

Code No.

M – 2935

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2021

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions :

- 1) Answer **any ten** questions each from Part **A** and **B**.
- 2) Each question carries **five** marks.
- 3) Candidates should clearly indicate the **Part, Question Number** and **Question Booklet Code** in the answer booklet.
- 4) The candidates are **permitted** to answer questions **only** from the subject that comes under the **faculty** in which he/she seeks registration as indicated in the **application** form.

Name of candidate

Register Number

Answer Booklet Code

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Invigilator

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Archaeology
2. Economics
3. History
4. Islamic History
5. Political Science
6. Public Administration
7. Social Work
8. Sociology

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Archaeology

Part – A

Research Methodology

- I. Answer any **ten** questions :
1. Define research and distinguish its major types.
 2. Discuss the Major Phases/stages of a research.
 3. What are research problem and how do you identify them?
 4. How research methodology is different from Research techniques?
 5. What do you mean by systematic review of literature?
 6. What is Qualitative Research and how it is applicable in Social Sciences?
 7. Discuss in brief about the Research Design.
 8. Explain the criteria of a Good Research.
 9. What are the major methods of data collection?
 10. Illuminate the importance of a good research Proposal?
 11. Write a research proposal of your choice.
 12. Discuss the types of sampling designs with reference to Probability and Non Probability sampling.
 13. Write about the importance of Statistical methods in Data analysis.
 14. What is the general layout of a research report/Thesis?
 15. What are the steps involved in publishing a research article?

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B
Archaeology

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Briefly discuss the emergence of archaeology from a treasure hunt to a multidisciplinary subject.
2. Discuss the relationship between archaeology and other social sciences.
3. Explain the various excavation and exploration techniques in Archaeology.
4. Explain the significance of archaeological excavations that brought to light the antiquity of Indus Culture.
5. Give an account of the contributions of Mortimer Wheeler to Indian Archaeology.
6. Write in brief about the first urbanization of Indian Sub-continent.
7. What is new archaeology and how it is different from post processual archaeology?
8. Explain in brief the absolute and relative dating techniques in archaeology.
9. What are the physical and scientific methods of exploration?
10. Discuss the iconographic features of Lord Buddha.
11. Discuss the importance of numismatics as a primary source for archaeology.
12. What is the content and importance of Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela?
13. Discuss the archaeological importance of Bhimbetka and rock art in archaeology.
14. Discuss the nature and growth of archaeology in Kerala on the light of recent excavations.
15. Discuss the Origin and evolution of Temple architecture in India.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

2. Economics

Part – A

Research Methodology

I. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Prepare a research proposal on an issue related to Covid-19 and unemployment in Kerala.
2. Critically review various tools of qualitative research methodology.
3. What is the proxy indicator conventionally used for household income? What is the source of this data at the national level? What are the limitations of this data?
4. Which sampling method would you choose to do a study on spread of Covid-19 among the doctors and nurses in India? Why?
5. How does panel data differ from cross section data? Explain a context of using panel data with example.
6. Suppose, you wish to test the money multiplier in India. Explain the data required for it and the sources of these data.
7. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of CAPI method of data collection.
8. Examine the concepts of deductive and inductive methods of research in economics with examples.
9. What are the contexts of employing Case study method?
10. Explain the Delphi method in research.
11. Give real life examples (with variables) of using Correlation and Regression techniques.
12. Principal component analysis is a data deduction method. Why?
13. What is the importance of experiment method in economics research?
14. Discuss two situations in which qualitative research methodology suits better than quantitative method.
15. Discuss the concepts of 'hypothesis', 'thesis', 'theory' and 'law' in economics research.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B

