

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2012

Serial No.

SOCIOLOGY

Code No. 20



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on this Your Roll No.
Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
DO NOT write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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ROUGH WORK

1. Social _____ refers to the division of population into several strata.
 (A) Classification (B) Division
 (C) Stratification (D) Differentiation
2. Social stratification is a particular form of social :
 (A) Equality (B) Justice
 (C) Gradation (D) Inequality
3. Parsons suggests stratification to be a/an _____ part of all human societies.
 (A) Necessary (B) Inevitable
 (C) Functional (D) All of these
4. Weber believed held class to denote unequal distribution of _____ rewards.
 (A) Occupation (B) Economic
 (C) Social (D) Judicial
5. _____ regarded status groups to be stratified on the basis of their styles of life.
 (A) Parsons (B) Moore
 (C) Weber (D) Davis
6. This term is used in sociology to indicate the struggle between the different interests and social groups in society.
 (A) Competition (B) Conflict
 (C) Both option (A) and (B) (D) Only option (A)
7. According to Weber, _____ and _____ denoted differential distribution of economic rewards and social honour respectively.
 (A) Power, prestige (B) Class, estate
 (C) Class, status (D) Caste, class
8. The basis of the most rigid social stratification system is _____.
 (A) Caste (B) Age
 (C) Physical features (D) Economic inequality
9. Social mobility refers to movement of an individual or group from one _____ to another.
 (A) Country (B) Place
 (C) Class (D) Society
10. The word 'caste' is of _____ origin.
 (A) German (B) French
 (C) Spanish (D) Hindi

11. The most perfect instance of caste exists in :
(A) The USA (B) China
(C) India (D) Pakistan
12. According to whom does class take the extreme form of caste when status is wholly predetermined ?
(A) Page (B) Parsons
(C) Cooley (D) MacIver
13. The Dvija or twice-born referred to the :
(A) Brahmanas (B) Kshatriyas
(C) Vaishyas (D) All of these
14. Membership in the Caste :
(A) Based on achievement (B) Hereditary
(C) Based on election (D) A matter of individual choice
15. Traditional caste was characterised by hereditary :
(A) Membership (B) Occupation
(C) Commensality (D) Authority
16. In this system high castes are provided services and products by various lower castes and in return serving people are paid in cash or kind :
(A) Barter System (B) Ceremonial Exchange
(C) Jajmani System (D) None of the above
17. In the Jajmani System, the patron was called the :
(A) Jajman (B) Parjan
(C) Kameen (D) None of these
18. Parsons argued that societies had four basic needs namely :
(A) AGIB (B) AGIL
(C) AGIT (D) AGIV
19. The numerous sub-divisions of a varna are called :
(A) Classes (B) Castes
(C) Jatis (D) Strata
20. Membership in the caste is :
(A) Achieved (B) Optional
(C) Ascribed (D) Automatic

21. M.N. Srinivas did the field work in _____ village in Mysore.
 (A) Rajpur (B) Rajpura
 (C) Rampur (D) Rampura
22. The Jajmani System is :
 (A) Achieved (B) Contractual
 (C) Hereditary (D) None of these
23. The jajmani relations are :
 (A) Temporary (B) Permanent
 (C) Contractual (D) Dependent on the jajman's will
24. The person who gives service to the jajman is called :
 (A) Kamin (B) Parjan
 (C) Nokna (D) Purohit
25. It is a period leading up to French revolution, which was characterised by a belief in progress and with the challenge to traditional roles is known as :
 (A) End of ideology (B) Liberation
 (C) Enlightenment (D) End of History
26. Commensal restrictions :
 (A) Gradually lost its rigidity (B) Hindered social progress
 (C) Hindered social mobility (D) All of the above
27. Slavery was followed by :
 (A) Capitalism (B) Feudalism
 (C) Communism (D) Freedom
28. A class-in-itself becomes a class-for-itself with the development of :
 (A) Class-consciousness (B) Organization
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
29. A 'class-in-itself' is a term coined by :
 (A) Engels (B) Lenin
 (C) Castro (D) Marx
30. Who said "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle" ?
 (A) Karl Marx (B) Fredrich Engels
 (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

31. Class distinction is not based on :
(A) Possession of property (B) Birth
(C) Status and power (D) Social honour
32. The declaration that the educational and economic interests of SC and STs would be promoted with 'special care' is contained in :
(A) Article 46 (B) Article 342
(C) Article 335 (D) Article 78
33. Article _____ provides for reservation for SC and ST in the House of People.
(A) 332 (B) 330
(C) 338 (D) 325
34. Reservation in the legislature was initially provided for _____ years.
(A) 5 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20
35. Caste in India is a/an _____ group.
(A) Primary (B) Ethnic
(C) Endogamous (D) Racial
36. Culture is :
(A) Learned (B) Genetically transmitted
(C) Developed in isolation (D) A matter of one's race
37. Civilization represents :
(A) Culture (B) Progress
(C) Technological developments (D) A particular type of culture
38. A culture complex is :
(A) An institution
(B) A habit
(C) A meaningful set of cultural traits combined
(D) A norm
39. Kroeber has demarcated culture into eidos and :
(A) Aura (B) Environment
(C) Superstructure (D) Ethos
40. Subculture would be exemplified by :
(A) The Anand Margis (B) Teenage culture
(C) A cultural association (D) A political party

41. Prayer is a :
- (A) Belief (B) Value system
(C) Norm (D) Culture trait
42. Which of the following represents a culture complex ?
- (A) Vegetarianism (B) Prayer
(C) Caste system (D) Wearing of sacred thread
43. Which is called the culture of poverty ?
- (A) Suburbs (B) Rural areas
(C) Inner cities (D) Slums
44. Ethos implies :
- (A) Disposition of a culture determining its quality
(B) Formal appearance of a culture
(C) Cultural bias
(D) None of the above
45. Culture is transmitted through :
- (A) Genes (B) Language
(C) Region (D) Mobility
46. Material Culture includes :
- (A) Tools (B) Beliefs
(C) Values (D) Language
47. Pick out the culture trait :
- (A) Vaishnavism
(B) Touching the feet of an elderly person
(C) Joint family system
(D) Performing the death ceremonies of the deceased
48. Indicate which is an example of non material culture :
- (A) Ideas (B) Laptop
(C) Building (D) Car
49. Durkehim gave the concept of totemic beliefs in his book :
- (A) Le Suicide (B) Elementary Form of Religious Life
(C) Rules of Sociological Method (D) Division of Labour

50. It is a type of residence where a newly married couple resides separately from both the husband's & wife's natal household :
- (A) Amitalocal (B) Neolocal
(C) Avunculocal (D) Patrilocal
51. Which of the following is a rule of descent ?
- (A) Bilateral Descent (B) Joking Descent
(C) Teknonymy Descent (D) Avunculate Descent
52. Which among the following is an informed method of social control ?
- (A) Belief (B) Coersion
(C) Law (D) Education
53. Race is one of the forms of :
- (A) Gender (B) Theory
(C) Social Stratification (D) Institution
54. Which of the following is a trait in determining race ?
- (A) Beauty (B) Participation in politics
(C) Intelligence (D) Colour of skin
55. Belief in the superiority and inferiority of different races is called :
- (A) Fascism (B) Racism
(C) Elitism (D) Ethnocentrism
56. Hutton classified the Indian into _____ racial categories.
- (A) Three (B) Eight
(C) Six (D) Seven
57. Who is the author of Caste and Race in India ?
- (A) Dr. H.J. Hutton (B) Dr. B.S. Guha
(C) G. Myralal (D) None of these
58. Totemism began as a/an :
- (A) Religion (B) Social classification
(C) Discrimination (D) Ethnocentric drive

59. Religion oriented out of :
- (A) Sense of fear (B) Response to needs
(C) Acceptance of authority (D) All of the above
60. Tylor held that the primitive man must have believed in the existence of :
- (A) A soul (B) No soul
(C) Two souls (D) None of these
61. Religion being opium of the people is a view held by :
- (A) Lenin (B) Engels
(C) Marx (D) Tylor
62. The name of Tylor is associated with :
- (A) Naturalism (B) Animalism
(C) Animism (D) Sacred and profane
63. Durkheim's study of religious deals with
- (A) Christianity (B) Australians aboriginals
(C) Tribal religions (D) None of the above
64. Whose book is "Social Change in Modern India" ?
- (A) B.R. Ambedkar (B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) G.S. Ghurye (D) Louis Dumont
65. Who has written the 'Elementary form of religious life' ?
- (A) Frazer (B) Parsons
(C) Weber (D) Durkheim
66. Secularism is not :
- (A) Anti-religious
(B) A way of life
(C) A movement from ritualism to spiritualism
(D) The basis of a new culture
67. Which of the following would be a community ?
- (A) A business organisation (B) A church
(C) A temple (D) A city

68. People belonging to a community share
 (A) A geographical area (B) A way of life
 (C) Common sentiments (D) All of the above
69. Infancy is an _____ status.
 (A) Achieved (B) Integrated
 (C) Absolute (D) Ascribed
70. Any group sharing a common purpose or interest :
 (A) Community (B) Institution
 (C) Association (D) Society
71. Sociologically 'Culture' denotes :
 (A) Refinement in a person
 (B) Learned behaviour of man
 (C) Growth of micro-organism in a laboratory
 (D) Cultivation of aesthetics
72. Which among the following is not included among the consanguineous ?
 (A) Elder uncle (B) Brother
 (C) Sister-in-law (wife's sister) (D) Sister
73. The primary model of estate is provided by :
 (A) Medieval European society (B) France
 (C) Germany (D) Caste in India
74. Change of residence in connection with work refers to :
 (A) Mobility (B) Migration
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
75. Vertical mobility refers to movements is :
 (A) Occupation (B) Living class
 (C) Power (D) All of these
76. Flexibility of mobility exists in the _____ system.
 (A) Caste (B) Estate
 (C) Class (D) None of these

77. _____ refers to the rewards and punishments used to establish social control, that is to enforce the norms in society.
- (A) Rites (B) Rituals
(C) Sanctions (D) Ceremonies
78. Which of the following is a type of conflict ?
- (A) Frustration (B) Formation
(C) Feud (D) Force
79. Who has said that there are nine cultural traits ?
- (A) Horton and Hunt (B) Kimball Young
(C) Clark (D) E.B. Tylor
80. It is a behavior which goes against the dominant norms of the specific society or group in which it occurs :
- (A) Devotion (B) Red Tapism
(C) Corruption (D) Deviance
81. Article 342 empowers the President to specify the following communities deemed to be tribes :
- (A) Scheduled Tribes (B) Scheduled Caste
(C) Harizans (D) Neighbourhood Community
82. The Forests and Natural Resources are the major livelihood securities for the following communities :
- (A) Scheduled Tribes (B) Scheduled Caste
(C) Higher Caste (D) Marginalized Community
83. University Grants Commission is keen to provide the following welfare scheme to each SC/ST students in India :
- (A) Employment (B) Financial Assistance
(C) Research Project (D) Providing Text Books
84. It is a form of power in which key positions in organizations, whether political, administrative or economic are allocated to relatives of those already in positions of power :
- (A) Corruption (B) Nepotism
(C) Nesting (D) Networking

85. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 'Panchasheela' denotes :
- (A) The policy of integration (B) The general phenomenon
(C) Policy for survival (D) Policy of protective discrimination
86. State Govt. to appoint a separate Minister to look into the Tribal people according to :
- (A) Article 164 (B) Article 339 (2)
(C) Article 46 (D) Article 14
87. To provide productive and unproductive loan to tribal areas has been established that is known large sited multi-purpose co-operative societies, in short known as :
- (A) LAMPS (B) ALMPS
(C) MALPS (D) MPLADS
88. Tribal Research Institute always focus on issues related to the :
- (A) Tribal issue (B) Tribal Problem
(C) Tribal issues and problem (D) Tribal development
89. In Southern zone the following tribal are seen more prominent in their habitats :
- (A) Toda (B) Naga
(C) Bhil (D) Kadar
90. In the north-eastern zone, the following tribal is old :
- (A) Lepcha (B) Chenchu
(C) Urali (D) Valayar
91. Those who are given importance in a person's life, perhaps acting as role models, but also those who constitute an important audience for a person in a particular life :
- (A) Significant Others (B) Generalized Others
(C) Specialized Others (D) Important Others
92. A view that there are no universal beliefs, but each culture must be understood in its terms, because cultures cannot be translated into terms which are accessible everywhere :
- (A) Cultural Reproduction (B) Cultural Pluralism
(C) Cultural Relativism (D) Cultural Imperialism
93. Marriage always need :
- (A) Social approval (B) Family approval
(C) Friends approval (D) Government approval

