

11

QUESTION PAPER  
SERIES CODE

A

Centre Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Candidate : \_\_\_\_\_

**S A U**

**Entrance Test for M.Phil./Ph.D. (Sociology), 2014**

**[ PROGRAMME CODE : PSO ]**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

*Candidates must carefully read the following instructions before attempting the Question Paper :*

- (i) Write your Name and Roll Number in the space provided for the purpose on the top of this Question Paper and in the OMR/Answer Sheet.
- (ii) This Question Paper has Three Parts : Part—A, Part—B and Part—C.
- (iii) Part—A has 25 questions (Objective-type) of 1 mark each. All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Part—B has 25 questions (Objective-type) of 1 mark each. All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Part—C has 6 questions (Subjective/Essay-type) out of which only **two** should be answered. Each question in this Part carries **25** marks.
- (vi) **Please darken the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.**
- (vii) Part—A and Part—B (Multiple-choice) questions should be answered on OMR Sheet, and 'Essay-type' answers for Part—C should be written in the Answer Book.
- (viii) Answers written by the candidates inside the Question Paper will **NOT** be evaluated.
- (ix) Calculators and Log Tables may be used. Mobile Phones are **NOT** allowed.
- (x) Pages at the end, have been provided for Rough Work.
- (xi) **Return the Question Paper and the OMR/Answer Sheet** to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Test.
- (xii) **DO NOT FOLD THE OMR/ANSWER SHEET.**

/11-A

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS IN THE 'OMR SHEET'**

**Use BLUE/BLACK Ballpoint Pen Only**

1. Please ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.

**Example :**

**Question Paper Series Code**

Write Question Paper Series Code A or B and darken appropriate circle.

	A or B
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**Programme Code**

Write Programme Code out of 14 codes given and darken appropriate circle.

Write Programme Code

MEC	<input type="radio"/>	MAM	<input type="radio"/>	PCS	<input type="radio"/>
MSO	<input type="radio"/>	MLS	<input type="radio"/>	PBT	<input type="radio"/>
MIR	<input type="radio"/>	PEC	<input type="radio"/>	PAM	<input type="radio"/>
MCS	<input type="radio"/>	PSO	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PLS	<input type="radio"/>
MBT	<input type="radio"/>	PIR	<input type="radio"/>		

2. Use only Blue/Black Ballpoint Pen to darken the Circle. Do not use Pencil to darken the Circle for Final Answer.
3. Please darken the whole Circle. ●
4. Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each question as shown below in the example :

**Example :**

Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Correct
● (b) (c) ●	⊗ (b) (c) (d)	⊗ (b) (c) ⊗	● (b) (c) ●	(a) (b) (c) ●

5. Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
6. Please do not make any stray marks on the OMR Sheet.
7. Please do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
8. Mark your answer only in the appropriate circle against the number corresponding to the question.
9. There will be no negative marking in evaluation.
10. Write your six digits Roll Number in small boxes provided for the purpose; and also darken appropriate circle corresponding to respective digits of your Roll Number as shown in the example below.

**Example :**

**ROLL NUMBER**

1	3	5	7	2	0
●	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	●	②
③	●	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	●	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨
⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	●

**PART—A**

Answer **all** questions

*Each question carries 1 mark*

1. Apart from Kashmir, which other area was involved in the Great Game between Britain and Russia?
  - (a) Afghanistan
  - (b) Tibet
  - (c) China
  - (d) Burma
  
2. The 'Great War' refers to
  - (a) World War I
  - (b) World War II
  - (c) The Vietnam War
  - (d) The Gulf War
  
3. What is the Indian diplomat Abhay Kumar known for?
  - (a) Resolving border disputes
  - (b) Publishing novels
  - (c) Composing the South Asian Anthem
  - (d) Strategic studies
  
4. Which country does India share its longest border with?
  - (a) China
  - (b) Bangladesh
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) Myanmar
  