Economics

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Why is the discussion on Positive and normative economics is important in economics?
2. Explain the implications on state finances because of the transition from sales tax to VAT and then to GST in India.
3. What are the different taxes imposed on Petrol and diesel in India? How does it affect the prices of petrol and diesel?
4. Discuss the contributions of New Keynesians on Micro-foundations of macroeconomics.
5. Explain the importance of the concept 'Fallacy of composition' in macroeconomics.
6. What are the contexts in which Government of India had to move to the policy of Asset monetisation pipeline?
7. How does the Revealed preference approach differ from cardinal and ordinal theories?
8. How did Monetarism attack Keynesian prepositions?
9. India is reportedly much behind in Hunger index. Give a critical appraisal of the indicators used to measure this Index.
10. Explain the relative merits of Consumer Price Index over the Wholesale Price Index. How is the new CPI measured in India?
11. How does the NPA of banks affect the capital adequacy ratio?
12. What is the status of BoP deficit in India? What are important ways to counter the BoP crisis if any?
13. How do we measure unemployment in India? Examine the levels of youth unemployment.
14. What is your opinion on the sustainability of foreign remittances to Kerala?
15. Explain the concept of linkages in the context of agricultural and industrial situation in India.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

3. History

Part – A

Research Methodology

I. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Examine the significance of synopsis in research. Prepare a synopsis of a topic of research in your mind.
2. Explain how oral sources can be effectively used for the reconstruction of the history of a locality.
3. Discuss how the issue of plagiarism can be tackled during research.
4. Explain the nature of different types of source materials for historical research.
5. What are the points to be remembered in the selection of a research topic?
6. Situate the role of electronic media in historical research.
7. How is hypothesis formulated? Explain its importance in historical research.
8. Explain the different methods of Source analysis in historical Research.
9. “Objectivity is the aim of the historian, Subjectivity is the weakness of the historian and bias is a crime” – Elucidate.
10. Trace the different stages of historical Research with particular reference to preliminary operations.
11. ‘The epistemological changes in the discipline of history has created new sources and new methodologies’ Discuss.
12. Explain the relevance of interdisciplinary research in history.
13. What is research article? Examine the major requisites for an authentic research article.
14. What are the assumptions of historical materialism as a tool of understanding the past?
15. Sketch the need and method of footnoting and bibliography.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B

History

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Evaluate the debate on feudalism in India.
2. Discuss the historiography of environmental studies in India.
3. Discuss how the strategies of militant nationalism differed from that of the earlier phase in Indian National Movement.
4. Examine the character of state in Colonial India.
5. Attempt a critical evaluation of Kerala Model Development.
6. Examine the role of Congress Socialist Party in giving a left turn to the Indian national movement.
7. Write on the debate about the nature of Malabar Rebellion of 1921 and your opinion on it.
8. Discuss the work of State Reorganization Commission.
9. Review the Tinai concept reflected in Tamil anthologies.
10. Locate the role of temples as sites of new social formation in Pre Modern Kerala.
11. Assess the significance of NAM in the contemporary world Scenario.
12. 'Asoka's Dhamma was more of a state ideology than Buddhism'. Give your observations.
13. 'Astronomy and Mathematics were the twin disciplines for the Vedic people' Comment.
14. Review the different interpretations of the Revolt of 1857.
15. Give an account of the struggle for responsible government in Travancore.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

4. Islamic History

Part – A

Research Methodology

I. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. “The task of defining the research problem often follows a sequential pattern’. Discuss.
2. Illustrate the procedure of selecting a random sample.
3. Make distinction between Questionnaire and Schedule.
4. The procedure of testing hypothesis requires a researcher to adopt several steps. Explain.
5. Elucidate the difference between cluster analysis and factor analysis.
6. Interpretation is a fundamental module of research process’. Analyse.
7. The term Hypothesis is a tentative statement formulated for empirical testing. Discuss different types of Hypotheses.
8. Make distinction between cluster sampling and stratified sampling.
9. In what situations telephone interview is useful. What are its pros and cons?
10. Explain the term ‘a research report’. In what situations it is done?
11. Explain analytical study in a research programme. How does it differ from an experimental study?
12. What is the need of reviewing literature while doing a research?
13. Discuss the characteristics of concepts.
14. Distinguish between the term Heuristics and Hermeneutics.
15. Evaluate the main task behind drafting of a thesis.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B
Islamic History

