

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, June, 2018**M. PHIL. (SOCIOLOGY)****TIME: 2 HOURS****MAX. MARKS: 80****HALL TICKET NUMBER**

--

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Please enter your Hall Ticket No. on this page and also on the OMR answer sheet.
3. Answers of only Part A are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereupon. Part B is to be answered in the space provided in this question paper booklet. No additional sheets will be provided.
4. Please hand over both the question paper booklet and the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination.
5. The question paper has two Parts: Part A and Part B. Part A consists of 40 objective type questions (40 marks). Part B has two Sections: Section I consisting of a long answer (15 marks) and Section II consisting of 5 short notes of 5 marks each (25 marks).
6. Each correct answer in **Part A** carries 1 mark. Marks obtained in **Part A** will determine the merit rank in case of a tie in the total number of marks obtained.
7. This question paper booklet contains **18** pages including the cover page. There is a blank page provided at the end of the question paper marked 'ROUGH WORK' where students could work out their answers. Candidates are not allowed to detach any page from the Main booklet.

*****There is no negative marking*****

R-51

PART – A**Objective Questions****(40 Marks)**

The following questions are to be answered in the OMR sheet provided.

1. Microsociology:
 - A. is the analysis of large-scale social systems
 - B. is the study of everyday behaviour in situations of face-to-face interaction
 - C. is the study of women's lives and the subordination they have experienced
 - D. is influenced primarily by Talcott Parsons

2. 'Latent functions' refer to
 - A. society as a whole
 - B. the exchange of symbols between individuals
 - C. the unintentional consequences of a social act
 - D. the role of power, ideology and conflict

3. The study of 'face-to-face' interaction was constituted as a distinctive object of sociological theorizing by
 - A. Erving Goffman
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Alfred Schutz
 - D. George Herbert Mead

4. Bruno Latour is the proponent of
 - A. Actor-network theory;
 - B. Fieldwork method;
 - C. Liquid modernity;
 - D. Theory of risk societies;

5. Which of the following claims is not associated with the historian of science Thomas Kuhn?
 - A. The history of science is one of a smooth and progressive development of theory
 - B. Science alternates between periods of 'normal' science and moments of crisis
 - C. The claim that practising scientists do not adjudicate theories primarily on the basis of a (positivist) logic of justification
 - D. The thesis that scientific change - from one 'paradigm' to another – cannot be properly understood without taking account of its social and historical context

6. To whom, among the following would you attribute the following remark: "Whenever the person of science introduces his personal value judgment, a full understanding of the facts ceases"?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Georg Simmel
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Emile Durkheim
7. Who among the following insisted on drawing a distinction between 'reasons' and 'causes'?
- A. Peter Winch
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Carl Hempel
 - D. Auguste Comte
8. Purity and pollution is the foundation of the caste system in India. Who made this statement?
- A. Louis Dumont
 - B. M S Gore
 - C. M S A Rao
 - D. Gloria Raheja
9. The following assumption or theme is not central to standpoint theory/epistemology:
- A. The structuring of societies has epistemological consequences
 - B. The understanding available to the dominant group tends to be perverse
 - C. Standpoint is an ascription, not an achievement
 - D. The understanding available to the dominated tend to be more comprehensive
10. C. Wright Mills consider 'power elites' as
- A. Capitalist of America
 - B. Quasi-hereditary caste
 - C. Privileged classes in all walks of life
 - D. All of the above

11. Theocratic states are those

- A. Where state and religion are subsumed into each other
- B. Where religion and state separate yet are combined
- C. Where multiple churches run the state together
- D. All of the above

12. Historicism is opposed to

- A. Empiricism
- B. Rationalism
- C. Universalism
- D. All of the above

13. Reification is close to which of the following concepts?

- A. Reflexivity
- B. Doxa
- C. Alienation
- D. Gaze

14. Schneider's Cultural approach to kinship deploys which of the following concepts?

- A. Emic and etic
- B. Code and substance
- C. Fluidity and liminality
- D. sentiment and affect

15. Practical kin in Bourdieu's understanding is

- A. Official kin
- B. Non-official kin
- C. "Utility men"
- D. None of the above

16. Which of the following is associated with 'Western Marxism':-

- A. Skepticism of the sole revolutionary potential of the working class
- B. Revolutionary potential of the peasantry
- C. Insurrection as a means to power
- D. None of the above

17. In Talcott Parsons's theory, Functional Prerequisites refer to:-

- A. Functional prerequisites with reference to the individual
- B. Functional prerequisites with reference to culture
- C. Functional prerequisites with reference to society
- D. All the above

18. According to Jeffrey Alexander, civil sphere is:-

- A. A sacred sphere from which the profane are excluded
- B. There are possibilities for including the changed profane
- C. Both the above
- D. None of the above

