

Entrance Examination 2025
Ph.D. Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy

Duration: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Hall Ticket No. 11537006.

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. 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 hand over 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

Tick the correct answer from the following. Each correct answer carries one mark (1x70=70)

1. In social science research, the “ontological turn” refers to:
A) A return to purely quantitative realism
B) The increasing use of AI in ethnographic studies
C) A focus on the nature of being and realities of social actors
D) The decline of postmodernist theory
2. Grounded theory was developed by:
A) Emile Durkheim and Max Weber
B) Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss
C) Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
D) Robert K. Merton and Howard Becker
3. In qualitative research, 'saturation' refers to:
A) Maximum number of respondents
B) Repetition of the same survey questions
C) The point at which no new data emerges
D) Overuse of interview techniques
4. The term 'thick description' is associated with which researcher?
A) Clifford Geertz
B) Michel Foucault
C) Pierre Bourdieu
D) Karl Marx
5. Which approach is most suitable for studying lived experiences?
A) Survey research
B) Phenomenology
C) Experimental research
D) Archival research
6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of quantitative research?
A) Objective measurement
B) Hypothesis testing
C) Use of statistical tools
D) Open-ended interviews

7. Which of the following is a probability sampling method?
- A) Purposive sampling
 - B) Snowball sampling
 - C) Stratified random sampling
 - D) Quota sampling
8. Reliability in quantitative research means:
- A) Accuracy of the measurement tool
 - B) Consistency of measurement over time
 - C) Ethical neutrality
 - D) Acceptance by peers
9. Which of the following best exemplifies the application of "reflexivity" in qualitative research?
- A) Ignoring the researcher's influence to ensure objectivity
 - B) Researchers documenting how their own positionality shapes the research process
 - C) Designing a survey with closed-ended questions
 - D) Cross-tabulation of data using SPSS
10. Which of the following is a type of qualitative research?
- A) Experimental
 - B) Survey
 - C) Ethnography
 - D) Correlational
11. A variable that is manipulated in an experiment is called:
- A) Dependent Variable
 - B) Independent Variable
 - C) Control Variable
 - D) Confounding Variable
12. The concept of "theoretical sampling" in qualitative data collection is primarily associated with which pair of researchers?
- A) Strauss and Corbin
 - B) Glaser and Strauss
 - C) Miles and Huberman
 - D) Patton and Creswell
13. The idea that interview questions should emerge from respondents' perspectives rather than being pre-determined aligns most closely with the views of:
- A) John Creswell
 - B) Barney Glaser
 - C) Herbert Blumer
 - D) Paul Lazarsfeld

14. The process of drawing conclusions based on data analysis is known as:

- A) Data Coding
- B) Interpretation
- C) Hypothesis Formation
- D) Sampling

15. The famous Milgram Obedience Study, which raised ethical concerns in social research, was conducted in:

- A) 1950
- B) 1961
- C) 1969
- D) 1973

16. The main purpose of applied research is to:

- A) Develop new theories
- B) Understand natural phenomena
- C) Solve practical problems
- D) Explore philosophical issues

17. What is the main limitation of cross-sectional research designs?

- A) High cost of implementation
- B) Inability to establish causal relationships
- C) Long duration of study
- D) Too much focus on one individual

18. The Hawthorne effect refers to:

- A) Participants reacting to being observed
- B) Researcher bias affecting results
- C) Instrument malfunction
- D) Sampling error

19. A study that combines results from multiple studies on the same topic is called a:

- A) Case-control study
- B) Meta-analysis
- C) Longitudinal analysis
- D) Cross-tabulation

20. Who is most famously associated with the development of participant observation as a data collection method in ethnographic research?

- A) Max Weber
- B) Emile Durkheim
- C) Bronisław Malinowski
- D) Auguste Comte

21. When was *The Logic of Scientific Discovery* by Karl Popper published in English?

- A) 1934
- B) 1950
- C) 1959
- D) 1965

22. The “first-past-the-post” electoral system affects psephological analysis because:

- A) It guarantees proportional representation
- B) It eliminates swing votes
- C) It can distort vote-to-seat conversion
- D) It encourages only two parties

23. In economic research, the term “ceteris paribus” refers to:

- A) A situation where all variables are allowed to change
- B) Keeping all other variables constant while studying the effect of one variable
- C) An analysis of extreme market conditions
- D) A situation where demand and supply are equal

24. Which type of economic research involves studying the economic policies of a government over a long period to determine their effects?

- A) Microeconomic research
- B) Longitudinal analysis
- C) Policy impact analysis
- D) Time-series analysis

25. In economic research, the term “external validity” refers to:

- A) The accuracy of data within the research sample
- B) The ability to generalize research findings to a larger population
- C) The reliability of a model’s results over time
- D) The internal consistency of the research methods

26. Action research is primarily concerned with

- A) Theoretical frameworks
- B) Academic writing
- C) Practical problem-solving
- D) Experimental designs

27. Which of the following is a Judgemental Sampling

- A) quota Sampling
- B) Purposive Sampling
- C) Cluster Sampling
- D) Simple Random Sampling

28. The Stratified Sampling Method is advocated when the population size is

- A) Too large
- B) Too Small
- C) Heterogeneous
- D) Homogeneous

29. Which of the following is not a plagiarism checker

- A) Turnitin
- B) Grammarly
- C) Quetext
- D) Latex

30. Which sampling method is most commonly used in election surveys to ensure representation of different population groups?

- A) Simple random sampling
- B) Convenience sampling
- C) Snowball sampling
- D) Stratified sampling

31. Which of the following is a Judgemental Sampling

- A) quota Sampling
- B) Purposive Sampling
- C) Cluster Sampling
- D) Simple Random Sampling

32. Which of the following is a limitation of psephological predictions?

- A) They ignore voting behavior
- B) They are influenced by real-time election results
- C) They may be affected by sampling errors and late swings
- D) They always predict landslides

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34. Who is the author of the 2024 book "Research Methodology: Best Practices for Rigorous, Credible, and Impactful Research"?

- A) John W. Creswell
- B) Herman Aguinis
- C) Sarah J. Tracy
- D) Shai M. Dromi

35. Which research method is used to establish cause-and-effect relationships?

- A) Case study
- B) Experimental method
- C) Survey method
- D) Ethnographic study

Part B

36. Which American city council passed a law against caste discrimination?

- A) San Francisco
- B) New York City
- C) Seattle
- D) Chicago

37. National Education Day observed on

- A) May, 11
- B) November, 11
- C) September, 11
- D) January, 11

38. Who is the author of Pakistan or Partition of India

- A) B.R. Ambedkar
- B) Veer Savarkar
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) M.K. Gandhi

39. Which book did Jyotirao Phule write to criticize the caste system and advocate for education for all?

- A) Sarvajanik Satya Dharma
- B) Gulamgiri
- C) Shetkaryacha Asud
- D) Bahishkrit Bharat

40. Who among the following are eligible to benefit from the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act"?

- A) Adult members of only the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households
- B) Adult members of below poverty line (BPL) households
- C) Adult members of households of all backward communities
- D) Adult members of any household

41. The Kothari Commission focused on:

- A) Social and economic reforms
- B) Centre-state relations
- C) Education reforms
- D) Human rights protection

42. What is the primary objective of the PM-WANI scheme, recently seen in news?

- A) To provide free laptops to students
- B) To provide affordable and high-speed internet connectivity to rural and remote areas
- C) To improve mobile network coverage in urban areas
- D) To promote digital payment systems

43. Which of the following best defines “biopolitics” as theorized by Michel Foucault?

- A) The use of biotechnology for population control
- B) Governance of life and bodies through institutional power and regulation
- C) Political representation of biological scientists
- D) Environmental activism in policy discourse

44. What is the principal critique of the 'trickle-down theory' in development economics?

- A) It promotes labour-intensive industries
- B) It assumes wealth will automatically reach the poor, which often does not happen
- C) It reduces the role of government in planning
- D) It increases direct taxation

45. Which concept describes the process by which certain knowledge systems become dominant, and others are marginalized, particularly in postcolonial contexts?

- A) Social stratification
- B) Epistemic violence
- C) Urban governance
- D) Participatory research

46. Which report officially acknowledged the concept of “social exclusion” in the Indian planning process?

- A) Mandal Commission Report
- B) Kothari Commission Report
- C) Planning Commission's Eleventh Five Year Plan
- D) National Knowledge Commission Report

47. Which framework sees caste exclusion as a form of “oppressive structure tied to material deprivation”?

- A) Structural functionalism
- B) Conflict theory/Marxist approach
- C) Liberal pluralism
- D) Symbolic interactionism