5. Baul music is sung in which language?
  - (a) Sinhala
  - (b) Bengali
  - (c) Nepali
  - (d) Maithili

6. Which of the following became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Nepal?
- (a) G. P. Koirala
  - (b) K. P. Bhattarai
  - (c) B. P. Koirala
  - (d) Ganesh Man Singh
7. Clifford Geertz's book, *Islam Observed* is about which two countries?
- (a) Egypt and Malaysia
  - (b) Morocco and Indonesia
  - (c) Pakistan and Jordan
  - (d) Indonesia and Oman
8. The evolutionary move of societies from 'status to contract' is associated with which thinker?
- (a) James Mill
  - (b) Henry Maine
  - (c) Lewis Henry Morgan
  - (d) GWF Hegel
9. The concept of negritude is associated with which of the following?
- (a) Jomo Kenyatta
  - (b) Kwame Nkrumah
  - (c) Leopold Senghor
  - (d) Julius Nyerere
10. In the 19th century, British imports of which commodity lead to wars with the Chinese imperial State?
- (a) Gold
  - (b) Silver
  - (c) Opium
  - (d) Cotton

11. Ba'athism as a movement was concerned with the regional unification of :
- (a) Islamic States
  - (b) Central Asian Republics
  - (c) Arab Nations
  - (d) Non-aligned Countries
12. Which of the following authors is commonly associated with the literary genre of magic realism?
- (a) Gabriel Garcia Marquez
  - (b) V. S. Naipaul
  - (c) R. K. Narayan
  - (d) Virginia Woolf
13. Developing nations are most cynical about Western ecological morality because it :
- (a) Is not accompanied by money
  - (b) Is in a different language
  - (c) Places the environmental burden on developing countries, while Western countries have become developed at the expense of their own environment already
  - (d) None of the above are reasons why developing nations are cynical about Western ecological mortality
14. Which of the following statements concerning the Indian resistance to British colonialism is most accurate?
- (a) Following the defeat at Plassey, the Princely States were unified into a single opposition force under Siraj-ud-daula
  - (b) Following Plassey, there was no resistance to British control of India
  - (c) The greatest opponent of British colonialism in India was the resurgent Mughal Empire
  - (d) Indian princes continued to fight with each other despite the evergrowing power of the British Raj
15. The book, *A Farewell to Arms* was written by :
- (a) Charles Dickens
  - (b) Ernest Hemingway
  - (c) Thomas Hardy
  - (d) Aldous Huxley

16. Which of the following countries is known as the 'Land of Golden Pagodas'?
- (a) Nepal
  - (b) Myanmar
  - (c) China
  - (d) Iran
17. The Nobel Peace Prize was shared by three people in 1994. Two of them were the Israeli politicians named, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin. Name the third
- (a) Yasser Arafat
  - (b) Sheikh Hasina
  - (c) Dalai Lama
  - (d) Muhammad Yunus
18. Name the country which asked Albert Einstein to be its second President in 1952 :
- (a) Morocco
  - (b) Germany
  - (c) Israel
  - (d) France
19. Edward Snowden is currently believed to be in
- (a) Venezuela
  - (b) Bolivia
  - (c) UK
  - (d) Russia
20. On his egg deliveries, farmer Somnath sets off with 400 eggs. At the first delivery he drops off 5 dozens, at the second 12 dozens and at the last one he delivers 15 dozens. How many eggs does he take home?
- (a) 15
  - (b) 30
  - (c) 16
  - (d) 12

21. Name the political party which secured 99 percent of the vote in one of Germany's national elections :
- (a) Socialist Reich Party
  - (b) Social Democratic Party of Germany
  - (c) Christian Democratic Union
  - (d) Free Democratic Party
22. The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in Colombo, Sri Lanka this year became controversial :
- (a) Because of lack of organizational skills that became evident during the meeting
  - (b) Due to the absence of delegations from the Maldives and Pakistan
  - (c) Due to war crimes allegations leveled against the government of the host country
  - (d) Due to the adoption of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission based on the South African model for South Asia
23. The most recent novel by linguist and philosopher Umberto Eco is :
- (a) *Such a Long Journey*
  - (b) *Prague Cemetery*
  - (c) *The Ladies' Paradise*
  - (d) *The Enchantress of Florence*
24. The 2013 film, *Madras Café* :
- (a) Is a comedy set in a Chennai coffeehouse and revolves around a Tamil family about to migrate to Delhi
  - (b) Is a political espionage thriller based on Indian intervention in the Sri Lankan civil war and the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi
  - (c) Is a political satire on South Indian politics of language and religion based on the life story of former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran
  - (d) None of the above
25. Who is the author of *Somnatha : The Many Voices of a History?*
- (a) Bipin Chandra
  - (b) Veena Das
  - (c) Romila Thapar
  - (d) Andre Beteille

