INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. 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 and C are to be answered in the space provided in this question paper booklet. No additional sheets will be provided.
4. Hand over both the question paper booklet and the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination.
5. The question paper has three Parts: Part A, Part B and Part C. Part A consists of 40 objective type questions relating to the discipline as a whole (40 marks). Part B consists of a long question related to sociological theory and methods (15 marks). Part C has 4 questions of 5 marks each on qualitative and quantitative techniques/concepts and Indian society (20 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. There is negative marking in Part A. Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 marks.
8. This question paper booklet contains 16 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.
PART – A
Objective Questions (40 Marks)

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

1. Cultural Relativism is
   A. a belief in unity in diversity
   B. a claim for the relevance of particularistic cultural structures
   C. another name for ethnocentrism
   D. none of the above

2. False Consciousness is
   A. the opposite of true consciousness
   B. a revolutionary consciousness
   C. a thesis associated with commodity fetishism
   D. none of the above

3. A Meso-level analysis means
   A. an analysis of households
   B. observations made at the nation-state level
   C. an analysis that reveals connections between micro and macro levels
   D. all of the above

4. Who is associated with the concept “accumulation by dispossession”?
   A. Manuel Castells
   B. Sharon Zukin
   C. Henri Lefebvre
   D. David Harvey

5. Who among the following indicated that caste denotes difference more than hierarchy
   A. Gail Omvedt
   B. Dipankar Gupta
   C. James Manor
   D. S. K. Thorat
6. Which of the following statement defining the 'self-idea' in the concept of 'looking glass self' is not true?

A. We imagine how we appear before others
B. We reflect on how others present themselves
C. We imagine how the other person would judge our appearance
D. We feel a sense of pride or mortification based on what we think the other person(s) think of us

7. In India reliable information on birth and death rates is collected by

A. National Sample Survey
B. Census
C. Sample Registration Scheme
D. State governments

8. Machiavelli's name is associated with

A. state craft
B. physiocracy
C. socialism
D. democracy

9. Validity relates to

A. the possibility of the replication of results
B. the property of being a 'true' reflection of reality
C. both of the above
D. none of the above

10. Reliability of data of a measurement procedure refers to

A. the possibility of the replication of results
B. the property of being a 'true' reflection of results
C. ethnography
D. mixed methods research

11. The words 'connotative' and 'denotative' refer to

A. words and their referents
B. the associations and overtones of a concept
C. the definitional ambit of a word or concept
D. all of the above
12. Who among the following is the sociologist of science?

A. J.P. S. Uberoi  
B. Andre Beteille  
C. T.K. Oommen  
D. Veena Das  

13. Who has written *The Intimate Enemy*?

A. Sudhir Kakar  
B. Ashish Nandy  
C. Eric Erikson  
D. None of the above  

14. The concept ‘development of underdevelopment’ implies

A. Least Developing Countries (LDCs) engage in the export of primary goods to Developing Countries (DCs)  
B. DCs engage in export of primary products to LDCs  
C. both DCs and LDCs are equally engaged in exporting and importing on equal basis of primary products  
D. all the above  

15. Subaltern studies implies doing

A. Dalit studies  
B. Tribal studies  
C. Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender Studies  
D. All the above  

16. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Family is equal to household  
B. Households organize socialization process  
C. Families are economic units  
D. Family are the site for organizing emotions while households are the site for the production, distribution and consumption
17. Reflexive Modernization implies

A. a study of modernization processes of the South
B. a theme of study in philosophy
C. assesses sociology as a study of contemporary global world
D. a theme in the study of psychology

18. Who labeled peasantry as the awkward class?

A. Theoder Shanin
B. Daniel Thorner
C. Eric Wolf
D. Alexander Chayanov

19. The theory of 'liquid modernity' has been propounded by

A. Anthony Giddens
B. Steven Sideman
C. Zygmunt Bauman
D. none of the above

20. Which colonial ethnographer believed that race along with anthropometry are the tool for understanding social organisation in India?

