

Booklet Serial No.**Signature Invigilator**

Maulana Azad National Urdu University
PhD Sociology
Entrance Test 2026
Question Paper cum Answer Script

Hall Ticket No.**OMR Serial No.****Time: 2hrs****Maximum Marks: 70**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Hall Ticket and OMR number at any other place.
2. This question booklet contains **(20)** pages. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator.
3. The question booklet consists of Part A and Part B. Part A contains 50 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. The candidate must select the correct answer and mark the corresponding circle on the OMR sheet using a blue or black ballpoint pen. Each question carries one mark. No marks will be awarded if the correct answer is not properly marked against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet. Further, if more than one option is marked for any question, no marks will be awarded for that question.
4. Part B consists of four descriptive questions, each carrying 5 marks. The answers must be written only in the 8-page answer booklet provided. No additional answer booklet will be issued.
5. There are no Negative marks.
6. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet and handover the OMR Sheet and answer booklet to the Invigilator.

Part A**Section 1 – Research Methodology**

1. Ethnography as a method is best associated with:
(A) Positivism (B) Interpretivism
(C) Functionalism (D) Structuralism
2. “Thick description” is a concept developed by:
(A) Clifford Geertz (B) Malinowski
(C) Radcliffe-Brown (D) Mead
3. According to Thomas Kuhn, scientific revolutions occur when:
(A) Data increases (B) Paradigm shifts
(C) Hypothesis tested (D) Theory confirmed
4. A paradigm includes:
(A) Only theory (B) Shared assumptions & methods
(C) Hypothesis (D) Data
5. Genealogy as method aims to:
(A) Predict future
(B) Trace power relations historically
(C) Statistical analysis
(D) Survey
6. Discourse analysis studies:
(A) Economy (B) Language-power nexus
(C) Biology (D) Behaviour
7. Reflexivity in ethnography implies:
(A) Objectivity only (B) Researcher’s self-awareness
(C) Bias elimination (D) Sampling
8. Verstehen is associated with:
(A) Durkheim (B) Weber
(C) Marx (D) Comte

9. Ideal Type is
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Real phenomenon | (B) Analytical construct |
| (C) Law | (D) Variable |
10. Triangulation enhances:
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (A) Bias | (B) Validity |
| (C) Error | (D) Sampling |
11. Deductive method moves from:
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Data to theory | (B) Theory to data |
| (C) Case to population | (D) None |
12. Inductive method leads to:
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Theory building | (B) Testing |
| (C) Hypothesis rejection | (D) None |
13. Reliability ensures:
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) Accuracy | (B) Consistency |
| (C) Validity | (D) Bias |
14. Validity refers to:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Consistency | (B) Measuring intended concept |
| (C) Replication | (D) Error |
15. Sampling error occurs due to:
- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| (A) Small sample | (B) Bias |
| (C) Both | (D) None |
16. Case Study is:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Macro Study | (B) In-depth analysis of single unit |
| (C) Survey | (D) Experiment |
17. Participant observation is :
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Detached | (B) Immersive |
| (C) Statistical | (D) Experimental |

18. Research ethics include:
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) Consent | (B) Harm |
| (C) Bias | (D) Manipulation |
19. Independent Variable is:
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Outcome | (B) Cause |
| (C) Effect | (D) Result |
20. Dependent Variable is :
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (A) Cause | (B) Effect |
| (C) Independent | (D) None |
21. Coding is:
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Data classification | (B) Theory |
| (C) Sampling | (D) Observation |
22. Pilot study helps in:
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (A) Testing tools | (B) Final report |
| (C) Theory building | (D) None |
23. Survey method is best for:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Large population | (B) Small group |
| (C) Case study | (D) Experiment |
24. Ethnomethodology studies:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| (A) Social order in everyday life | (B) Economy |
| (C) Politics | (D) Biology |
25. Comparative method was used by:
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (A) Durkheim | (B) Marx |
| (C) Parsons | (D) Mead |