**PART—B**

Answer **all** questions

*Each question carries 1 mark*

26. Bruno Latour is known for his contribution to :
- (a) Economic Sociology
  - (b) State of Exception
  - (c) Actor Network Theory
  - (d) Legal Anthropology
27. Postmodernism thought does not involve :
- (a) Discourse
  - (b) Challenging metanarratives
  - (c) Genealogical approach
  - (d) Homogeneity
28. Which of the following is associated with *Rites of Passage*?
- (a) Conception
  - (b) Liminality
  - (c) Exchange
  - (d) Communication
29. Two 'methods' associated with the French historian Foucault are :
- (a) Archival research and Oral history
  - (b) Oral history and Archaeology
  - (c) Archival research and Genealogy
  - (d) Genealogy and Archaeology
30. Neoliberalism as an economic paradigm promotes all the following, except :
- (a) Price controls
  - (b) Reduction in the size of government
  - (c) Reduction in subsidies provided by the State
  - (d) Global trade



31. 'The personal is political' is a maxim associated with what kind of social movement?
- (a) Marxism
  - (b) Feminism
  - (c) Anti-imperialism
  - (d) Anti-globalization
32. Noam Chomsky is noted for his work in :
- (a) Generative grammars and syntactic structures
  - (b) Ethnolinguistics
  - (c) Sociolinguistics
  - (d) Etymology and language history
33. Which of the following words is best associated with postmodernity?
- (a) Functional
  - (b) Geometric
  - (c) Deconstruction
  - (d) None of the above
34. The term 'culture industry' used by members of the Frankfurt School, refers to :
- (a) The globalization of culture through new technologies
  - (b) The way in which cultural products were bought and sold for profit
  - (c) The development of subcultures and counter-cultures in society
  - (d) The way in which industrialization had created new means of communication
35. In Durkheim's work, the term 'collective representations' refers to :
- (a) Effervescent ceremonies that create a feeling of belonging
  - (b) Images of gods or totems that are widely recognized
  - (c) Shared ideas and moral values, often symbolized by an object or figurehead
  - (d) Ideological tools used to obscure class divisions

36. Which of the following is/are found within the context of market exchange?
- (a) The exchange of goods calculated in terms of a standardized means of exchange
  - (b) Principles of supply and demand
  - (c) Impersonal commodity exchanges
  - (d) All of the above
37. Gananath Obeyesekere is well-known for his academic debate against :
- (a) Arjun Gunaratne
  - (b) Ernest Gellner
  - (c) Marshall Sahlins
  - (d) Achille Mbembe
38. Which of the following books was NOT written by Pierre Bourdieu?
- (a) *Pascalian Meditations*
  - (b) *Language and Symbolic Power*
  - (c) *Distinction : A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste*
  - (d) *The Great Transformation*
39. Who of the following is associated with the idea '100 million missing women'?
- (a) Amartya Sen
  - (b) Dalai Lama
  - (c) Aung San Suu Kyi
  - (d) Nancy Birdsall
40. Generalized reciprocity :
- (a) Is no longer found after people are incorporated into systems with centralized social organization
  - (b) Is found only after redistribution is eliminated from the marketplace
  - (c) Is the exchange found in egalitarian societies
  - (d) Is characterized by an interaction between individuals where at least one party attempts to get something for nothing

