

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2010.

M.Phil./Ph.D. (SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSIVE POLICIES)

COURSE CODE : 265/148

Register Number :



Signature of the Invigilator  
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 265/148

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 100 Marks

*Instructions to Candidates :*

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. For objective type question there will be negative marks (-1) for each wrong answer.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

SECTION - I

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL Fifty questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The scientific study of ageing is known as,  
(A) Etiology                      (B) Gerontology      (C) Osteology                      (D) Teratology
2. "Goitre" - is caused by the deficiency of,  
(A) zinc                              (B) chlorine              (C) iron                              (D) iodine
3. The disease generally associated with stress conditions is,  
(A) Leprosy                      (B) Scurvy                      (C) Bronchitis                      (D) Peptic ulcer
4. Who amongst the following is the profounder of the theory of Natural Selection?  
(A) Lamarck                              (B) Charles Darwin  
(C) Hugo -de - Vries                      (D) Gregor Mendel
5. The species to which we belong is,  
(A) Homo sapiens                              (B) Homo erectus  
(C) Australopithecus robustus                              (D) Precambrian
6. Who proposed the mutation theory of evolution?  
(A) Huxley                              (B) Darwin  
(C) Lamarck                              (D) Hugo de Vries
7. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by  
(A) First Amendment                              (B) Eighth Amendment  
(C) Ninth Amendment                              (D) Forty Second Amendment
8. Who is the author of the book 'New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy'?  
(A) A. B. Vajpayee                              (B) Jaswant Singh  
(C) P.C. Alexander                              (D) Yashwant Sinha
9. Man-The Maker of His Own Destiny book was written by  
(A) V.S. Naipaul                              (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Guenter Grass                              (D) Swami Vivekananda

10. Which of the following characteristics distinguishes man from the other animals?  
 (A) Ability to stand erect (B) Ability to adapt to the environment  
 (C) Ability to make tools (D) Ability to live in a group
11. The biological capacity to reproduce is usually called  
 (A) Fertility (B) Celibacy (C) Infecundity (D) Fecundity
12. There is freedom of association between members of all strata including intermarriage and equalitarian social relations in  
 (A) open-class (B) pen-ethnic (C) closed-caste (D) closed-estate
13. Which sociologist linked the incidence of suicide to the degree of social integration among different categories of people?  
 (A) Wright Mills (B) Karl Marx  
 (C) Max Weber (D) Emile Durkheim
14. Herbert Spencer's ideas about society have become known as  
 (A) Social Darwinism (B) Dramaturgical Analysis  
 (C) Exchange Theory (D) Social Learning Theory
15. Consequences of social structure which are largely unrecognized and unintended are called  
 (A) latent functions (B) paradigms  
 (C) social dysfunctions (D) social marginality
16. Which of the following theoretical perspectives is best suited for analysis using the macro-level orientation?  
 (A) Social-conflict theory (B) Social exchange theory  
 (C) Dramaturgical analysis (D) Symbolic-interactionism
17. Which of the following is NOT a key element of the sociological perspective?  
 (A) Seeing the beautiful in the ordinary  
 (B) Seeing the strange in the familiar  
 (C) Seeing individuality in social context  
 (D) Seeing the general in the particular
18. Being excluded from social activity as an "outsider" is termed  
 (A) social marginality (B) a social crisis  
 (C) empowerment (D) a global perspective



19. Which of the following was NOT one of Auguste Comte's "Law of Three Stages"?
- (A) Theological Stage (B) Natural Stage  
(C) Positivistic Stage (D) Metaphysical Stage
20. "Sociology" – means,
- (A) has been used to study social interaction for over 500 years  
(B) is the scientific study of social interaction and organization  
(C) has little bearing on public policy  
(D) is most useful when applied to abstract - as opposed to practical-matters
21. The application of evolutionary notions and the concept of the "survival of the fittest" to society is called:
- (A) class conflict (B) dialectical materialism  
(C) social dynamics (D) social Darwinism
22. Who wrote the first book on the methodology of social research, How to Observe Manners and Morals?
- (A) Herbert Spencer (B) Emily Post  
(C) Harriet Martineau (D) Emile Durkheim
23. Which of the following research methods uses existing records?
- (A) Survey research (B) Questionnaire research  
(C) Archival research (D) Observational research
24. When conducting social research, what is the next step in the scientific method after a review of the literature?
- (A) Collecting data (B) Choosing a research design  
(C) Selecting a researchable problem (D) Formulating a hypothesis
25. Originally the distinction between the caste groups was based on
- (A) Occupation (B) Religion (C) Colour (D) Race
26. Prohibition on intermarriage and interdining are the important features of
- (A) Social system (B) Class system  
(C) Caste system (D) Jamindari system
27. What is the term that denotes the committee of elders for settling disputes in villages?
- (A) Zamindars (B) Panchayat (C) Council (D) Ryots

28. Emulating the life style of the dominant caste by a lower caste in a particular region is termed as
- (A) Sanskritization (B) Westernization  
(C) Modernization (D) Urbanization
29. Anthropology deals with the study of
- (A) Evolution (B) Man and his works  
(C) Political Organisation (D) Religion
30. Fieldwork is an integral part of
- (A) History (B) Political Science  
(C) Anthropology (D) Economics
31. The study of primates is
- (A) Anthropology (B) Primatology (C) Ethnology (D) Entomology
32. What is the religion of the tribals in general?
- (A) Bongaism (B) Judaism (C) Animism (D) Jainism
33. Which of the following traits would likely be found in Pastoralists Societies?
- (A) Polygyny (B) Patrilineal descent  
(C) Older men are the leaders (D) All of the above
34. In an experiment, two groups are identical except for the change that researchers introduce into one group. That group is called:
- (A) the contaminated group (B) the control group  
(C) the experimental group (D) the neutral standard
35. Observation:
- (A) is one of the easiest tools for sociological inquiry because it requires only good note taking  
(B) is not subject to the same controls that are applied to other methods.  
(C) requires the involvement of the researcher in the activity being studied.  
(D) may be unobtrusive or participant.
36. The etic perspective is:
- (A) that of ethnographer  
(B) that of the local members of the community being studied  
(C) the one held by refugees regarding the authorities that forced them to leave their home country  
(D) all of the above accurately describe the etic perspective.



37. Which of the following techniques is described as “anthropological research directed at investigating a specific question”?
- (A) Problem-oriented ethnography (B) Life histories  
(C) Genealogical method (D) Longitudinal research
38. Which of the following is not an example of participant observation?
- (A) Dancing in a festival  
(B) Singing during a ritual  
(C) Compete in the games popular in the community  
(D) All of the above are examples of participant-observation
39. Cultural Resource Management refers to:
- (A) one kind of applied archaeological anthropology  
(B) the excavation of threatened archaeological sites to salvage as much information as possible  
(C) contract archaeology  
(D) all of the above statements refer to Cultural Resource Management
40. Unlike questionnaires, in-depth interviews:
- (A) rely on very short responses  
(B) are better suited to urban, complex societies where most people are literate  
(C) are usually administered to a random sample of a larger population  
(D) allow informants to talk about what they see as important, rather than have to modify their responses to fit into predetermined categories
41. Which of the following is unique to anthropology?
- (A) Holistic ethnography (B) Consultants  
(C) Random sampling (D) Interviews
42. What is the best way to conduct ethnographic research in complex societies?
- (A) You should do survey research  
(B) You should do an ethnography  
(C) You should use a combination of survey and ethnographic techniques  
(D) You should observe from a distance
43. Ethnic groups:
- (A) are groups identified on cultural grounds  
(B) are based solely on nationality  
(C) occupy a small territory  
(D) unlike racial groups, are socially constructed

44. Which of the following is true regarding discrimination?
- (A) In order for a person to discriminate, he or she must hold prejudicial attitudes.
  - (B) Discrimination is an action
  - (C) Discrimination is not a form of racism
  - (D) None of the above
45. What is the job of an ethnopharmacologist?
- (A) To treat patients
  - (B) To discover new, effective drugs
  - (C) To dispense drugs to patients at a drugstore
  - (D) None of the above
46. Which of the following is the oldest human subsistence pattern?
- (A) Foraging
  - (B) Pastoralism
  - (C) Horticulture
  - (D) All are equally old
47. Rules of exogamy:
- (A) require that marriage be outside some defined social group
  - (B) require that marriage be within some defined social group
  - (C) require that every adult must marry
  - (D) (A) and (C)
48. A group of people who live within the same territory and share a common culture is called:
- (A) a culture
  - (B) an iconoclastic enclave
  - (C) a society
  - (D) none of the above
49. Which of the following is a characteristic of a society?
- (A) Members of a society possess a wide variety of values and norms based on their social status.
  - (B) A group must have at least 1,500 members to be considered a society.
  - (C) Another term for "society" is "nation-state".
  - (D) Members of a society comprise a more or less self-sufficient social unit.
50. Ethnology:
- (A) provides an account of a particular community, society, or culture
  - (B) reconstructs, describes, and interprets past human behaviors
  - (C) examines, interprets, analyzes, and compares the results of other anthropological studies
  - (D) refers to the application of anthropological data, perspectives, theory, and methods to identify, assess, and solve contemporary social problems

## SECTION - II

### DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

Answer any FIVE of the following questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

51. Describe when, where and how HIV infection originated and how the virus has spread throughout the world.
  52. Gandhiji's vision on the upliftment of downtrodden community.
  53. How can you ensure the debate about social exclusion is not undermined by the reactionary tones of debates about 'problem young people'?
  54. What are different types of research methods you will be adopting to study for the development of the downtrodden people in India?
  55. What way the policy research will be useful for the development of the community?
  56. Prepare a synopsis to do your research work on any one of the downtrodden people you are interested.
  57. Explain population growth and its impact on Indian Economy.
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