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Subject Code :

2 7

Test Booklet No. : 03092

TEST BOOKLET

SOCIOLOGY

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ballpoint pen.
2. Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the timekeeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
6. No Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
8. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
11. Smoking inside the Examination Hall/Room is strictly prohibited.
12. This Test Booklet contains one sheet (two pages) for Rough Work at the end.

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[No. of Questions : 100]

KTM-27-XV

1. "The culture of a society is the way of life of its members; the collection of ideas and habits which they learn, share and transmit from generation to generation." Who said this?
 - (A) C. Kluckhohn
 - (B) E. B. Tylor
 - (C) R. Linton
 - (D) F. Davis
2. Which among the following is not a social process?
 - (A) Modernization
 - (B) Westernization
 - (C) Politicization
 - (D) Urbanization
3. Who differentiated between material culture and nonmaterial culture in his discussion of social change?
 - (A) Ogburn
 - (B) Sorokin
 - (C) Toynbee
 - (D) Kluckhohn
4. In sociology, the term 'institution' refers to
 - (A) the structure of social relationship
 - (B) aggregate of people in a common territory
 - (C) usages and roles which govern human relations
 - (D) None of the above
5. A primary group is characterized by
 - (A) blood relationship
 - (B) direct cooperation
 - (C) intimate face-to-face association
 - (D) moral and ethical relationship
6. Whenever the members of any group, small or large, live together in such a way that they share, not this or that particular interest, but the basic condition of a common life, we call that group as
 - (A) society
 - (B) association
 - (C) institution
 - (D) community
7. Who among the following introduced the term 'mores'?
 - (A) H. Hart
 - (B) C. Lombroso
 - (C) W. G. Sumner
 - (D) J. Piaget
8. The complex of different statuses occupied by a single individual is called
 - (A) status personality
 - (B) status set
 - (C) role-set
 - (D) status system

9. Who propounded the concept of 'reference group'?
- W. I. Thomas
 - C. R. Mills
 - W. Waller
 - H. H. Hyman
10. A type of reference group the norms and activities of which are used by an individual as a guide as to what she/he shall reject and oppose is called
- positive reference group
 - aspirational reference group
 - negative reference group
 - None of the above
11. Herbert Spencer's name is associated with
- positivism
 - organicism
 - functionalism
 - determinism
12. Who among the following developed the sociometry method?
- P. V. Young
 - Karl Pearson
 - H. M. Johnson
 - J. L. Moreno
13. What is a type of marriage called when the wives are sisters?
- Polygyny
 - Polyandry
 - Sororal polygyny
 - Group marriage
14. What is a type of marriage called when the brother of a deceased man is obliged to marry his brother's widow?
- Adelphic polyandry
 - Adelphic polygyny
 - Levirate
 - Sororate
15. The book, *Kinship Organization in India* was written by
- Kingsley Davis
 - Patricia Uberoi
 - D. N. Majumdar
 - Iravati Karve
16. Who used the terms 'sacred' and 'profane' in the context of his discussion on religion?
- A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
 - B. Malinowski
 - E. B. Tylor
 - E. Durkheim

17. Who among the following was/were advocate(s) of the functionalist theory of stratification?

- (A) E. Durkheim
- (B) Kingsley Davis
- (C) Ogburn and Nimkoff
- (D) R. W. Murray

18. Which of the following concepts is associated with Thornstein Veblen's name?

- (A) Alienation
- (B) Cultural tourism
- (C) Leisure class
- (D) Consumerism

19. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- (A) *The Spirit of the Laws* : Montesquieu
- (B) *The Social Contract* : Hobbes
- (C) *On Justice* : Plato
- (D) *The Republic* : Aristotle

20. The process by which the cultural traits invented or discovered in one society spread directly or indirectly to other societies is called

- (A) cultural relativism
- (B) ethnocentrism
- (C) cultural diffusion
- (D) assimilation

21. Who coined the term 'role-set'?

- (A) Radcliffe-Brown
- (B) Herbert Spencer
- (C) C. H. Cooley
- (D) R. K. Merton

22. Who among the following is not an advocate of the cyclical theory of social change?

- (A) L. Coser
- (B) A. Toynbee
- (C) O. Spengler
- (D) P. Sorokin

23. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act was passed in

- (A) 1856
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1955
- (D) 2005

24. Who is the author of the book, *Crime and Custom in Savage Society*?

- (A) B. Malinowski
- (B) H. Maine
- (C) J. Frazer
- (D) E. A. Ross

25. Who coined the terms 'Gemeinschaft' and 'Gesellschaft'?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) F. Tonnies
- (C) M. Weber
- (D) G. Simmel