41. What is a mode of production?
- (a) The social relations that link people through redistribution
  - (b) The institutions of a given society that exist in order to maintain an adequate workforce to meet its needs
  - (c) The historically particular set of social relations that produce the labour needed to fulfill a society's subsistence and energy needs
  - (d) The subsistence practices of a society ranging from foraging to commercial agriculture
42. In his seminal study of taste, Pierre Bourdieu suggests that taste is :
- (a) An interaction between cognition and motivation which emphasis a system of natural selection
  - (b) An encounter between a supply and a demand and between classified objects and systems of classification
  - (c) An inherently biological attribute that is genetically transmitted across generations
  - (d) A human condition that cannot be sociological studied or explained given its emotional and subjective nuances
43. The well-known ethnography, *World Conqueror and World Renouncer : A Study of Buddhism and Polity in Thailand against a Historical Background* is authored by :
- (a) Ronald Inden
  - (b) Wendy Doniger
  - (c) Claude Levi Straus
  - (d) Stanley Tambiah
44. The recent debates and controversies concerning the work of anthropologist Napoleon Chagnon has focused on
- (a) Ethics of research and writing with regard to his work among the Yanomamo people
  - (b) His attempts to introduce Christianity to the tribal groups he studied in Mexico
  - (c) Issues of privacy with regard to real life characters he used in the novel he wrote using his field research
  - (d) Politics of the photographs he had used in his ethnography on the Chono tribe in Chile
45. Jacques Derrida's notion of 'deconstruction' generally refers to :
- (a) A method of critiquing literary and philosophical texts as well as political institutions
  - (b) A philosophical distancing of the past from the present and the present from the future
  - (c) A method of critical writing in sociology and social anthropology
  - (d) Relentless debunking of industrialized society and its Western epistemological roots

46. Which of the following statements best describes Talcott Parsons' perspective on 'structural functionalism'?
- (a) The idea that consensus and order generally exist in society, which leads to social stability and shared public values
  - (b) The idea that society is inherently conflict-prone and it needs regular structural adjustments to avoid major catastrophes
  - (c) The assumption that religion is the main institution in any society that ensures its regular functioning in structural terms
  - (d) None of the above
47. Which of the following are critical to linguistics as developed by Ferdinand de Saussure?
- (a) Langue and Parole
  - (b) Scripts
  - (c) Orality
  - (d) Thesis, antithesis and synthesis
48. What is Alan Sokal famous for?
- (a) His contribution to postmodernism
  - (b) Publishing an academic paper later revealed as a hoax
  - (c) Developing a Marxist approach to the sociology of food
  - (d) Developing a historical approach in anthropology
49. All of the following concepts are associated with Marx's work, except :
- (a) Biopolitics
  - (b) Alienation
  - (c) Commodity Fetishism
  - (d) Dialectical Materialism
50. *Can the Subaltern Speak* is a famous essay written by :
- (a) Partha Chatterjee
  - (b) Ashis Nandy
  - (c) Gayatri Chakrovarty Spivak
  - (d) Lata Mani

**PART—C**

Answer *any two* questions. Each answer should not exceed 750 words

*Each question carries 25 marks*

1. In the recent past, South Asian countries have seen the emergence of social movements which have shifted away from traditional formats. These movements do not question the character of the state, and hence remain limited to some 'reformisms'. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your answer with relevant examples.
2. Describe what kind of questions you would pose when proposing to undertake an ethnography of a pilgrimage town.
3. Which discipline in the social sciences or humanities do you think relates well with sociology/social anthropology? Explain.
4. Violence against women is most effectively tackled through punitive punishment. Argue for or against this proposition.
5. When talking about the differences between sociology and social anthropology in his book, *Sociology in Question* (1995), Pierre Bourdieu has observed that "the distinction between ethnology [ e.g., social anthropology ] and sociology is a perfect example of a spurious frontier". Critically evaluate this statement.
6. Ritual practices are found in almost all religions. Select two major scholars of religion who have written on ritual, and present a critical evaluation of their respective views on the roles ritual plays. Finally, locate your own understanding of ritual in relation to these scholars, using concrete examples of religious rituals from South Asia to illustrate your position.

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