F-14

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, 2026

Ph.D. (SOCIOLOGY)

TIME: 2 HOURS **MAX. MARKS: 70** **HALL TICKET NUMBER**

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read these instructions carefully before answering.

1. Write your Hall Ticket No in the OMR Answer Sheet and a separate answer book given to you. Also, write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

2. The question paper has two Parts: **Part 'A'** and **Part 'B'**. Part A of the question paper consists of 35 objective-type questions of 1 mark each, for a total of 35 marks. Part B has two sections: Section I consisting of a long answer question (15 marks) and Section II consisting of 4 short notes of 5 marks each (20 marks).

3. Answers for **Part A** must be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.

4. **Part B** consists of descriptive questions for 35 marks and is to be answered in the provided separate book.

5. Hand over both the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Book of **Part 'B'** at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.

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. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself.

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

F-14

Part – A
Objective Questions (35 Marks)

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

1. According to Hegel, rationality and morality develop through _____.

   (A) Isolation of individuals from society
   (B) Blind obedience to traditions
   (C) Collective social and historical experience
   (D) Purely moral intentions without conflict

2. According to Max Weber, ideal types are useful because they:

   (A) Represent reality exactly as it exists
   (B) Eliminate the need for empirical study
   (C) Provide a simplified understanding of complex social reality
   (D) Reject comparative-historical analysis

3. Simmel argued that the growth of the money economy in metropolitan life leads to:

   (A) Reduction of quantitative values to qualitative terms
   (B) Greater calculation, measurement, and exactness in daily life
   (C) Decline of precision in social relationships
   (D) Elimination of inequalities in society

4. Du Bois argued in favour of _____

   (A) Assimilation of all races into European society
   (B) Deportation of African Americans to other continents
   (C) Cultural and racial pluralism
   (D) Elimination of racial identities altogether

5. Who among the following coined the term 'symbolic interactionism'?

   (A) George Herbert Mead
   (B) Herbert Bloomer
   (C) Harold Garfinkel
   (D) Louis Althusser

6. In which of his following works did Karl Marx expound the concept of 'alienation'?

   (A) Das Kapital
   (B) The 18th Brumaire of Louise Bonaparte
   (C) The Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts
   (D) The German Ideology

7. *The rise of superior individuals from the non-elite and the decay of the existing elite, leads to the circulation of power in society between "lions" (forceful rulers) and "foxes" (cunning, manipulative leaders).* This statement is associated with which of the following?

   (A) Karl Marx
   (B) Michel Foucault
   (C) Vilfredo Pareto
   (D) Antonio Gramsci

8. Who among the following explained globalisation using the idea of 'Network Society'?

   (A) Ulrich Beck
   (B) Manuel Castells
   (C) Jürgen Habermas
   (D) Zygmunt Bauman

9. Match column A with column B

Column A	Column B
1. Falsification	A. Anthony Giddens
2. Structuration	B. Karl Popper
3. Normal Science	C. Robert Merron
4. Ethos of Science	D. Thomas Kuhn

   Choose the correct answer
   (A) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
   (B) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
   (C) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
   (D) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

10. According to _____ the role of an ethnographer involved 'conjectural description'.

(A) Margaret Mead
(B) Clifford Geertz
(C) Paul Atkinson
(D) Robert Park

11. Which of the following did Saskia Sassen use for describing transnational networks of low-wage workers who migrate to global cities to fill demand for service labour?

   (A) Survival circuits
   (B) Mobility networks
   (C) Migration conduits
   (D) Global network

12. Which of the following indicates the existence of set rules and scripts regulating gender relations, to which both genders accommodate and acquiesce, yet contest, redefine and renegotiate?

(A) Negotiated Patriarchy
(B) Classic Patriarchy
(C) Patriarchal Bargain
(D) Intersecting Patriarchy

13. Who among the following developed the argument of 'anthropology of secularism', that critically examines secularism not as the mere absence of religion, but as a modern construct that shapes, regulates and defines the boundary between religious and public life.

(A) Rajeev Bhargava
(B) Nivedita Menon
(C) Talat Asad
(D) T. K. Oommen

14. Who among the following argued that sociological data is sought in 'unexpected places' such as cemeteries and prisons?