26. A strong social norm prohibiting certain actions that are punishable by supernatural and magical consequences is called

- (A) totem
- (B) taboo
- (C) anomie
- (D) naturism

27. Which of the following is a matrilineal society?

- (A) The Bodos
- (B) The Gonds
- (C) The Khasis
- (D) The Adis

28. Who coined the term 'Brahmanization' to explain the mobility of caste in India?

- (A) G. S. Ghurye
- (B) T. N. Madan
- (C) M. N. Srinivas
- (D) J. H. Hutton

29. A system of social stratification where membership is based primarily upon inheritance while rights and duties are defined by law is called

- (A) estate
- (B) caste
- (C) class
- (D) status

30. Who is the author of the book, *The Golden Bough*?

- (A) G. Thomson
- (B) J. Frazer
- (C) B. Malinowski
- (D) L. H. Morgan

31. Who coined the terms 'little traditions' and 'great traditions'?

- (A) Milton Singer
- (B) Robert Redfield
- (C) Harold Gould
- (D) Y. Singh

32. The term 'ethnocentrism' was coined by

- (A) Theodor Adorno
- (B) W. G. Sumner
- (C) C. Darwin
- (D) E. Burgess

33. Who among the following thinkers is associated with the terms 'id', 'ego' and 'superego'?

- (A) Carl G. Jung
- (B) Gordon Allport
- (C) Kimbal Young
- (D) Sigmund Freud

34. Who propounded the concepts of 'manifest function' and 'latent function'?

- (A) Robert Merton
- (B) Talcott Parsons
- (C) L. T. Hobhouse
- (D) Marion Levy

35. The principle of 'Astamarg', the eightfold path to enlightenment, is associated with

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Buddhism
- (C) Saivism
- (D) Jainism

36. The philosophical foundation of Sankardeva's neo-Vaishnavism rests on

- (A) *Bhagavat Gita*
- (B) *Bhagavat Purana*
- (C) *Ramayana*
- (D) *Mahabharata*

37. Who introduced the social distance scale?

- (A) Bogardus
- (B) Bossard
- (C) Reissmann
- (D) Thomlinson

38. Who first used the term 'phenomenology' as a principle of philosophical and scientific methods?

- (A) Peter Burger
- (B) J. Turner
- (C) Edmund Husserl
- (D) Harold Garfinkel

39. Which of the following methods was not mentioned by Auguste Comte in his analysis on methods of enquiry?

- (A) Documentation
- (B) Observation
- (C) Experimentation
- (D) Comparison

40. Who formulated the concept of 'marginal man' in sociology?

- (A) W. Whyte
- (B) R. K. Merton
- (C) R. M. MacIver and C. H. Page
- (D) R. Park and E. V. Stonequist

41. Which, according to Emile Durkheim, is not a field of sociology?

- (A) Social Morphology
- (B) Social Physiology
- (C) Social Behaviourism
- (D) General Sociology

42. Who is the author of *The Structure of Hindu Society*?

- (A) N. K. Bose
- (B) Y. Singh
- (C) M. N. Srinivas
- (D) G. S. Ghurye

43. Who among the following makes a distinction between 'achieved status' and 'ascribed status'?

- (A) R. Linton
- (B) G. Simmel
- (C) Le Bon
- (D) MacIver

44. Who classifies social system into sensate, ideational and idealistic?

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) P. Sorokin
- (C) Auguste Comte
- (D) Emile Durkheim

45. Which of the following is not a primary group?

- (A) Family
- (B) Playgroup of children
- (C) Workers in a factory
- (D) Neighbourhood group of elders

46. A social group can exist in the absence of

- (A) personal contact
- (B) a common interest
- (C) a definite form of interaction
- (D) some form of control

47. In sociology, who introduced the concept of reference group behaviour?

- (A) Merton
- (B) Hayman
- (C) Sherif
- (D) Turner

48. Which of the following is an example of Gemeinschaft?

- (A) Political Party
- (B) Cricket Club
- (C) Students Union
- (D) Family

49. Which of the following is a form of marriage in which a man of lower caste marries a woman of higher caste?

- (A) Anuloma
- (B) Pratiloma
- (C) Levirate
- (D) Sororate

50. The accepted form of marriage among high-caste Hindus is

- (A) the Brahma
- (B) the Gandharva
- (C) the Arsha
- (D) the Asura

51. 'Mutah' is a form of

- (A) marriage recognized by Sunnis
- (B) marriage between close blood relations
- (C) temporary marriage recognized by Shias
- (D) marriage between a Muslim man and a non-Muslim woman

52. Under Muslim law, a woman cannot remarry within three months of the death of her husband or the divorcee from her. This period is called

- (A) Ila
- (B) Khula
- (C) Zihar
- (D) Iddet

53. As against religion, magic is characterized by

- (A) belief in supernatural power
- (B) ritual
- (C) Verification of cause and effect relation
- (D) specificity of goals

54. Totemism is a belief in

- (A) an object vested with spirit and mind
- (B) a deity vested with power and spirit
- (C) a spirit vested with power and piety
- (D) an object vested with spirit and power

55. Who among the following defined religion as, 'a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to secret things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden'?

- (A) Malinowski
- (B) Durkheim
- (C) Ogburn
- (D) Radcliffe-Brown

56. In Marxist analysis, class refers to those

- (A) who perform the same function in the organization of production
- (B) who share the same standard of living
- (C) who occupy the same status in the society
- (D) who are ranked equal in the hierarchy of social status

57. A dominant caste is characterized by

- (A) numerical superiority
- (B) political power
- (C) economic power
- (D) All of the above

58. The term 'social category' refers to

- (A) a crowd
- (B) an association
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) people of similar social background

59. Which of the following is an example of conscious action?

- (A) Conflict
- (B) Competition
- (C) Value
- (D) Organic isolation

60. Which of the following statements is false?

- (A) Assimilation is a slow process, accommodation is a sudden process
- (B) Assimilation is unconscious, accommodation is deliberate
- (C) Conflict is impersonal, competition is personal
- (D) All of the above

61. In the life of a people, culture is

- (A) a beginning
- (B) an end
- (C) a background
- (D) a habit

62. "Our culture is what we are, our civilization is what we have." Who said this?

- (A) Ogburn
- (B) Kingsley Davis
- (C) MacIver
- (D) H. M. Johnson

63. Which one of the following is not included in the eight means of social control mentioned by E. A. Ross in his book, *Social Control*?

- (A) Public Opinion
- (B) Morality
- (C) Personality
- (D) Reward

64. Who among the following distinguishes between control by sanction and control by suggestion and imitation?

- (A) MacIver
- (B) Kimbal Young
- (C) E. A. Ross
- (D) E. C. Hayes

65. In which type of the following social groups are mores most effective means of social control?

- (A) Secondary group
- (B) Primary group
- (C) Tertiary group
- (D) Reference group

66. In the context of which type of social solidarity did Durkheim mention about repressive law as means of social control?

- (A) Urban solidarity
- (B) Rural solidarity
- (C) Mechanical solidarity
- (D) Organic solidarity

67. Social control on the city is different from that of the village, because

- (A) the city furnishes anonymity to those who desire it
- (B) the formal social controls are absent in the villages
- (C) primary groups do not have effective social control in the city
- (D) secondary groups do not enforce particularistic orientation

68. The monistic theory of social change refers to

- (A) changes in technology
- (B) climatic condition
- (C) economic development
- (D) All of the above

69. Who among the following introduced the elite circulation theory of social change?

- (A) E. Durkheim
- (B) V. Pareto
- (C) P. Sorokin
- (D) M. Weber

70. Rearing and herding of cattle and other animals are the characteristics of a/an

- (A) hunters and food gatherers society
- (B) pastoral society
- (C) tribal society
- (D) agrarian society

71. Which of the following is not a feature of society?

- (A) Interdependence
- (B) Likeness
- (C) Interaction
- (D) A specific aim

72. "Values are general standards and may be regarded as higher-order norms." Who among the following said this?

- (A) H. M. Johnson
- (B) R. F. Larson
- (C) Young and Mack
- (D) C. H. Cooley

73. The patriarchal theory of family was propounded by

- (A) L. H. Morgan
- (B) E. A. Westermarck
- (C) R. Briffault
- (D) Eliot and Merril

74. Who among the following was an advocate of the functional theory of religion?

- (A) Radcliffe-Brown
- (B) G. Simmel
- (C) L. A. Coser
- (D) R. Linton

75. Who among the following is associated with the term 'Verstehen'?

- (A) F. Toennies
- (B) M. Weber
- (C) G. Simmel
- (D) P. Sorokin

76. Which of the following is not a prerequisite of an organization?

- (A) Goal
- (B) Norms
- (C) Sanction
- (D) Territory

77. Which of the following is the basis of the division of family into matriarchal and patriarchal types?

- (A) Descent
- (B) Authority
- (C) Residence
- (D) Organization

78. Which of the following religions of India is the term 'Tirthankara' associated with?

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Both Buddhism and Jainism
- (D) None of the above

79. To which religion the sects known as the Nirankaris and the Namdharis are associated with?

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Sikhism
- (D) Buddhism

80. Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives the Fundamental Rights to not merely profess and practice one's religion but also to propagate it?

- (A) Article 18
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 30
- (D) Article 32

81. What are Hanafi, Maliki, Shafii and Hanbali?

- (A) Four schools of Islamic law in India
- (B) Four orders of Sufism in India
- (C) Four important duties of every follower of Islam
- (D) Four schools of Islamic education

82. Which region of India is characterized by a strong presence of cross-cousin marriage system?

- (A) Western India
- (B) Eastern India
- (C) Southern India
- (D) Central India

83. Who is the author of *The Household Dimension of Family in India*?

- (A) T. N. Madan
- (B) A. M. Shah
- (C) P. Uberoi
- (D) M. Singer

84. In which year was the Hindu Marriage Act passed?

- (A) 1895
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1935
- (D) 1955

85. Which of the following tribes have been traditional practitioners of polyandry?

- (A) The Gonds
- (B) The Bhils
- (C) The Todas
- (D) The Oraons

86. Who is the author of the book, *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*?

- (A) E. Durkheim
- (B) M. Weber
- (C) M. Muller
- (D) Radcliffe-Brown

87. Who is the author of the book, *Class, Status and Power*?

- (A) G. Simmel
- (B) P. Sorokin
- (C) M. Weber
- (D) L. Coser

88. Consider the following statements about conflict :

1. Conflict may be institutionalized
2. Though all conflicts are evidence of an attempt to exercise power, not all examples of the exercise of power involve conflict

Which of the following is correct?

- (A) Both the statements are false
- (B) Statement 2 is false but statement 1 is true
- (C) Both the statements are true
- (D) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false

89. Which of the following sociologists emphasized on the functional aspect of conflict?

- (A) G. Simmel
- (B) K. Marx
- (C) F. Engels
- (D) R. Dahrendorf

90. Who was the first sociologist to introduce a systematic study of social mobility?

- (A) P. Sorokin
- (B) K. Marx
- (C) M. Weber
- (D) R. Linton

91. Who is the author of *The Rules of Sociological Method*?

- (A) A. Comte
- (B) E. Durkheim
- (C) M. Weber
- (D) H. Spencer

92. Culture shock refers to the disruption of one's normal social perspectives as a result of confrontation with an unfamiliar culture. It can be

- (A) psychologically unsettling to individual
- (B) liberating, leading to a new depth of sociological understanding
- (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (D) (A) is true but (B) is false

93. Which pair of opposites in the following is not a part of Talcott Parsons' 'pattern variables'?

- (A) Ascription—Achievement
- (B) Particularism—Universalism
- (C) Conflict—Cooperation
- (D) Affective involvement—Affective neutrality

94. Who espoused the AGIL model of functional prerequisites to social system?

- (A) R. Merton
- (B) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
- (C) T. Parsons
- (D) A. Giddens

95. Which book among the following was authored by W. Sumner?

(A) *The American Soldier*

(B) *Folkways*

(C) *Future Shock*

(D) *Upper Class*

96. Who among the following is the author of *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism*?

(A) M. Weber

(B) R. Bellah

(C) R. H. Tawney

(D) R. Collins

97. While the residence of a married couple in India in general is patrilocal, in the United States it is mostly

(A) uxoriocal

(B) ambilocal

(C) neolocal

(D) avunculocal

98. From which thinker's work did Auguste Comte draw the ideas for his 'Law of Three Stages'?

(A) Condorcet

(B) Saint-Simon

(C) Rousseau

(D) Montesquieu

99. Which of the following is not included in the five types of conflict mentioned by Gillin and Gillin?

(A) Personal conflict

(B) Racial conflict

(C) Ideological conflict

(D) Class conflict

100. Who among the following is the author of *When a Great Tradition Modernizes*?

(A) Milton Singer

(B) Yogendra Singh

(C) M. Marriot

(D) A. Beteille