be gauged from this. The third way is through a reduction in the share of the petty producers in the aggregate value added in the entire chain from the harvest to the retail market. This occurs because petty traders with little bargaining strength, and government marketing agencies that earlier existed to give a “fair” share to producers, are increasingly replaced by monopoly capitalists, including multinational corporations.

The fourth way is through a continuation of the colonial process of displacement of local petty producers and local petty traders by big business, including multinational corporations. The phenomenon of deindustrialization now spreads to the tertiary sector as well, where Walmart and other corporations precipitate a new round of displacement-cum-unemployment. Such a fate also awaits craftsmen, fishermen, and a host of petty producers. The fifth and the last way is in many ways the most significant: the unleashing of a process of primitive accumulation of capital vis-à-vis the peasantry, where large capital, in the name of “development” and “infrastructure,” takes over not just common or government land, but even that belonging to the peasants at “throwaway” prices. The imposition of income deflation on the peasantry affects not just the demand side but also the supply side of agricultural commodities. However, this only means that, for the preservation of the value of money, the squeeze on demand has to be even greater.

Globalization thus greatly accelerates the process of separation of petty producers from their means of production. At the same time, it also adds to the size of the global reserve army of labor, and helps to ensure that it does not get depleted. The existence of a pool of unemployed and underemployed labor itself acts as a measure of income deflation—but it also prevents any possibility of a money wage-push, a prevention that is vital for the preservation of the value of money. The usual discussion of the role of the reserve army in the Marxist tradition has tended to emphasize the restraint it places on *real wages*, and hence the fact that it keeps the process of exploitation going. This is the way that Marx himself discussed the subject. But while changes in money and real wages went together in Marx’s theory (as he was focusing on a universe with “commodity money”), in a world with credit money, these two changes need not go together. It is not enough in such a world that there should be a restraining factor, from the point of view of capital, upon the level of *real wages*; there should also be a restraining factor upon the level of *money wages*.

The reserve army in such a world therefore plays the role of stabilizing the monetary system by keeping down the level of money wages. It does not just preserve the process of appropriation of surplus value; it also keeps the monetary system going, for which of course the size of the reserve army has to be large enough. In the era of globalization, when the international mobility of capital links the wages of workers in the metropolis with those of the workers in the periphery, the reserve army itself plays a global role. *Even if not located in the metropolis itself, it plays a global role by keeping down the vector of money wages across all countries, including the metropolis, and imparting stability to the metropolitan monetary system.* The maintenance of a global reserve army thus complements the process of income deflation and is an integral part of the operation of imperialism.

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 12820612954 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

The conception of imperialism in this passage can be attributed to Lenninist influence because:

- (i) The author illustrates the development of capitalism within the periphery.
- (ii) The author distinguishes between pre-capitalist and capitalist societies.
- (iii) The author says that colonialism is irrelevant.
- (iv) The author considers Imperialism as a form of capitalism

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. Only (i) is correct
- B. (i) and (ii) are correct
- C. (i) and (iii) are correct
- D. (i) and (iv) are correct

Options :

12820651115. A

12820651116. B

12820651117. C

12820651118. D

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 12820612955 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

The difference between 'Old Imperialism' and 'New Imperialism' is that:

- (i) Old imperialism involved conquest by one country over another, new imperialism is not.
- (ii) New imperialism is the rule of the transnational bourgeoisie along with international governance is supra-national financial institutions.
- (iii) New imperialism is based on the development of a transnational bourgeoisie and does not entail international competition among the bourgeoisie.
- (iv) There is no distinction between Old and New Imperialism.

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. Only (ii) is correct.
- C. Only (iii) is correct
- D. (iv) and (iv) correct

Options :

12820651119. A

12820651120. B

12820651121. C

12820651122. D

The existence of a reserve army of labour in the periphery is essential to the reproduction of capitalism because:

- (i) It ensures the existence of a wage hierarchy in the world.
- (ii) It deflates wages of the workers of the North.
- (iii) It ensures that labour reserves are created in the North
- (iv) None of the above

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. Only (ii) is correct.
- B. Only (iv) is correct
- C. Only (iii) is False
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Options :

- 12820651123. A
- 12820651124. B
- 12820651125. C
- 12820651126. D

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 12820612957 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

The phenomenon of 'deindustrialisation' under globalisation as explained by the author has the following features:

- (i) It is akin to deindustrialisation in the colonial times.
- (ii) Differs from colonial deindustrialisation because it involves capital mobility.
- (iii) Encroachment of the rights of petty producers.
- (iv) Dependence of petty producers on big players which entails displacement-cum unemployment.

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- B. (i), (ii) and (iv) are false
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii) are false
- D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Options :

- 12820651127. A
- 12820651128. B
- 12820651129. C
- 12820651130. D

Question Number : 35 Question Id : 12820612958 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 4 Wrong Marks : 0

- (i) Imperialism reflects a crisis in capitalism
- (ii) Capitalism can only survive in it's enlarged from by assimilating pre-capitalist structures.
- (iii) That there is no pre-capitalism under the current global system.
- (iv) That capitalism is a superimposition over the periphery.

Select the correct answer from the codes provided below:

- A. (i), (ii), (iii) are correct
- B. (i), (ii), (iv) are correct
- C. Only (ii) is correct
- D. Only (i) is correct

Options :

12820651131. A

12820651132. B

12820651133. C

12820651134. D