(A) Emile Durkheim
(B) Herbert Spencer
(C) Harriet Martineau
(D) Max Weber

15. Who among the following compared the tribes of India as backward Hindus?

(A) Ramachandra Guha
(B) G. S Ghurye
(C) William Gones
(D) Andre Beteille

16. Who among the following stated that "the *Jajmani* system is a division of labour and religious function in Indian society"?

(A) Louis Dumont
(B) David G. Mandelbaum
(C) M. N Srinivas
(D) Thomas O. Beidelman

17. Who among the following has critiqued the functionalist theory of social stratification?
(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore
(D) Melwin Tumin

18. Who among the following equated 'Tribe' as an indigenous people of India?

(A) Virginius Xaxa
(B) Gail Omvedt
(C) Shiva Viswanathan
(D) Sujata Patel

19. In which year did the colonial government conduct the first ever census in India?

(A) 1871
(B) 1881
(C) 1891
(D) 1901

20. Who among the following considered family's two main functions as 'primary socialization and personality stabilisation'?

(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Robert K. Merton
(C) Kingsley Davis
(D) Herbert Spencer

21. Who is referred to as 'half-widow' in the context of the Kashmir conflict?

(A) A woman whose husband has died due to crossfire
(B) A woman whose husband is missing/disappeared, with unknown whereabouts
(C) A woman who has divorced her husband due to political violence
(D) A woman whose husband has remarried in a different region

22. In sociology of religion, which of the following best explains the scenario when people use digital technologies to create 'third spaces,' blending traditional rituals with online culture?

(A) Secularisation
(B) Convergent Practice
(C) Fundamentalism
(D) Rationalisation

23. When someone believes that their own ethnic group or culture is superior to others, it is called _____

(A) Ethnicity
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Ethnocentrism
(D) Prejudice

24. Match column A with Column B

Column A	Column B
1. Modernity as a syndrome of individual attitudes and behaviours measurable across different societies	A. Daniel Lerner
2. The psychological need for achievement (*n-Ach*) as a driving force behind entrepreneurship and economic development	B. Alex Inkeles
3. Structural differentiation and integration of social institutions as processes of modernization	C. Neil Smelser
4. The role of empathy and psychic mobility in enabling individuals to transcend traditional role prescriptions	D. Samuel Huntington
	E. David C McClelland

Choose the correct answer

(A) 1-A, 2-E, 3-D, 4-B
(B) 1-E, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B
(C) 1-B, 2-E, 3-C, 4-A
(D) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E

25. Which of the following illustrates what George Ritzer terms as "irrationality of rationality" within processes of McDonaldization?

1. Standardised procedures increase efficiency but often lead to dehumanised interactions
2. Emphasis on calculability results in prioritising quantity over quality
3. Predictability ensures uniform experiences but reduces creativity and spontaneity
4. McDonaldization spreads irrationally because consumers in non-Western countries resist standardised American fast food in favour of preserving their traditional culinary practices and local food systems
5. Highly rationalised systems can produce inefficiencies and unintended negative consequences.

Choose the correct answer.

(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

26. Which of the following statements correctly explains environmental degradation as per the 'treadmill of production' theory?

(A) Individual consumer overconsumption and lifestyle choices, which can be addressed through personal behavioural changes and sustainable consumption practices
(B) The structural imperative of the capitalist economy to continuously expand production and accumulate capital, creating a self-perpetuating cycle that prioritises profit over ecological sustainability
(C) Insufficient technological innovation and green technology adoption, which could solve environmental problems while maintaining current levels of economic growth
(D) Population growth and resource scarcity in developing nations, which drives unsustainable extraction of natural resources

27. Match column A with column B

Column A	Column B
1. Environmental problems exist independently of human perception; pollution, climate change, and species extinction are material realities with objective consequences regardless of how societies define or understand them	A. Environmental Constructionism
2. Nature and non-human entities possess intrinsic value and moral standing independent of human interests; environmental ethics should prioritise the flourishing of non-human nature	B. Environmental realism
3. Scientific evidence about environmental degradation provides access to real ecological conditions; however, the interpretation, framing, and political response to this evidence are socially constructed through discourse and institutions	C. Eco-centric discourse
4. The definition of nature is socially constructed that reflects particular worldviews and interests; different cultures conceptualise human-nature relations differently, and there is no universal or objective way to define environmental categories	D. Critical realism

Choose the correct answer.