19. One of the following is central to Habermas's Communicative Action Theory

- A. Discourse ethics
- B. Revolutionary consciousness
- C. Socialist society
- D. None of the above

20. Pick the incorrect pair

- A. Ordinal data – Spearman's Rho
- B. Nominal data – Lambda
- C. Interval data – Pearson's r
- D. Ratio data – Gamma

21. Theory of falsification is associated with

- A. Max Weber
- B. Karl Popper
- C. Alex Callinicos
- D. Louis Althusser

22. Data collected over a period at regular intervals from the same set of respondents is known as

- A. Non-probability sampling
- B. Longitudinal study
- C. Cross sectional study
- D. Purposive sampling

23. When the identity of the respondents is unknown and access to them is difficult, the appropriate sampling strategy adopted by the researcher is
- A. Stratified random sampling
 - B. Quota sampling
 - C. Systematic sampling
 - D. Snowball sampling
24. Chi-square test is a
- A. Parametric test
 - B. Non-parametric test
 - C. Measure of central tendency
 - D. Measure of dispersion
25. What is the significance of 1871 in the development of sociology and social anthropology in India?
- A. First all India census survey
 - B. Establishment of Asiatic society of Bengal
 - C. Enactment of Hindu Marriage act
 - D. Introduction of sociology in University of Mumbai
26. Orientalism is a study of
- A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Europe
 - D. America
27. 'Caste is its own ruler' who made this statement
- A. RK Mukherjee
 - B. GS Ghurye
 - C. AR Desai
 - D. DN Dhangare
28. Who made the following statement? "Indian caste system is not based on division of labour rather it's based on division of laborers".
- A. MN Srinivas
 - B. B R Ambedkar
 - C. M K Gandhi
 - D. S C Bose
29. Pick the odd one out:
- A. MN. Srinivas
 - B. A M Shah
 - C. D D. Kosambi
 - D. Ratna Naidu

30. Theories of power were not part of the writings of
- Karl Marx
 - Peter Berger
 - Michel Foucault
 - Max Weber
31. The following concept does not deal necessarily with gender inequality
- Institutionalized racism
 - Institutionalized patriarchy.
 - Androcentrism
 - Misogyny
32. Sociological imagination is a concept that was introduced by
- Talcott Parsons
 - Robert Merton
 - C. Wright Mills
 - Georg Simmel
33. Who is the author of '*Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution*' ?
- Friedrich Engels
 - A G Frank
 - Theotonio dos Santos
 - Paul Baran
34. Find the odd one out:
- Paul Baran
 - Andre Gunder Frank
 - Samir Amin
 - Immanuel Wallerstein
35. Which of the following statement is true about capability approach?
- Capability approach focuses on peoples' happiness and desire fulfilment
 - Capability approach focuses on income, expenditure, consumption and growth in per capita income
 - Capability approach focuses on what people are effectively able to do and to become
 - All of these
36. Which of the following is associated with sustainable development thinking?
- Stages of economic growth
 - Neo-liberal models of growth
 - Limits to growth
 - all of the above

37. Neo Bondage implies
- A. Situation of indebtedness.
 - B. Loss of freedom of Movement.
 - C. Seasonal migrants are hired purely on the basis of a labour contract.
 - D. All the above.
38. Which of the following Sociologists in the 1960s advocated the idea of unitary Social Science?
- A. D.P. Mukherji.
 - B. Ramkrishna Mukherjee.
 - C. Radhakamal Mukherjee.
 - D. All the above.
39. Durkheim's effort to find objective criteria by which "normal" might be distinguished from "pathological" social facts
- A. was a rather transparent attempt to grant scientific status to those Social and Political preferences.
 - B. reflects some conservative preconceptions.
 - C. was a rather transparent attempt to justify the normal.
 - D. All the Above.
40. The Concept of 'Informal sector' can be defined as
- A. Unregulated segment of the urban economy.
 - B. Regulated segment of the urban economy.
 - C. Both regulated and unregulated segment of the rural economy.
 - D. Both regulated and unregulated segment of the rural and urban economy.

Part-B**Section I****(15 Marks)**

Attempt any **One** of the following questions in the space provided below. The answer must not exceed 500 words.

1. Explain what is meant by 'grand theory'? What are the objections raised against it and the alternatives that have been suggested?
2. Sanskritisation is a process of upward social mobility in India. Critically comment.
3. Examine the subject object dualism that underlies research methodology in the social sciences.

Start writing here

R-51

Part- B**Section II****(25 Marks)**

Attempt a short note on any **Five** of the following questions in the space provided below. Each short note carries **Five** marks and must not exceed 200 words.

1. Case study method
2. Indian secularism
3. Asiatic mode of production
4. Development as freedom
5. Tribes as indigenous people
6. Household dimension of Indian family
7. Social stratification among Indian Muslims
8. Concept of power elite

Start writing here