

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BIOETHICS (PGDBE)

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

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

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

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 and write it on the answer-sheet provided.

50×1=50

1. Which of the following is **not** true of "sex" ?
 - (1) It is a substitute of gender.
 - (2) It is defined on the basis of presence of chromosome.
 - (3) It is an act and precursor of procreation.
 - (4) It is defined on the basis of primary/secondary attributes of human being.

2. Which of the following statements **cannot** define Gender ?
 - (1) How societies view women and men.
 - (2) Roles assigned to the individuals right at birth.
 - (3) How an individual behaves with other individuals.
 - (4) Duties performed by the individuals according to right attributed at birth.

3. Gender identity **cannot** be identified with which of the following ?
 - (1) Internal and individual experience of gender
 - (2) The personal sense of the body
 - (3) Expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms
 - (4) Others attributing the traits of gender to someone

4. Transsexual should **not** have which one of the following attributes ?
- (1) The process of changing to the desired gender.
 - (2) They need not undergo hormonal or surgical procedure.
 - (3) There are male-to-female as well as female-to-male transsexuals.
 - (4) Intersexes can also become transsexual.
5. Heterosexual, Homosexual and Bisexual orientation are officially accepted in the following country :
- (1) Pakistan
 - (2) India
 - (3) Maldives
 - (4) Bangladesh
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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 behaviour passed down from generation to generation
9. 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

10. McMillan and Chavis identified four elements of "sense of community". Which one is **not** a part of the following four ?
- (1) Membership
 - (2) Influence
 - (3) Monetary influence
 - (4) Integration and fulfilment of needs
11. Tropman et al did **not** define which of the following attributes ?
- (1) Community of Celebration
 - (2) Geographic Community
 - (3) Community of Culture
 - (4) Community Organisation
12. The terminology emic and etic has been coined by
- (1) E.B. Tylor
 - (2) Kenneth Pike
 - (3) John Mandeville
 - (4) Clyde Kluckhohn
13. Ancient ethics was debated in various ways in detail in the following country :
- (1) Italy (Rome)
 - (2) England
 - (3) Greece
 - (4) France
14. Which one of the following categories does **not** belong to traditional type of ethics ?
- (1) Teleontology
 - (2) Deontology
 - (3) Virtue ethics
 - (4) Cyber ethics
15. "Sati Pratha" belongs to one of the following ethics :
- (1) Deontology ethics
 - (2) Value ethics
 - (3) Virtue ethics
 - (4) Teleology ethics

16. One of the following components is key to cross-cultural ethics :
- (1) Acceptance of cultural diversity in modern day heterogeneous society
 - (2) Non-acceptance of other cultures
 - (3) It has nothing to do with cultural traits
 - (4) Justifying ethnocentrism
17. "Core value of Tolerance" is the main component of
- (1) Deontology ethics
 - (2) Virtue ethics
 - (3) Cultural relativism
 - (4) Applied ethics
18. 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
19. Descriptive ethical relativism does *not* have the following attributes :
- (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.
20. Which component is a 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.
21. "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

22. 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 nor true.
- (4) The above statement is meaningless.

23. The drug use epidemiology is

- (1) A non-invasive research causing no harm or benefit to the participant
- (2) Used to inform the police regarding drug users
- (3) An expensive and time consuming research method
- (4) An old technique of research

24. Substance use in India is as old as

- (1) 3rd century AD
- (2) 9th century AD
- (3) 13th century AD
- (4) 5th century AD

25. Opium cultivation became a state monopoly during the reign of which emperor ?

- (1) Shahjahan
- (2) Akbar
- (3) Babar
- (4) Mohd. Bin Tughlak

26. The British East India Company had monopoly of production and sale of opium by the year

- (1) 1700 AD
- (2) 1780 AD
- (3) 1750 AD
- (4) 1757 AD

- 27.** When was alcoholic beverage use reported for the first time in India ?
- (1) 2500 BC
 - (2) 2000 BC
 - (3) 4000 BC
 - (4) 3000 BC
- 28.** NDPS Act stands for
- (1) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
 - (2) New Delhi Psychotropic Substances Act
 - (3) New Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
 - (4) National Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
- 29.** Which of the following areas of ethics is difficult to manage in research on addicts ?
- (1) Justice
 - (2) Benevolence
 - (3) Valid consent
 - (4) Confidentiality
- 30.** 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
- 31.** 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%

- 32.** 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
- 33.** Shift in research model of disability for 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
- 34.** 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 the disabled due to lack of their awareness
 - (4) Discussing bitter truths emerging during the study with the disabled
- 35.** 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
- 36.** What percentage of Indian population belongs to adolescent group ?
- (1) 20%
 - (2) 25%
 - (3) 22.8%
 - (4) 29.5%

- 37.** Which of the following attributes does *not* belong to adolescents ?
- (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.
- 38.** 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
- 39.** Legally, what is the age of adolescent consent ?
- (1) 15 years
 - (2) 17 years
 - (3) 18 years
 - (4) 12 years
- 40.** 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
- 41.** Getting consent from parents of Legally Authorized Representative (LAR) is *not* applicable in which of the following age groups ?
- (1) 10 – 15 years
 - (2) 18 – 20 years
 - (3) 5 – 15 years
 - (4) 1 – 10 years

42. Which of the following diseases is affecting women more than men (64 : 36%) ?
- (1) Tuberculosis
 - (2) Blindness
 - (3) HIV/AIDS
 - (4) Leprosy
43. NIH Revitalization Act of 1993 does *not* emphasize on inclusion of which of the following categories ?
- (1) Protestants
 - (2) Females
 - (3) Marginalized
 - (4) Minorities
44. Which of the following countries emphasizes for gender specific analysis for clinical trial ?
- (1) USA
 - (2) UK
 - (3) Norway
 - (4) India
45. 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
46. 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

- 47. 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 the government
- 48. 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 take their own care by traditional method
- 49. 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 suitable manner.
 - (3) Informed consent is irrelevant in the case of intellectually challenged persons.
 - (4) None of the above
- 50. Pre-employment testing is allowed for**
- (1) Cooks
 - (2) Drivers
 - (3) Policemen
 - (4) Armed forces personnel

PART B

Write short notes (in about 200 – 300 words) on each of the following. Each carries five (5) marks. *4×5=20*

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