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. The administrative reforms introduced by Caliph Umar keeps the standard of 20th century in some extent. Analyse.
2. Though sandwiched between seas on the east and west, Arabia is one of the driest and hottest of the countries. Discuss.
3. Muawiyah was an able administrator. Evaluate his role in lifting Islam to its transformation from a state to civilization.
4. History and legend unite says P.K. Hitti, “in placing the most brilliant period of Baghdad during the caliphate of Harun al Rashid”. Explain.
5. Briefly sketch the role of Muslim Spain in the transmission of learning from Asia to Europe.
6. Expose the advancement of Islamic Banking as a remedy to world economic crisis.
7. Majority of the Arab historians hanging under the concept of tradition except one Ibn Khaldhun. Analyse.
8. Arab Israeli issue is still exciting as an indissoluble solution in the history of Middle East. Explain.
9. Briefly evaluate the political strategies put forward by Prophet Muhammad during his military campaigns.
10. Assess the position of Turkey between the world wars.
11. Define the term ‘Islamic Revival’. Discuss its main aspects.
12. Discuss the architectural monuments under the Mughal emperor Shahjahan.
13. Assess the role of Abul Kalam Azad in Indian politics.
14. Briefly discuss about the contemporary issues in Middle East.
15. Highlight the role of Abbasids in uplifting Islamic culture to civilization.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

5. Political Science

Part – A

Research Methodology

I. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Discuss the problem of value -fact dichotomy in social science research.
2. Elucidate the need and significance of review of literature in research.
3. What do you mean by a hypothesis? Explain its use in research.
4. Bring out the features of a good research design.
5. What do you mean by scientific method? Explain its essentials?
6. Elucidate the major paradigms of social science research.
7. What do you mean by sampling? Explain its advantages in research.
8. What is mean by research ethics? Discuss the major ethical issues involved in social science research.
9. Discuss the precautions to be taken in the collection of secondary data.
10. What are the major steps involved in the processing of data?
11. Explain the relation between concepts, variables and theory.
12. Define survey method. Discuss the procedure of organising a social survey.
13. What do you mean by participant observation? Explain its procedure.
14. Discuss the major steps involved in a research.
15. What do you mean by ethnography? Explain its use in social science research.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B

Political Science

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Bring out the key arguments of Social Contract theory.
2. Comment on Rawls' concept of 'original position' and veil of ignorance.
3. Discuss the cultural consequences of globalisation.
4. Point out the essence World system Theory of Immanuel Wallerstein.
5. What do you mean by good governance? Explain its key elements.
6. Discuss the role of bureaucracy in development administration.
7. What do you mean by environments politics? Explain its scope.
8. Elucidate Gramsci's concept of civil society and the role of organic intellectuals.
9. Bring out the features and significance of public-private partnership in the process of governance.
10. Analyse the nature and process of Judicial Review in India.
11. Discuss the major critical issues in center-state fiscal relations in India.
12. What do you mean by coalition politics? Explain its working in Kerala.
13. Elucidate the role of IMF and World Bank in Global politics.
14. Analyse the emerging trends in India's relation with China.
15. Comment on the limits of Kerala Model of Development.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

6. Public Administration

Part – A

Research Methodology

I. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Define objectivity. Explain the factors that limit objectivity in social research
2. Explain the style and format of a research report.
3. Bring out the significance of case study research.
4. What is haphazard sampling?
5. Write down the differences between questionnaire and interview schedule.
6. 'Hypotheses give direction to your research'. Substantiate.
7. Analyse the nature, scope and significance of social research.
8. What are steps involved in a research design?
9. What is content analysis?
10. Bring out the features of action research.
11. What is sampling? How probability sampling differs from non-probability sampling?
12. Discuss the major ethical issues faced by a social science researcher
13. Write a note on participant observation method.
14. Explain the role of computers in literature review.
15. What are factors to be considered while formulating a research topic?