94. One man marries more than one women at a given time known as :
- (A) Polygyny (B) Monogamy
(C) Polyandry (D) Sorrorate
95. When life partner selected within group that is called :
- (A) Endogamy (B) Exogamy
(C) Polygamy (D) Polyandry
96. Exogamy is a rule of marriage when individual to marry :
- (A) Within the same group (B) Outside the group
(C) Outside and inside group (D) Outside country
97. In Hindu custom, the marriage is a :
- (A) Religious duty (B) Social contract
(C) Social and religious contract (D) Community sentiment
98. According to Child Marriage Act (1929) a girl attends the marriage age at :
- (A) 18 years (B) 15 years
(C) 20 years (D) 21 years
99. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act came into effect :
- (A) 1856 (B) 1829
(C) 1872 (D) 1876
100. Hindu Marriage Act is applicable in India except the following State :
- (A) Bihar (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Jammu & Kashmir (D) Arunachal Pradesh
101. The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 a guidelines for :
- (A) Prohibits the practice of dowry
(B) It influenced the dowry practice
(C) It prohibits the dowry practice and fixed the maximum amount to be paid in dowry
(D) It prohibits extra vagrancy in marriage celebration
102. Fasid and Basil are familiar words in marriage rules for :
- (A) Hindu Marriage (B) Christian Marriage
(C) Muslim Marriage (D) Sikh Marriage

103. A political ideology, deriving from Socialism and particularly from Marx and subsequent Marxists which aims at the creation of societies in which private productive property, social classes and the state are absent :
- (A) Colonialism (B) Socialism
(C) Communism (D) Marxism
104. The Patriarchal family is normally :
- (A) Father dominated family (B) Mother dominated
(C) Son dominated family (D) Daughter dominated family
105. Modernization has shifted the family structure from :
- (A) Nuclear to joint (B) Joint to Nuclear
(C) Nuclear to Extended (D) Nuclear to Absentia
106. Nuclear family consists of :
- (A) Husband only (B) Husband and wife only
(C) Husband, wife and children only (D) Husband, wife and kins
107. Joint family means :
- (A) Have a common roof (B) Separate kitchen
(C) Common toilet (D) Separate dining
108. Hindu Marriage Act 1955 recognizes :
- (A) Bigamy (B) Monogamy
(C) Fraternal Polyandry (D) None of the above
109. Hindu Marriage Act came to effect :
- (A) 1956 (B) 1957
(C) 1955 (D) 1965
110. On the basis of authority, family can be :
- (A) Patriarchal (B) Matriarchal
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
111. According to the Indian Constitution, which of the following articles deals with the claims of SCs and STs to services and posts ?
- (A) Article 335 (B) Article 330
(C) Article 338 (D) Article 334
112. Heterogeneous population and high population density is a feature of :
- (A) Urban society (B) Rural society
(C) Agrarian society (D) Tribal society

113. Social Demography is a study that investigates _____ of population.
(A) Social status (B) Composition
(C) Distribution (D) All of the above
114. Three stages proposed by Auguste Comte of human development :
(A) Militant, Industrial, Mechanical
(B) Organic, Theological, Positive
(C) Theological, Metaphysical, Positive
(D) Theological, Metanarrative, Scientific
115. In India, national census year comes :
(A) Once in 05 years (B) Once in 10 years
(C) Once in 15 years (D) Whenever needed
116. According to Indian Constitution who has the authority to specify particular communities as SCs and STs by public notification :
(A) Chief Minister (B) President
(C) Prime Minister (D) Governor
117. Groups which become important models for one's conduct and ideas are called _____.
(A) Primary groups (B) Secondary groups
(C) Reference group (D) In group
118. Dejure enumeration refers as :
(A) Counting of people in their usual place of residence
(B) On a particular notified Night
(C) Any time when enumeration get feasible
(D) On a holiday
119. According to M.N. Srinivas, Sanskritisation is a _____ change.
(A) Positional (B) Structural
(C) Structural functional (D) None of the above
120. Registration of vital events deals with :
(A) Process of life from birth to death (B) Only birth
(C) Only marriage (D) Only death

ROUGH WORK