

M. Phil /Ph. D. in Sociology Qualifying Examination Question Paper July 2019

1. In regions where the non-sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. Identify the most appropriate concept to refer this phenomenon.
(a) Sanskritisation (b) De-sanskritisation (c) Westernisation (d) Modernisation
2. Landless migrant workers are also called -----
(a) Competent labour (b) Labour power (c) Intellectual labour (d) Footloose labour
3. Which among the following does not contribute to the contemporary tribal identity?
(a) Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream
(b) Peculiar primordial characteristics of the tribes
(c) Resistance and opposition to the force of non-tribal world
(d) Educated middle class among the tribal communities
4. Foot loose labour refers to -----
(a) Lazy workers
(b) Workers with broken legs
(c) Circulation of workers in search of job opportunities and high wages
(d) Unemployed labour due to division of labour
5. Egoistic, the special type of suicide presented by Emile Durkheim spring from:
(a) Excessive regulation (b) Excessive individualism
(c) Over migration with group (d) None of these
6. A close connection between religion and economic forces was presented by:
(a) Max Weber (b) Karl Max (c) Emile Durkheim (d) C. Wright Mill
7. Independent variables are:
(a) Experimental Groups (b) Study of social investigation
(c) Study of social life (d) None of these
8. Who among the following treated magic as a 'Pseudoscience'
(a) Taylor (b) Frazer (c) Morgan (d) Malinowaski
9. A statement of relationship between variables to be tested is known as—
(a) Research question (b) Hypothesis (c) Objective of the study (d) Problem of the study

19. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called:

- (a) Deductive Reasoning
- (b) Inductive Reasoning
- (c) Abnormal Reasoning
- (d) Transcendental Reasoning

20. The essential qualities of a researcher are:

- (a) Spirit of free enquiry
- (b) Reliance on observation and evidence
- (c) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
- (d) All the above

21. Inductive logic proceeds from :

- (a) General to General
- (b) Particular to General
- (c) General to Particular
- (d) Particular to Particular

22. Which of the following provides more latitude to the researcher for creative expression?

- (a) Thesis writing
- (b) Writing of a research article
- (c) Presentation of a conference paper
- (d) Preparing a research synopsis

23. Sociometry is a:

- (a) Classic way of assessing social competence
- (b) Measurement of individuals within the peer group
- (c) Measurement of rejection only
- (d) None of these

24. Ambedkar gives a significant place for.....?

- (a) Socialism
- (b) Liberalism
- (c) Moral equality
- (d) Mutual sympathy and respect

25. Which one of the following programmes is not based on Affirmative Action Policies?

- a. Programmes to meet economic needs of poor
- b. Specific programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes
- c. Programmes for Industrial Growth
- d. Programmes for the Welfare of Women

26. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- (a) Socio-economic Status
- (b) Marital Status
- (c) Numerical Aptitude
- (d) Professional Attitude

27. According to Gerth and Mills, which one of the following is not an issue concerning social causation of factors in social change?

- (a) Role of individual (b) Relative influence of material factors
(c) Role of State (d) Relative influence of ideas

28. Who among the following sociologists has given purity – pollution the fundamentals place in his characterization of the caste system?

- (a) L. Dumont (b) G.S. Ghurye (c) M.N. Srinivas (d) A.M. Hocart

29. Consider the following statements related to the concept of ‘Mechanical Solidarity’ as explained by E. Durkheim:

- i. Society is coherent because individuals are undifferentiated.
ii. Individuals resemble each other
iii. Members of the society follow specialized occupations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) i only (b) i and ii only (c) ii and iii only (d) i,ii and iii

30. The value which cannot be determined graphically is:

- (a) Median (b) Mean (c) Frequency table (d) None of the above

31. C. Wright Mills once said that sociologists need to develop a sociological _____ to study how society affects individuals.

- (a) culture (b) imagination (c) method (d) tool

32. Who among the following is of the view that people grasp the consciousness of others while they live within their own stream of consciousness?

- (a) Erving Goffman (b) Alfred Schutz (c) Peter Berger (d) Michel Foucault

33. A theoretical approach which sets out to uncover the methods that members of social groups employ in constructing their sense of social reality is known as:

- (a) Ethnomethodology (b) Ethnography (c) Phenomenology (d) Psychology

34. According to whom, ‘the ideological superstructure is not merely a reflection of the economy but also in part condition of its existence?’

- (a) Louis Althusser (b) Antony Giddens (c) Karl Marx (d) Jurgen Habermass

43. Action research is

- (a) An applied research (b) A research carried out to solve immediate problems
(c) A longitudinal research (d) Simulative research

44. The process not needed in Experimental Researches is

- (a) Observation (b) Manipulation (c) Controlling (d) Content Analysis

45. Inductive reasoning is based on or presupposes

- (a) uniformity of nature (b) God created the world
(c) unity of nature (d) laws of nature

46. To be critical, thinking must be

- (a) practical (b) socially relevant (c) individually satisfying (d) analytical

47. Manipulation is always a part of

- (a) Historical research (b) Fundamental research
(c) Descriptive research (d) Experimental research

48. The capacity of any person, group or institution to issue commands is called

- (a) Power (b) Authority (c) Influence (d) Right

49. Which of the following instances may not be considered as reference group behaviour?

- (a) Proletarianization (b) Embourgeoisment (c) Sanskritization (d) Modernization

50. Which of the following is a set of informal groups?

- (a) Clique, faction, caucus (b) Gang, union, dacoits
(c) Slum, village, NGO (d) Neighbourhood, Peer group, Panchayat

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1	b
2	d
3	b
4	c
5	b
6	a
7	a
8	b
	b
10	d
11	b
12	c
13	b
14	c
15	d
16	a
17	d
18	c
19	b
20	d
21	b
22	c
23	b
24	d
25	c

26	d
27	b
28	a
29	b
30	a
31	b
32	b
33	a
34	a
35	a
36	d
37	c
38	a
39	c
40	a
41	c
42	b
43	b
44	b
45	a
46	b
47	c
48	b
49	d
50	a