

- (b) Which of the following philosophical doctrines primarily leads that knowledge can be derived only from sensory experience?
- (i) Metabolism
 - (ii) Positivism
 - (iii) Rationalism
 - (iv) Behaviourism
- (c) Which of the following is not a correct match?
- (i) Social Statics : Social Dynamics
 - (ii) Karl Marx : Dialectical Materialism
 - (iii) Edmund Husserl : Phenomenology
 - (iv) T. K. Oommen : Interactionism
- (d) Who wrote the book, *A Theory of Justice*?
- (i) John Rawls
 - (ii) B. Singh
 - (iii) S. K. Pramanik
 - (iv) Randall Collins
- (e) Who wrote, "Ideas and categories are no more eternal than the relations which they express. They are historical and transitory products"?
- (i) Auguste Comte
 - (ii) Karl Marx
 - (iii) M. N. Srinivas
 - (iv) G. S. Ghurye

- (f) In social psychology, which of the following attempts to reject the biases of judgement of the observer but describes the conditions of the behaviour of the individual highlighting perception and consciousness?
- (i) Positivism
 - (ii) Pragmatism
 - (iii) Phenomenology
 - (iv) Structuralism
- (g) Who said, "The whole (society) is prior to the part (the individual), not the whole in terms of the part or parts"?
- (i) Talcott Parsons
 - (ii) A. Schutz
 - (iii) M. N. Srinivas
 - (iv) G. H. Mead
- (h) G. S. Ghurye, the pioneer of Indian sociology was mostly related to
- (i) Indology
 - (ii) religious philosophy
 - (iii) patriotism
 - (iv) modernity
2. Write briefly on any four of the following (within 150 words each) : 4×4=16
- (a) French Revolution and sociology
 - (b) Impact of positivism on the birth of sociology