

**Entrance Examinations - 2020**  
M.Phil. Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy

Duration : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

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| Hall Ticket No. |
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**Instructions to the candidates**

**Please read the instructions carefully before answering the questions :**

1. Write your Hall Ticket No. in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also, write your Hall Ticket No. in the space provided above.
2. This Question paper consists of two parts : Part – A and Part – B contains with 35 Questions in each Part. OMR Answer sheet will be provided separately.
3. Each question carries one mark and there is **no Negative marking**.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereon.
5. Please handover the **OMR Answer Sheet** at the end of the examination to the Invigilator. You may take the Question Paper after the examinations is over.
6. In case the candidates getting equal marks, marks obtained in **PART – A** will be used for breaking the tie.
7. Cell/Mobile phones are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.

Part – A

Research Methodology

1. The research is always
  - A) Exploring new knowledge
  - B) Verifying the old knowledge
  - C) Filling the gap between the knowledge
  - D) All the above
  
2. We review the relevant literature to know:
  - A) What is already known about the topic
  - B) What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
  - C) Who are the key contributors to the topic
  - D) All of the above
  
3. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
  - A) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
  - B) Survey of related literature
  - C) Identification of problem
  - D) Searching for solutions to the problem
  
4. Questionnaire is a :
  - A) Research method
  - B) Measurement technique
  - C) Tool for data collection
  - D) Data analysis technique
  
5. Bibliography given in a research report
  - A) Helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle
  - B) Shows the vast knowledge of the researcher
  - C) Makes the report authentic
  - D) None of the above

6. A deductive theory is one that

- A) Allows theory to emerge out of the data
- B) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
- C) Allows for findings to feed back into the stock of knowledge
- D) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible

7. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite ?

- A) Purposive sampling technique
- B) Area sampling technique
- C) Systematic sampling technique
- D) None of the above

8. Action research means

- A) A longitudinal research
- B) An applied research
- C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
- D) A research with socioeconomic objective

9. A good hypothesis should be

- A) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- B) Precise, specific and consistent with most known facts
- C) Of limited scope and should not have global significance
- D) All of these

10. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- A) Primary Data only
- B) Secondary Data only
- C) Both Primary and Secondary Data
- D) None of the above

11. "Controlled Group" is a term used in.....

- A) Survey research
- B) Historical research
- C) Experimental research
- D) Descriptive research

**12. Why do qualitative researchers like to give detailed descriptions of social settings?**

- A) The researcher does not impose any predetermined formats on the social world
- B) It allows for unexpected results to emerge from the data
- C) The researcher can adapt their theories and methods as the project unfolds
- D) All of the above

**13. What is a research design?**

- A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
- B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods
- C) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
- D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data

**14. The essential qualities of a researcher are**

- A) Spirit of free enquiry
- B) Reliance on observation and evidence
- C) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
- D) All the above

**15. The concept of 'variables':**

- A) is derived from physics.
- B) is derived from statistics
- C) has always been used in psychology
- D) is derived from biology.

**16. Which of the following is not a source of data which is appropriate for qualitative study?**

- A) Biographies.
- B) Historical records.
- C) Participant observations.
- D) Experiments.

**17. The population Census carried out by the Government of India can be an example of**

- A) Exploratory Research
- B) Causal Research
- C) Descriptive Research
- D) All of the above

18. **Inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part is called**

- A) Deductive inference
- B) Inductive Inference
- C) Pseudo-inference
- D) Objective inference

19. **Which of the following can be the source of primary data in research**

- A) Survey
- B) Experiment
- C) Survey and Experiment
- D) Survey and Reference

20. **20. The Correlational research seeks to**

- A) Determine the relationship between two or more variables
- B) Study the effect of one on other
- C) Both (A) and (B)
- D) None of these

21. **What are the Mean, Median and Mode?**

- A) Measures of sampling
- B) Measures of deviation
- C) Measures of control tendency
- D) Measures of central tendency

22. **The structured and unstructured questionnaires is for:**

- A) Survey research method
- B) Social Science research method
- C) Tool for data collection
- D) Measurement technique

23. **While conducting research, 'Objectives of the study' is preceded by**

- A) Research hypothesis
- B) Research methodology
- C) Collection of data
- D) Analysis of data collected

24. Ethnomethodology provides method which have been used in
- A) Ethnographic studies
  - B) Stratified sampling
  - C) Random sampling
  - D) Interview
25. Which method is not applicable for collecting qualitative data?
- A) People
  - B) Numeric properties.
  - C) Artifacts (Visual)
  - D) Media products (textual, visual and sensory)
26. Fieldwork based research is categorized as:
- A) Historical
  - B) Empirical
  - C) Biographical
  - D) Experimental
27. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
- A) Snowball
  - B) Random
  - C) Cluster
  - D) Stratified
28. What is the advantage of sampling method?
- A) Saves time and helps in capital-saving
  - B) Allows us to get accurate results in a longer period.
  - C) Sampling may exclude some data that might not be homogenous to the data that are taken.
  - D) Sampling helps monotony in work
29. Which are the main ingredients of a Dissertation?
- A) Research plan, research data, analysis and bibliography
  - B) Introduction, literature review, research methods, results, discussion and conclusion
  - C) Executive summary, literature review, data collected, conclusion, bibliography
  - D) Data collection, data analysis, conclusion and suggestions

30. What is the ideal number of participants in the focus group discussion?
- A) 1-3
  - B) 5-12
  - C) 55-60
  - D) 65-75
31. When we unite various methods of qualitative and quantitative methods, it is known as
- A) Impassive
  - B) Bipartite
  - C) Coalesce
  - D) Triangulation
32. A variable that is not influenced by or not dependent on other variables in an experiment is called as
- A) Independent variable
  - B) Dependent variable
  - C) Experimental variable
  - D) None of the above
33. Books and records are the primary sources of data in?
- A) Clinical research
  - B) Historical research
  - C) Laboratory research
  - D) Participatory research.
34. What are the important qualities of a good hypothesis?
- A) Exploratory and deductive
  - B) Deduction and induction
  - C) Dejection and injection
  - D) None of the above
35. What is an epistemology approach?
- A) A study of being with the nature of reality
  - B) A study that reflects an interpretation by an individual about what constitutes a fact
  - C) It is a branch of philosophy known as metaphysics
  - D) A study of the nature and scope of knowledge and justified belief

## PART-B

36. Which among the following is the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India?
- A) Prime Minister    B) Parliament    C) President    D) Supreme Court
37. Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability?
- A) Article 16  
B) Article 17  
C) Article 18  
D) Article 19
38. Who wrote the book 'Poverty and Famines' .
- A) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar  
B) Amartya Sen  
C) Karlmarx  
D) Khushwanth singh
39. Affirmative Action in the USA is:
- A) An active effort to improve employment or educational opportunities for members of minority groups and for women  
B) A Diplomatic effort to win the enemy countries  
C) A Programme meant to invent vaccines for treating pandemics  
D) A Covert operation to strike on terror groups
40. In the context of polity, which one of the following is the most appropriate definition of liberty?
- A) Opportunity to do whatever one likes  
B) Opportunity to develop oneself fully  
C) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers  
D) Absence of restraint
41. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?
- A) Article 21  
B) Article 22  
C) Article 23  
D) Article 24



42. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- A) The ceiling "laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings".
- B) It resulted in the cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.
- C) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.
- D) The major aim of land reforms was to provide agricultural land to all the landless.

43. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of:

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Indira Gandhi
- C) AB Vajapayee
- D) Deve Gowda

44. "Rule of Law Index" is released by which of the following ?

- A) Amnesty International
- B) World Justice Project
- C) International Court of Justice
- D) The Office of UN Commissioner for Human Rights

45. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India ?

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

46. With reference to Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, consider the following statements

1. It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
2. It, among other things, will also impart training in soft skills, entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy.
3. It aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the National Skill Qualification Framework.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- A) 1 and 3 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

47. Which of the following statements are correct about NITI Aayog?

- (1) Prime Minister is the Chairman of Aayog.
- (2) Policy making involves bottom-up approach.
- (3) It has representations from states.

Codes

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 2 and 3 only
- C) 1 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2 and 3

48. Recently, a scheme Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) has been started by the Government of India related with which of the following?