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B

Public Administration

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. According to L D White, 'Public administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of public policy'. Analyse and comment.
2. Explain POSDCORB view.
3. Define Development Administration. What are its characteristics?
4. Summarise Human Relations Theory.
5. Explain the 3 E's in New Public Management.
6. Critically comment on the relevance of Taylorism in the contemporary administrative scenario.
7. Write down the contributions of Mary Parker Follet to Public Administration.
8. Bring out the features of Weber's bureaucratic model.
9. What are the bases of organisation?
10. Write a note on Judicial Activism in India.
11. Elucidate the features of Riggsian model of Comparative Public Administration.
12. Write a note on Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
13. Analyse 74th Amendment Act of Indian Constitution.
14. What is delegated legislation?
15. Critically examine the role of district administration during the COVID 19 situation in Kerala.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

7. Social Work

Part – A

Research Methodology

- I. Answer any **ten** questions :
1. What are the key features of scientific method?
 2. Elaborate the purposes of social work research.
 3. What is evidence-based practice?
 4. Explain the phases of social work research process.
 5. What would be research method you would use for the following research questions? Explain how the study could be implemented.
 - (a) What is the extent of change in quality of life people after implementing the new policy?
 - (b) What are the lived experiences of people after the implementation of the new policy?
 6. Differentiate the emphasis of quantitative and qualitative inquiry in research.
 7. What are the different types of mixed methods research?
 8. Explain the ethical aspects of social work research.
 9. Elaborate the importance of literature review in research.
 10. Write a short note on Levels of measurement and give examples of each level.
 11. Define Hypothesis. List three examples of hypothesis.
 12. Discuss the concepts of Reliability and validity in research.
 13. Give a brief account of various tools used for data collection.
 14. Discuss various descriptive and inferential statistical methods used in social work research.
 15. Write a short essay on RCT.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B
Social Work

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. What are the core competencies required for a social worker?
2. Write a short note on the principles of group work.
3. What are the primary methods of social work and why are they known as primary?
4. Give details of interviewing skills required for a social worker.
5. Explain the Person in Environment paradigm in social work.
6. Knowledge of child rights and child protection is important for social workers.
7. Discuss the need for tele-counselling skills for social workers during the COVID 19 pandemic.
8. What is locality development model?
9. Write a short note on family therapy.
10. What are the characteristics of a profession?
11. Write a note on sustainable development goals.
12. Describe how we could integrate theory to the field work practice.
13. What are social legislations? Give examples of any two social legislations.
14. Discuss Social Welfare Administration as a method of social work.
15. Enlist the techniques of social action.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

8. Sociology

Part – A

Research Methodology

I. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Describe the nature and objectives of social research.
2. Distinguish between basic and applied research.
3. Examine the relation between sociological theory and research.
4. Compare and contrast between positivist and interpretive paradigms in social research.
5. How validity and reliability can be achieved in quantitative research?
6. Identify the different stages of research process.
7. Examine the nature of cross sectional and longitudinal research designs.
8. Discuss the advantages and limitations of probability and non-probability sampling.
9. Define mixed research and explain how triangulation is useful in this method.

10. What are the prerequisites for a good research report?
11. Explain the role of statistical tools in quantitative research.
12. Describe the features of ethnography and participant observation in social research.
13. Examine the role of Analytic Induction and Grounded Theory in qualitative data analysis.
14. What are the major preoccupations of qualitative research?
15. Prepare a model project proposal for research based on a current social problem.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

Part – B

Sociology

II. Answer any **ten** questions :

1. Explain the philosophical and historical foundations of sociology.
2. Describe the contributions of Max Weber in establishing sociology as an independent discipline.
3. Identify the perspectives on caste by M. N. Srinivas.

4. Explain the concept of “Orientalism” proposed by Edward Said.
5. Examine with illustrations environmental crisis as a challenge against modern development projects.
6. Present the *Straturation Theory* of Anthony Giddens.
7. Explain the theory of deviance proposed by R.K. Merton.
8. Analyze Edmund Husserl’s views on phenomenology.
9. What are the major propositions of A.G. Frank on Dependency Theory?
10. How Louis Wirth presented urbanism as a way of life?
11. What are the propositions of Shulamith Firestone on Radical Feminism?
12. Present the issues of transgender persons and explain how it can be tackled.
13. Compare the process of ageing in traditional and modern societies.
14. Explain the nature and scope of Public Sociology.
15. Describe how the ongoing COVID pandemic transformed our social relationships.

(10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK