UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE-2012

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

Time: 2 Hours
Max. Marks: 75

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 50 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)

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

1. Kaka Kalelkar Commission (1955) is concerned with
   A) SCs  
   B) STs
   C) BCs
   D) Minorities

2. Masawat Ki Jung (Crusade for Equality) is written by
   A) Anwar Ali
   B) Imtiaz Ahmad
   C) Asghar Ali Engineer
   D) Moulana Azad

3. Who is associated with the concept of ‘class interest’ derived from the theory of social class?
   A) Lenin
   B) Karl Marx
   C) Gramsci
   D) Max Weber

4. Who coined the phrase ‘social exclusion’?
   A) Amartya Sen.
   B) Hilary Silver
   C) Arjan de Haan
   D) Rene Lenoir
5. Which of the following is declared a Human Right, by the General Assembly of the UNO recently?
   A) Safe drinking water          B) Quality education
   C) Public employment for all Women D) None of the above

6. Which article of the Constitution of India prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour?
   A) 32                                B) 17
   C) 22                                D) 23

7. Which amendment added the term 'secular' to the Constitution of India?
   A) 42                                B) 44
   C) 33                                D) 37

8. Who is associated with the concept of Theory of Justice?
   A) Foucault                          B) Derrida
   C) John Rawls                        D) Slavoj Zizek

9. When was the National Human Rights Commission established in India?
   A) 1992                              B) 1990
   C) 1994                              D) 1993

10. According to the World Bank estimate about 40% of Indians are living below International Poverty Line of US dollar
    A) 1 per day                         B) 2 per day
    C) 3 per day                         D) 4 per day

11. Sachar Committee has studied the socio-economic conditions of which social group?
    A) Dalits                            B) Tribals
    C) Sikhs                            D) Muslims

12. A separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes came into existence in
    A) 2002                              B) 2003
    C) 2004                              D) 2005

13. Who is the author of The Annihilation of Caste?
    A) Jyothirao Phule                   B) B.R.Ambedkar
    C) Kanshiram                        D) Periyar Ramasway

14. Which measure is used by the Planning Commission for estimating income inequality in rural India?
    A) Gini Coefficient                 B) Theil-index
    C) Decile dispersion ratio          D) None of these

15. Who founded the school of thought known as deconstructionism?
    A) Martin Heidegger                B) Foucault
    C) De Saussure                     D) Jacques Derrida
16. The slogan "Working Men of All Countries, Unite" is taken from
   A) The Communist Manifesto  B) The Poverty of Philosophy
   C) Das Capital                  D) The Civil War in France

17. Who said "social exclusion can, thus, be constitutively a part of capability
deprivation as well as instrumentally a cause of diverse capability failures?"
   A) Rene Lenoir  B) Hilary Silver
   C) Amartya Sen                  D) Lynn Todman

18. According to Roland Barthes the Death of the Author implies the
   A) Absence of identity of the author  B) sudden demise of the writer
   C) Abstract character of the text     D) None of the above

19. What is the essence of Michel Foucault's The History of Modern Sexuality?
   A) Character building  B) Discipline
   C) Power relations      D) Madness

20. When was the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act implemented in India
    for the first time?
   A) 1953  B) 1954  C) 1955  D) 1956

21. Survey method is preceded by?
    A) Questionnaires  B) Structured Interview
    C) Case Study       D) None of the above

22. The concept of Social Exclusion originated in
    A) USA  B) France  C) China  D) Brazil

23. Who was the founder of the Satyashodak Samaj that sought to liberate
    the shudras and atishudras?
    A) Swami Vivekananda  B) Raja Rammohan Roy
    C) Jyothirao Phule      D) Dayanand Saraswathi

24. The main reason for the slow implementation of land reforms in India has been
    A) The lack of political will  B) The shortage of manpower needed for land reforms
    C) The fact that it is a state subject  D) The existence of a liberal judicial system.

25. Who of the following economists first noted the existence of surplus labour in Indian farms?
    A) G. V. Joshi  B) D. R. Gadgil
    C) M. G. Ranade                  D) V. G. Kale
PART-B (For a maximum of 50 Marks)

Section -I

The following question is **COMPULSORY**. It carries 20 Marks.

1. How do you think the rural employment guarantee scheme and right to education will promote social equity in India?

Section II

Answer any **Two** of the following questions. Each question carries 15 Marks.

1. Critically examine the impact of economic reforms on social welfare in India.

2. Do you think the Wall Street revolution is the result of social exclusion? Detail the reasons.

3. What do you mean by child labour? Suggest measures to eradicate child labour in India.


5. Critically examine the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the UNO? What are the difficulties in achieving them?

6. Do you think ‘Caste’ is an obstacle in realizing the goals of democracy in India? Justify your argument with suitable examples.