

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BIOETHICS**

**Term-End Examination**

00464

**December, 2014**

**MHSE-013 : SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH RELATED TO  
HEALTH**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**PART A**

*Attempt **all** questions. Each question carries **one** mark. Select the most appropriate choice from the given choices for each of the following questions.*

*50×1=50*

1. "Sex" can be determined by the following traits :
  - (1) By morphological differentiation of individuals
  - (2) By biological distinction among individuals
  - (3) By feeling of an individual
  - (4) By means of physical strength only
  
2. Gender can be understood by one of the following :
  - (1) It is just feeling of individuals
  - (2) It is a cultural attribute
  - (3) It is the recognition by the society of an individual
  - (4) It has nothing to do with cultural or social recognitions
  
3. The third gender (hijra) has legal recognition in one of the following countries :
  - (1) Nepal
  - (2) India
  - (3) Bangladesh
  - (4) Pakistan

4. Gender identity can be assigned based on one of the following facts :
- (1) Morphology of the individual
  - (2) After attaining adolescence/puberty
  - (3) Gender attributed after certain clinical operations
  - (4) It is the individual's feeling of gender irrespective of his or her biology
5. Which of the following statements regarding transgender and transsexual is correct ?
- (1) Synonymous terminologies given at the birth
  - (2) These terminologies are used when there is confusion to decide sex/gender
  - (3) Transgender is not ready to accept the gender from birth itself
  - (4) Transsexual is one who changes the sex at birth.
6. Heterosexual, Homosexual and Bisexual orientation are officially accepted in the following country.
- (1) Pakistan
  - (2) India
  - (3) Maldives
  - (4) Bangladesh
7. The term "LGBTI" stands for
- (1) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Teetotaler and Illegitimate
  - (2) Lecherous, Gay, Bastard, Transgender and Intersex
  - (3) Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
  - (4) Lecherous, Gay, Bastard, Teetotaler and Illegitimate
8. The term "Homophobia" stands for
- (1) Fear of human being
  - (2) Fear of heterosexual
  - (3) Fear of homosexual
  - (4) Fear of having sex with someone

- 9. Culture can be defined as**
- (1) Group of different people staying in the same place
  - (2) Culture is a fluid identity
  - (3) Culture is a mental construct
  - (4) Culture is learned behavior passed down from generation to generation
- 10. The term culture was scientifically defined for the first time by the following scientist :**
- (1) E.B. Tylor
  - (2) Clyde Kluckhohn
  - (3) A.B. Kroeber
  - (4) Ferdinand Tonnies
- 11. McMillan and Chavis identified four elements of "sense of community". Which one is not part of following four ?**
- (1) Membership
  - (2) Influence
  - (3) Monetary influence
  - (4) Integration and fulfillment of needs
- 12. Tropman et al did not define which of the following attributes ?**
- (1) Community of celebration
  - (2) Geographic Community
  - (3) Community of Culture
  - (4) Community Organistion
- 13. The terminology emic and etic has been coined by**
- (1) E.B. Tylor
  - (2) Kenneth Pike
  - (3) John Mandeville
  - (4) Clyde Kluckhohn

- 14.** Ancient ethics was debated in various ways in detail in the following country :
- (1) Italy (Rome)
  - (2) England
  - (3) Greece
  - (4) France
- 15.** Which one of the categories does not belong to traditional type of ethics ?
- (1) Teleontology
  - (2) Deontology
  - (3) Virtue ethics
  - (4) Cyber ethics
- 16.** "Sati Pratha" belongs to one of the following ethics.
- (1) Deontology ethics
  - (2) Value ethics
  - (3) Virtue ethics
  - (4) Teleology ethics
- 17.** One of the following components is key to cross-cultural ethics :
- (1) Acceptance of cultural diversity in a modern day heterogeneous society
  - (2) Non acceptance of other cultures
  - (3) It has nothing to do with cultural traits
  - (4) Justifying ethnocentrism
- 18.** "Core value of Tolerance" is main component of
- (1) Deontology ethics
  - (2) Virtue ethics
  - (3) Cultural relativism
  - (4) Applied ethics
- 19.** Cultural relativism needs to be understood in order to gain insight into
- (1) Details of a culture
  - (2) Supremacy of one culture is established over other
  - (3) Value of culture
  - (4) Each culture in its own perspective without ethnocentrism

