

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2016

M.Phil (Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

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| Hall Ticket Number | |
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Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 4 pages. Please count them. It has two parts, viz., Part-A for 25 marks and Part-B for 60 marks.
2. The Entrance test paper should not be taken out of the examination hall.
3. Part-A consists of 25 multiple choice questions. Each correct answer carries ONE mark. There is negative marking for every wrong answer at the rate of 0.33 mark. There is, however, no negative marking for the questions not attempted.
4. Part-B questions should be answered on a separate answer book supplied in the examination hall. Additional sheets may be provided.
5. Part-A and Part -B answer scripts should be tied together before handing them over to the invigilator.

Question-Answer Sheet

PART-A (For a maximum of 25 marks)

1x25=25

Write the correct answer (A/B/C/D) in the brackets:

1. The perpetrators of honour killings can be punished under which section of the IPC? ()
 - A) Section 302 of the IPC
 - B) Section 303 of the IPC
 - C) Section 304 of the IPC
 - D) Section 305 of the IPC

2. The North East India is physically connected to the rest of India in Siliguri corridor known as "Chicken's neck" in northern Bengal. What is the distance of this Siliguri corridor? ()
 - A) 10 km wide
 - B) 20 km wide
 - C) 22 km wide
 - D) 35 km wide

3. How many languages/dialects are there in three language groups comprising of Indo-Aryan, Sino-Tibetan and Austric exist in North East India? ()
 A) 120 B) 220
 C) 320 D) 420
4. What is the total tribal population in India as per the 2011 population census? ()
 A) 7.6 per cent B) 8.6 per cent
 C) 9.6 per cent D) 10.6 per cent
5. Who provides five possible situations in which groups can find themselves: privileged inclusion, secondary inclusion, adverse incorporation or problematic inclusion, self-exclusion and hard-care exclusion? ()
 A) Arjan de Haan B) Hilary Silver
 C) S. Thorat D) Naila Kabeer
6. The best indicator of economic development of any country is? ()
 A) Agriculture B) Transport
 C) Per Capita Income D) Gross Production
7. How much of population is living under below poverty level in India? ()
 A) 20 per cent B) 22 per cent
 C) 24 per cent D) 26 per cent
8. Who is the father of Operation Flood? ()
 A) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan B) Dr. Verghese Kurien
 C) Dr. William Gande D) Dr. Jean Dreze
9. The concept of Economic Planning in India is derived from which country? ()
 A) Russia B) Australia
 C) USA D) U.K.
10. India's first Five Year Plan was based on which model? ()
 A) P.C. Mahalanobis model B) Herold Domar model
 C) Both the above D) None of the above
11. When did Green revolution started in India? ()
 A) 1962-63 B) 1963-64
 C) 1964-65 D) 1966-67
12. Widow Remarriage act was enacted in 1856 with the major effort of... ()
 A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh B) Bhandarkar
 C) Joti Rao Phule D) Eswara Chandra Vidya Sagar
13. Which state has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes in total population? ()
 A) Mizoram B) Madhya Pradesh
 C) Meghalaya D) Jharkhand

14. Ms. Drupadi Murmu was the first women Governor for which of the following states? ()
 A) Jharkhand B) Uttarakhand
 C) Himachal Pradesh D) Odisha
15. When was the Women Reservation Bill introduced for the first time in Lok Sabha ()
 A) 1994 B) 1995
 C) 1996 D) 1997
16. 1/70 Act deals with which of the following: ()
 A) Untouchability in non-scheduled areas
 B) Land transfer in scheduled areas
 C) Practice of social exclusion
 D) None of the Above
17. Which of the following Articles in the Fundamental Rights section of the Constitution Prohibits "Traffic in Human beings and other similar forms of forced Labour"? ()
 A) Article 25 B) Article 23
 C) Article 54 D) Article 56
18. For the first time the term 'Social Exclusion' originated and popularised in France during ()
 A) 1950s B) 1960s
 C) 1970s D) 1980s
19. The phrase 'Secular' was added to the Indian Constitution by which of the following Amendments? ()
 A) 41 B) 42
 C) 43 D) 44
20. What is the sex ratio in India as per the 2011 population census? ()
 A) 940 Female for 1000 Male B) 942 Females for 1000 Males
 C) 936 Females for 1000 Males D) 938 Females for 1000 Males
21. 'Rolling Plan' (1978-80) for Developing countries was advocated by ()
 A) P. C. Mahalanobis B) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 C) Gunnar Myrdal D) A. K. Sen
22. Questionnaire is a widely used tool in which type of research? ()
 A) Survey Research B) Experimental Research
 C) Historical Research D) Case Study Research
23. Action research means... ()
 A) A longitudinal research
 B) An applied research
 C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
 D) A research with socio-economic objectives

24. The essential qualities of a research are ()
A) Spirit of free enquiry
B) Reliance of observation and evidence
C) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
D) All the above
25. Who/which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India? ()
A) The President of India
B) The Prime Minister of India
C) The Supreme Court of India
D) The Lok Sabha Speaker

PART-B (For a maximum of 50 marks)

Section-I

Answer the following question.

1x20=20

1. What are the main components of research proposal? Write a research proposal on your own interested research topic justifying its relevance in the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP).

OR

2. Did Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims are excluded from reservations? What are the main observations of Ranganath Mishra Commission Report (2009) on this issue?

Section-II

Answer any **THREE** of the following questions.

3x10=30

1. Illustrate Amartya Sen's notion of poverty, inequality and unemployment?
2. Describe the idea of nationalism and cultural diversity with examples?
3. Do you justify uniform policies for the development of different Scheduled Tribe (ST) groups in India? Make workable recommendations for an egalitarian distribution of the benefits among STs.
4. Write a short notes on the following (Each question carries maximum of 2 ½ marks):
A) Social Exclusion
B) Discrimination
C) Deprivation
D) Marginalisation
5. Briefly present the major findings of the book *Poverty and Social Exclusion in India* (2011) published by the Oxford.
6. Explain the three paradigms of social exclusion and social solidarity as propounded by Hilary Silver?