(A) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
(B) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
(C) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
(D) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D

28. Which of the following is **not** a vital variable for collective behaviour according to Neil Smelser?

(A) Structural Conduciveness
(B) Structural Strain
(C) Generalized Belief
(D) Accumulation of capital

29. Which of the following signifies Max Weber's rise and spread of bureaucracy?

(A) The power of tradition to value structure
(B) The spread of rationalisation in the contemporary world
(C) The ascendency of religious belief system
(D) The cultural conflicts in contemporary world

30. "The assertion that texts outlive their authors and become part of a set of cultural habits equal to the importance of authorial intent" is a vital aspect of which of the following?

(A) Derrida's theory of Deconstruction
(B) Anthony Gidden's theory of Structuration
(C) Pierre Bourdieu's theory of Habitus
(D) Gramsci's framework on Hegemony

31. The household dimension of family suggests _____.

(A) Household is a genealogical unit
(B) Household is an empirical unit
(C) Household is always constituted through kin members
(D) Household is based on descent

32. In social research, 'triangulation' primarily refers to which of the following?

(A) Using three or more different research sites to compare social reality across regions
(B) A statistical technique that involves dividing research participants into two equal groups to draw samples for comparative analysis
(C) Combining multiple data sources, methods, or theoretical perspectives to corroborate findings and enhance the validity and reliability of research findings
(D) A qualitative research method to gain a rich, detailed, inside view of a particular group, setting, or subculture

33. Why do we consider median as a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean when analysing the distribution of income across sample households?

(A) The median is always mathematically superior to the mean
(B) The median is less affected by outliers
(C) The mean requires more complex calculations and is therefore less reliable
(D) The median is sensitive to every value in the data set

34. Which of the following is an appropriate example of parametric statistics in sociological research?

(A) A researcher uses chi-square test to examine the relationship between gender and educational attainment
(B) A researcher analyses a qualitative interview data in QDA to identify themes related to social identity formation
(C) A researcher uses Spearman's rank correlation to measure the relationship between two ordinal variables
(D) A researcher uses ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) to examine whether the mean scores of satisfaction vary significantly across 3 different social categories

35. A researcher wants to compare the average years of schooling between two social groups to test whether the difference is statistically significant. Assuming the data is normally distributed, which statistical test would be the most appropriate?

(A) Independent sample t-test
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Pearson correlation coefficient test
(D) One-way ANOVA

PART - B
Section - I

(15 Marks)

Answer any **One** of the following questions. The answer must not exceed 500 words.

1. Based on your reading of the Frankfurt school, discuss how power, technology and culture interact in contemporary society.

2. *"Artificial intelligence and digital technology inevitably create new forms of inequalities"*. Examine the statement from the perspective of Karl Marx's theory of the contradiction between labour and capital.

3. Compare and contrast the epistemological positions and methodological approaches of T. K. Oommen and Andre Beteille.

PART - B
Section - II

(20 Marks)

Attempt a short note on any **Four** of the following themes. Each short note carries **Five** marks and must not exceed 200 words.

1. Multi-cited ethnography
2. Social reproduction
3. The concept of gentrification
4. Ideological state apparatus
5. Anthropocene
6. Caste in the census
7. Depeasantisation
8. Decolonisation and development

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2026
Ph.D. Admissions – July Session
(Revised Key after Challenges)

School/Department/Centre: School of Social Sciences, Dept of Sociology
Course : Ph.D. Subject : Sociology

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	B	51	
2	C	27	B	52	
3	B	28	D	53	
4	C	29	B	54	
5	B	30	A	55	
6	C	31	B	56	
7	C	32	C	57	
8	B	33	B	58	
9	*	34	D	59	
10	B	35	A	60	
11	A	36		61	
12	C	37		62	
13	C	38		63	
14	C	39		64	
15	B	40		65	
16	A	41		66	
17	D	42		67	
18	A	43		68	
19	B	44		69	
20	A	45		70	
21	B	46			
22	B	47			
23	C	48			
24	C	49			
25	A	50			

Note/Remarks : * 1 mark may be given to all the students who have attempted this question (No. 9).

Signature
School/Department/Centre