- A) Hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students
- B) Chamber of Commerce for SC entrepreneurs
- C) Training programme for political participation
- D) A Rehabilitation programme for Manual Scavengers

49. How is the United Nations Monetary and financial Conference wherein the agreements were signed to set up IBRD, GATT and IMF, commonly known?

- A) Bandung Conference
- B) Bretton Woods Conference
- C) Versailles Conference
- D) Yalta Conference

50. The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in:

- A) Goods, services and people between countries
- B) Goods, services, trade and investments between countries
- C) Goods, investments and people between countries
- D) services and investment between countries.

51. Which among the following can be considered as the cause(s) of poverty?

- I. Social, economic and political inequality
- II. Unemployment
- III. Indebtedness
- IV. Unequal distribution of wealth

Select the correct option from the below codes:

- A) I only
- B) II, III, and IV
- C) I, II, III and IV
- D) I, II, and IV

52. Which of the following concepts of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar considered as the 'heart and soul of the Indian Constitution'.
- A) Right to Equality  
B) Right to Education  
C) Right to Freedom of Speech  
D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
53. In which year India passed the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act?
- A) 2011      B) 2013      C) 2015      D) 2016
54. Who is the author of the book 'Caste Must Go and the Sin of Untouchability'?
- A) Ambedkar      B) M.K.Gandhi      C) Swamy Vivekananada      D).Narayana guru
55. Through which amendment of the Constitution, 10% quota for Economically Weaker Sections was provided?
- A) 132      B) 124      C) 122      D) 121
56. Which article of our Constitution is concerned with the Well-being of senior citizens?
- A) Article 41      B) Article 44      C) Article 47      D) article 42
57. In which year Transgender persons (Protections Rights) Bill was passed in India?
- A) 2013      B) 2014      C) 2015      D) 2016
58. Who of the following theorized that identity politics is concerned with recognition and redistribution?
- A) Jacques Derrida      B) Nancy Frazer      C) Francis Fukuyama      D) none of the above
59. What is the present annual income limit for defining the creamy layer among Other Backward Classes?
- A) 6 Lakh      B) 8 Lakh      C)7 Lakh      D)8.5 Lakh
60. Who authored the book Annihilation of Caste?
- A) Gandhi      B) Jotirao Phuley      C) Ambedkar      D) Rama swami Naicker
61. Which Article of our constitution is called a Charter of Education Rights?
- Article 40      B) Article 35      C) Article 30      D) Article 32

62. Burakumin, a highly discriminated social group is from which of the following countries?  
 A) USA                      B) UK                      C) Australia                      D) Japan
63. Who coined the term Social exclusion for the first time?  
 A) Rene Lenoir                      B) Hillary Silver  
 C) Arjan de Haan                      D) Amartya Sen
64. In which year the Domestic violence Act came into force in India?  
 A) 2001                      B) 2003                      C) 2004                      D) 2005
65. Who is the author of the famous book Gulamgiri (Slavery) ?  
 A) Jothirao Phuley                      B) Narayana Guru                      C) Gandhi                      D) Ambedkar
66. Which of the following tribal movements led by Rani Gaidinliu?  
 A) Rampa                      B) Oraons                      C) Kacha Nagas                      D) Heraka movement
67. The Supreme Court's decision in Navtej Johar vs. Union of India decriminalized section 377. Section 377 of the IPC ---  
 A) Criminalizes Homo Sexuality  
 B) Prohibits marriages within the same caste  
 C) Criminalizes Honour killings  
 D) None of the above
68. Which of the following is not tribal movement?  
 A) Tebhaga movement                      B) Chuars movement  
 C) Bhils movement                      D) Kolis movement
69. Who started the self-respect movement in the southern part of India?  
 A) Ramaswamy Naicker                      B) Narayan Guru  
 C) Sahu Mahraj                      D) Ayyankali
70. Who is the author of Social Inclusion in Independent India: Dimensions and Approaches?  
 A) Sukhdeo Thorat                      B) T.K. Oommen  
 C) Amartya Sen                      D) Jean Dreze

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**University of Hyderabad**  
**Entrance Examinations - 2020**

**CODE: X-56**

School/Department/Centre: Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy  
Course/Subject : M.Phil .

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

Note/Remarks :



Prof. K. Raja Mohan Rao  
Signature  
CSSEIP/SSS