48. Which of the following is a key indicator in the Human Development Index (HDI)?
- A) Political freedom
 - B) Gross Domestic Product
 - C) Life expectancy at birth
 - D) Crime rate
49. Who is the main exponent of the concept of "intersectionality"?
- A) Judith Butler
 - B) Angela Davis
 - C) Kimberlé Crenshaw
 - D) Simone de Beauvoir
50. Which international body monitors social exclusion issues globally?
- A) NATO
 - B) WTO
 - C) United Nations (UN)
 - D) FIFA
51. Which of the following is a global goal addressing exclusion and inequality?
- A) Kyoto Protocol
 - B) Sustainable Development Goal 10
 - C) The Bretton Woods Agreement
 - D) UNESCO Charter
52. LGBTQ+ communities face social exclusion in many countries due to:
- A) Economic crises
 - B) Legal and cultural discrimination
 - C) Climate change
 - D) Overpopulation
53. Which of the following is a government scheme launched specifically to eliminate urban poverty?
- A) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 - B) PMAY-G
 - C) PM Ujjwala Yojana
 - D) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
54. Which global organization releases the annual Global Multidimensional Poverty Index?
- A) IMF
 - B) World Bank
 - C) UNDP and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)
 - D) WTO

55. Which state had the lowest literacy rate in the 2011 Census?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Bihar
- C) Jharkhand
- D) Rajasthan

56. What is the literacy gap between males and females as per the 2011 Census?

- A) Around 10%
- B) Around 6%
- C) Around 16%
- D) No gap

57. Which Indian state had the lowest sex ratio in the 2011 Census?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Punjab
- C) Haryana
- D) Gujarat

58. What was the child sex ratio (0–6 years) in India as per the 2011 Census?

- A) 940
- B) 927
- C) 914
- D) 901

59. Which Act governs the rights and welfare of persons with disabilities in India (as of 2016)?

- A) Disability Rights Act, 1995
- B) Mental Health Act, 1987
- C) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- D) Equal Opportunities Act, 2000

60. The Government of India launched the “Accessible India Campaign” under which name?

- A) Bharat Sashakt Abhiyan
- B) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan
- C) Naya Bharat Abhiyan
- D) Samaan Bharat Yatra

61. Which state has the highest proportion of tribal population relative to its total population?

- A) Nagaland
- B) Mizoram
- C) Lakshadweep
- D) Arunachal Pradesh

62. How many PVTGs have been identified in India (as of 2023)?

- A) 50
- B) 75
- C) 60
- D) 80

63. Which of the following tribes is listed as a PVTG in India?

- A) Bhil
- B) Gond
- C) Jarawa
- D) Meena

64. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) was adopted in which year?

- A) 1979
- B) 1989
- C) 1999
- D) 2000

65. Which Millennium Development Goal refers to reducing child Mortality?

- A) Goal 7
- B) Goal 9.
- C) Goal 4
- D) Goal 11.

66. Which international organization has a mandate to monitor and promote the rights of minority groups around the world?

- A) World Health Organization (WHO)
- B) United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)
- C) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- D) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))

67. According to the World Bank's September 2024 update, what is the projected number of people living in extreme poverty by 2030?

- A) 1 billion
- B) 622 million
- C) 500 million
- D) 800 million

68. According to the UN Gender Snapshot 2024, what percentage of girls under 18 are still married as children?

- A) 10%
- B) 15%
- C) 20%
- D) 25%

69. The 2024 Global Gender Gap Report indicates that which country ranks first in gender equality?

- A) Iceland
- B) Finland
- C) Norway
- D) Sweden

70. What was India's rank in the Global Gender Gap Index in 2022?

- A) 112th out of 153 countries
- B) 135th out of 146 countries
- C) 100th out of 150 countries
- D) 50th out of 100 countries

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2025
Ph.D. Admissions

REVISED KEY

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

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C /	26	C /	51	B /
2	B /	27	B /	52	B /
3	C /	28	C /	53	D /
4	A /	29	D /	54	C /
5	B /	30	D /	55	B /
6	D /	31	B /	56	C /
7	C /	32	C /	57	C /
8	B /	33	C /	58	No answer is correct, so each candidate should get 1 mark.
9	B /	34	B /	59	C /
10	C /	35	B /	60	B /
11	B /	36	C /	61	B /
12	B /	37	B /	62	B /
13	C /	38	A /	63	C /
14	B /	39	B /	64	B /
15	B /	40	D /	65	C /
16	C /	41	C /	66	B /
17	B /	42	B /	67	B /
18	A /	43	B /	68	D /
19	B /	44	B /	69	A /
20	C /	45	B /	70	B /
21	C /	46	C /		
22	C /	47	B /		
23	B /	48	C /		
24	B /	49	C /		
25	B /	50	C /		

Note/Remarks :

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