Section 2 – Sociology

26. “Power / Knowledge” concept is by:
(A) Marx (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Weber (D) Parsons
27. “Public Sphere” is a concept given by:
(A) Marx (B) Jürgen Habermas
(C) Durkheim (D) Spencer
28. Critical theory originated with:
(A) Chicago School (B) Frankfurt School
(C) Structuralism (D) Functionalism
29. Max Horkheimer emphasized:
(A) Positivism (B) Critical theory
(C) Functionalism (D) Empiricism
30. Urban ecology is linked to:
(A) Chicago School (B) Marxism
(C) Feminism (D) Postmodernism
31. Concentric zone theory is given by:
(A) Burgess (B) Marx
(C) Weber (D) Giddens
32. Indological approach emphasizes:
(A) Texts & Traditions (B) Statistics
(C) Experiments (D) Surveys
33. “Caste and Race in India” is by:
(A) G. S. Ghurye (B) Srinivas
(C) Dumont (D) Ambedkar
34. Dominant caste concept is by:
(A) M. N. Srinivas (B) Marx
(C) Weber (D) Michel Foucault

35. Tribe is characterized by:
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) Kinship | (B) Bureaucracy |
| (C) Industry | (D) Capital |
36. Minority studies emphasize:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Marginalization | (B) Majority power |
| (C) Economy | (D) Technology |
37. Article 15 relates to:
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Equality | (B) Property |
| (C) Tax | (D) Religion |
38. “Social Facts” is by:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Durkheim | (B) Weber |
| (C) Marx | (D) Parsons |
39. “Suicide” is written by:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Durkheim | (B) Weber |
| (C) Marx | (D) Spencer |
40. “The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism” is by written by:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Weber | (B) Marx |
| (C) Durkheim | (D) Parsons |
41. The concept of “Habitus” is central to
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Structural Functionalism | (B) Symbolic Interactionism |
| (C) Pierre Bourdieu | (D) Ethnomethodology |
42. “Time-Space compression” refers to:
- (A) Expansion of space
 - (B) Acceleration of social processes
 - (C) Reduction of population
 - (D) Cultural isolation

43. “Time-Space compression” is associated with:
(A) Anthony Giddens (B) David Harvey
(C) Ulrich Beck (D) Zygmunt Bauman
44. “Ideology as lived experience” is emphasized by:
(A) Karl Marx (B) Louis Althusser
(C) Slavoj Žižek (D) Émile Durkheim
45. The concept of “governmentality” was introduced by:
(A) Max Weber (B) Karl Marx
(C) Michel Foucault (D) Talcott Parsons
46. The “public sphere” is central to the theory of:
(A) Marxism (B) Functionalism
(C) Jürgen Habermas (D) Feminism
47. The “risk society” thesis is associated with:
(A) Anthony Giddens (B) Ulrich Beck
(C) Zygmunt Bauman (D) Pierre Bourdieu
48. Which theory best explains spatial inequality in cities?
(A) Functionalism (B) Symbolic Interactionism
(C) Marxist Urban Theory (D) Postmodernism
49. “Sanskritization” is a concept developed by:
(A) G.S. Ghurye (B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) Louis Dumont (D) B.R. Ambedkar
50. “Right to the City” is associated with:
(A) Max Weber (B) David Harvey
(C) Émile Durkheim (D) Talcott Parsons

Part B (Descriptive Questions)

Answer all four questions

20 Marks

Research Methodology

1. Explain the difference between qualitative and quantitative research. Also define ethnography as a qualitative research method.
2. Discuss sampling methods in social research. Also define sampling, explain its types, and discuss its relevance in social research.

Sociology

3. Critically discuss social stratification with examples from Indian society, highlighting the relevance of conflict and functionalist theories, with reference to Karl Marx, Max Weber, Émile Durkheim, and Talcott Parsons.
4. Critically examine contemporary sociological theory with reference to Pierre Bourdieu and David Harvey and discuss Bourdieu's concept of *habitus* and Harvey's concept of *spatial fix*.