- 20.** Descriptive ethical relativism does not have following attribute :
- (1) Member of the same culture has shared understanding
  - (2) Every culture has its own moral value and ethics
  - (3) Every culture can be evaluated as per its progression of civilization
  - (4) All the practitioners of the culture are one entity
- 21.** Which component is part of normative ethical relativism ?
- (1) Each culture is unique and complete in itself
  - (2) Cultures are mixed up, so is acculturation
  - (3) Culture cannot be unique as diffusion is a constant phenomenon
  - (4) Acculturation and diffusion affects ethical relativism
- 22.** "White man is more civilized than black." The statement can be phrased in the following manner :
- (1) Cultural hegemony
  - (2) Cultural diffusionism
  - (3) Cultural barbarism
  - (4) Cultural/ethical relativism
- 23.** Cultural relativism states that cultures are individual and unique, at the same time not in conflict.
- (1) The above statement is true
  - (2) The above statement is false
  - (3) The above statement is neither false or true
  - (4) The above statement is meaningless
- 24.** The drug use epidemiology is
- (1) A non invasive research causing no harm or benefit to participant
  - (2) Used to inform the police regarding drug users
  - (3) An expensive and time consuming research method
  - (4) An old technique of research

- 25.** Substance use in India is as old as
- (1) 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD
  - (2) 9<sup>th</sup> Century AD
  - (3) 13<sup>th</sup> Century AD
  - (4) 5<sup>th</sup> Century AD
- 26.** Opium cultivation became state monopoly during the reign of which emperor ?
- (1) Shahjahan
  - (2) Akbar
  - (3) Babur
  - (4) Mohd. Bin Tughlak
- 27.** The British East India Co. had monopoly of production and sale of opium by the year
- (1) 1700 AD
  - (2) 1780 AD
  - (3) 1750 AD
  - (4) 1757 AD
- 28.** When was alcoholic beverage use reported for the first time in India ?
- (1) 2500 BC
  - (2) 2000 BC
  - (3) 4000 BC
  - (4) 3000 BC
- 29.** NDPS Act stands for
- (1) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
  - (2) New Delhi Psychotropic Substance Act
  - (3) New Drug and Psychotropic Substance Act
  - (4) National Drug and Psychotropic Substance Act
- 30.** Which of the following area of ethics is difficult to manage in research on addicts ?
- (1) Justice
  - (2) Benevolence
  - (3) Valid consent
  - (4) Confidentiality

- 31.** According to 2001 Census of India, percentage of disabled stands at
- (1) 1 – 1.5% of the total population.
  - (2) 2 – 2.5% of the total population
  - (3) 1 – 2% of the total population
  - (4) 1.8% – 2.1% of the total population
- 32.** A person with blindness and low vision, hearing and speech impairment, locomotor disability, leprosy and mental disability can claim disability at which of the following percentage of impairment ?
- (1) 25%
  - (2) 50%
  - (3) 40%
  - (4) 75%
- 33.** At the Central level, disability is dealt by the following Ministry :
- (1) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
  - (2) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
  - (3) Ministry of Home Affairs
  - (4) Ministry of Finance
- 34.** Shift in research model of disability from clinical to social does not take care of which of the following components ?
- (1) Religious Domain
  - (2) Socio-Cultural Domain
  - (3) Political Domain
  - (4) Ideological Domain
- 35.** Which type of research data on disability need not be shared with the participants ?
- (1) Discussing beneficial suggestions given by some stakeholder
  - (2) Any national policy in pipeline for betterment of the disabled
  - (3) Exploitation of disabled due to lack of their awareness
  - (4) Discussing bitter truths emerging during the study with the disabled

- 36.** In case of minor or major disabled individual, what type of consent should be taken for study ?
- (1) Consent from doctor only
  - (2) Multiple consent
  - (3) Consent from Principal/Director only
  - (4) Consent from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- 37.** What percentage of Indian population belongs to adolescent group ?
- (1) 20%
  - (2) 25%
  - (3) 22.8%
  - (4) 29.5%
- 38.** Which of the following attributes does not belong to adolescent ?
- (1) Rapid physical growth and development.
  - (2) Sexual immaturity for sexual activity.
  - (3) Physical, social and psychological maturity but not all at the same time.
  - (4) Development of adult mental process and mental identity.
- 39.** According to "Global Burden of Disease" in South Asia burden of mental health and suicide among adolescents accounts for which of the following ?
- (1) One-third of the burden.
  - (2) One-fifth of the burden.
  - (3) One-seventh of the burden
  - (4) One-fourth of the burden.
- 40.** Legally what is the age of adolescent consent.
- (1) 15 Years
  - (2) 17 Years
  - (3) 18 Years
  - (4) 12 Years



- 41. Role of Community Advisory Board (CAB) does not incorporate**
- (1) Collaborative approach to the research
  - (2) Equitable involvement of the community members
  - (3) Involves organizational representative and resources throughout the process
  - (4) This method holds good for all types of survey and research
- 42. Getting consent from parents or Legally Authorized Representative (LAR) is not applicable in which of the following age groups ?**
- (1) 10 – 15 yrs
  - (2) 18 – 20 yrs
  - (3) 5 – 15 yrs
  - (4) 1 – 10 yrs
- 43. Which of the following diseases is affecting women more than men (64:36%) ?**
- (1) Tuberculosis
  - (2) Blindness
  - (3) HIV/AIDS
  - (4) Leprosy
- 44. NIH Revitalization Act of 1993 does not emphasize on inclusion of which of the following categories ?**
- (1) Protestants
  - (2) Females
  - (3) Marginalized
  - (4) Minorities
- 45. Which of the following countries emphasizes for gender specific analysis for clinical trial ?**
- (1) USA
  - (2) UK
  - (3) Norway
  - (4) India

- 46.** Protecting confidentiality is essential in gender studies
- (1) To ensure smooth research work
  - (2) To ensure women's safety and data quality
  - (3) To ensure justice to women participants
  - (4) To ensure fast completion of the study
- 47.** Field workers should be trained to refer women requesting assistance to available sources of support
- (1) In order to appease women in the study
  - (2) In order to force the women to participate in the study
  - (3) In order to ensure beneficence of the participant
  - (4) In order to reduce expenditure of the study
- 48.** Researchers have an ethical duty to express their finding properly, while carrying out gender studies.
- (1) In order to avoid any hassles in study
  - (2) In order to make finding public
  - (3) In order to get more funds in future for same kind of research
  - (4) In order to develop good intervention programme by government
- 49.** Family kitty is constrained in case of treatment of females (gender bias) because
- (1) Female treatment needs more money
  - (2) Females are mostly second rate citizens in their own house
  - (3) Females are not fond of treatment
  - (4) Females are able to do their own care by traditional method
- 50.** How can we get informed consent from intellectually challenged persons ?
- (1) Parents and guardians can consent on their behalf
  - (2) Like other persons they can give informed consent if information is communicated to them in a suitable manner
  - (3) Informed consent is irrelevant in the case of intellectually challenged persons
  - (4) None of the above

## **PART B**

*Write short notes (in 200 – 300 words) on each of the following questions.  
Each question carries five (5) marks.*

**4×5=20**

- 51.** Use of opium in social gathering.
- 52.** Shift of rehabilitation of disabled from clinical to social.
- 53.** Role of Legally Authorised Representative (LAR) in decision making of adolescents.
- 54.** Issues related to women seeking healthcare.