A. H. A. Rose
B. J. H. Hutton
C. H.H. Risley
D. R. R. Marett

21. Who wrote The Philosophy of Money

A. Georg Simmel
B. Max Weber
C. Karl Marx
D. Adam Smith

22. Who is the author of Subaltern Consciousness and Populism: Two Approaches in the Study of Social Movements in India

A. Ranajit Guha
B. David Hardiman
C. D. N. Dhanagare
D. David Arnold
23. Amartya Sen’s conceptual category ‘capability’ implies

A. the degree of freedom that is available to an individual in a given situation
B. the degree of freedom that is available to a group/community in a given situation
C. it is mark of group’s functioning in a socially effective and personally empowered manner
D. all of the above

24. Which of the following does not match

A. Oscar Lewis............Culture of poverty
B. Amos Hawley...........Cities in crisis
C. Henri Lefebvre........The production of space
D. Saskia Sassen..........The global city

25. Ecological approach to urban sociology involves a study of

A. how social groups colonized different areas of the city and competed for resources
B. the forms of wild life and natural habitats that could be found on the edge of the city
C. the way in which people organize collective protests about environmental issues
D. how men and women used the city’s public spaces differently

26. Triangulation

A. is the use of both quantitative and qualitative techniques
B. cannot be used in qualitative studies
C. is method of statistical analysis
D. can be used in survey research

27. Oral histories and life histories

A. are methods that only historians have used
B. are used in large scale surveys
C. use audio video interviews
D. have been severely critiqued by cultural studies

28. Which research method would give a rich, detailed, inside view of a particular group, setting, or subculture?

A. Ethnography or field work
B. Survey
C. Experiment
D. Focused Group Discussion
29. Which research method would be best used if one wants a large representative sample of people's attitudes toward an issue?

A. Ethnography  
B. Survey  
C. Life history  
D. Experiment

30. Grounded theory uses

A. deductive logic  
B. inductive logic  
C. refuses to be logical  
D. statistical logic

31. Which of the following is NOT correct

A. sexuality is related to power  
B. sexuality involves erotic desires and practices  
C. sexuality is related to identity  
D. sexuality is innate and equal to gender

32. Daniel Bell is associated with

A. End of Ideology Thesis  
B. Post-Industrial Society  
C. only one of the above  
D. both the above

33. One of the following is associated with 'reification'

A. V.I. Lenin  
B. Nikholai Bukharin  
C. Gyorgy Lukacs  
D. Benedotto Croce

34. The theory of Asiatic Mode of Production was articulated by

A. Louis Althusser  
B. Charles Bettelheim  
C. Carl Wittfogel  
D. Claude Levi-Strauss
35. 'Late Capitalism' is associated with
   A. Ernest Mandel
   B. Fredric Jameson
   C. Both the above
   D. None of the above

36. "Philosophers have only interpreted the world. The point is to change it". This observation of Marx was in his
   A. Critique of Proudhon
   B. Critique of Feuerbach
   C. Critique of Lassale
   D. None of the above

37. 'Legitimation crisis' of Habermas refers to:
   A. a situation that states find themselves in, in advanced capitalism
   B. a situation created by the collapse of law and order in societies
   C. the problem of making capitalism legitimate
   D. none of the above

38. Which of the following is not a property of the Mean
   A. It is the summary value of given data
   B. It is sensitive to extreme cases
   C. It divides the cases into two equal halves
   D. Sum of deviation of scores from the Mean is always zero

39. The first social surveys were basically
   A. town planning studies
   B. unemployment studies
   C. poverty studies
   D. social mobility studies

40. The Weberian conception of stratification might necessarily imply:
   A. A possibility for inter and intra group mobility
   B. A rigid social system in which mobility remains foreclosed
   C. class antagonism
   D. both (b) and (c)
Part-B

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

1. Critically discuss how Marxist theories assess social change taking place due to globalization.
2. What are the limitations of ethnography as a methodology and a method? Can you reflect on different and multiple research methodologies that are appropriate for sociological research?
3. M. N. Srinivas said that sociology is social anthropology. Comment.

Start writing here.
Part- C

(20 Marks)

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

1. Habitus
2. New Social Movements
3. Governmentality
4. Hegemony
5. Multiculturism
6. Informal Sector
7. Invisible Work
8. Caste and Tribe

Start writing here