

English Medium

NTA/UGC-NET/JRF

SOCIOLOGY

Solved Papers

(Also Useful for Other State Level Competitive Examinations)

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UGC NTA NET Sociology : NETS Syllabus

Unit -1 : Sociological Theory

1. Classical Sociological Traditions

- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber
- Karl Marx

2. Structure- Functionalism and Structuralism

- Bronislaw Malinowski
- A.R. Radcliffe- Brown
- Talcott Parsons
- Robert K. Merton
- Claude Levi Strauss

3. Hermeneutic and Interpretative Traditions

- G.H. Mead
- Karl Manheim
- Alfred Schutz
- Harold Garfinkel
- Erving Goffman
- Clifford Geertz

4. Post Modernism, Post Structuralism and Post Colonialism

- Edward Said
- Pierre Bourdieu
- Michel Foucault
- Jurgen Habermas
- Anthony Giddens
- Manuel Castells

5. Indian Thinkers

- M.K. Gandhi
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Radha Kamal Mukherjee
- G. S. Ghurye
- M.N. Srinivas
- Irawati Karve

Unit - 2 : Research Methodology and Methods

1. Conceptualizing Social Reality

- Philosophy of Science
- Scientific Method and Epistemology in Social Science
- Hermeneutic Traditions
- Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Science
- Ethics and Politics

2. Formulating Research Design

- Reading Social Science Research, Data and Documents
- Induction and Deduction
- Fact, Concept and Theory
- Hypotheses, Research Questions, Objectives

3. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

- Ethnography
- Survey Method

- Historical Method
- Comparative Method

4. Techniques

- Sampling
- Questionnaire and Schedule
- Statistical Analysis
- Observation, Interview and Case study
- Interpretation, Data Analysis and Report Writing

Unit -3 : Basic Concepts and Institutions

1. Sociological Concepts

- Social Structure
- Culture
- Network
- Status and Role
- Identity
- Community
- Diaspora
- Values, Norms and Rules
- Personhood, Habitus and Agency
- Bureaucracy, Power and Authority

2. Social Institutions

- Marriage, Family and Kinship
- Economy
- Polity
- Religion
- Education
- Law and Customs

3. Social Stratification

- Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization
- Caste and Class
- Gender, Sexuality and Disability
- Race, Tribe and Ethnicity

5. Social Change and Processes

- Evolution and Diffusion
- Modernization and Development
- Social Transformations and Globalization
- Social Mobility

Unit – 4 : Rural and Urban Transformations

1. Rural and Peasant Society

- Caste-Tribe Settlements
- Agrarian Social Structure and Emergent Class Relations
- Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations
- Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-Peasantization and Migration
- Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements
- Changing Inter-Community Relations and Violence

2. Urban Society

- Urbanism, Urbanity and Urbanization
- Towns, Cities and Mega-Cities
- Industry, Service and Business
- Neighbourhood, Slums and Ethnic Enclaves
- Middle Class and Gated Communities
- Urban Movements and Violence

Unit – 5 : State, Politics and Development

1. Political Processes in India

- Tribe, Nation State and Border
- Bureaucracy
- Governance and Development
- Public Policy: Health, Education and Livelihoods
- Political Culture
- Grass-root Democracy
- Law and Society
- Gender and Development
- Corruption
- Role of International Development Organizations

2. Social Movements and Protests

- Political Factions, Pressure Groups
- Movements based on Caste, Ethnicity, Ideology, Gender, Disability, Religion and Region
- Civil Society and Citizenship
- NGOs, Activism and Leadership
- Reservations and Politics

Unit – 6 : Economy and Society

- Exchange, Gift, Capital, Labour and Market
- Mode of Production Debates
- Property and Property Relations
- State and Market: Welfarism and Neoliberalism
- Models of Economic Development
- Poverty and Exclusion
- Factory and Industry Systems
- Changing Nature of Labour Relations
- Gender and Labour Process
- Business and Family
- Digital Economy, E-Commerce
- Global Business and Corporates
- Tourism
- Consumption

Unit - 7: Environment and Society

- Social and Cultural Ecology: Diverse Forms
- Technological Change, Agriculture and Biodiversity
- Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Ethno-Medicine
- Gender and Environment
- Forest Policies, Adivasis and Exclusion
- Ecological Degradation and Migration
- Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation
- Water and Social Exclusion
- Disasters and Community Responses

- Environmental Pollution, Public Health and Disability
- Climate Change and International Policies
- Environmental Movements

Unit - 8: Family, Marriage and Kinship

- Theoretical Approaches: Structure-Functionalist, Alliance and Cultural
- Gender Relations and Power Dynamics
- Inheritance, Succession and Authority
- Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction
- Children, Youth and Elderly
- Emotions and Family
- Emergent Forms of Family
- Changing Marriage Practices
- Changing Care and Support Systems
- Family Laws
- Domestic Violence and Crime against Women
- Honour Killing

Unit - 9 : Science, Technology and Society

- History of Technological Development
- Changing notions of Time and Space
- Flows and Boundaries
- Virtual Community
- Media: Print and Electronic, Visual and Social Media
- E-Governance and Surveillance Society
- Technology and Emerging Political Processes
- State Policy, Digital Divide and Inclusion
- Technology and Changing Family Relations
- Technology and Changing Health Systems
- Food and Technology
- Cyber Crime

Unit - 10 : Culture and Symbolic Transformations

- Signs and Symbols
- Rituals, Beliefs and Practices
- Changing Material Culture
- Moral Economy
- Education: Formal and Informal
- Religious Organizations, Piety and Spirituality
- Commodification of Rituals
- Communalism and Secularism
- Cultural Identity and Mobilization
- Culture and Politics
- Gender, Body and Culture
- Art and Aesthetics
- Ethics and Morality
- Sports and Culture
- Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism
- Religion and Economy
- Culture and Environment
- New Religious Movements

UGC NET/JRF Exam, June 2011

Sociology

Solved With Explanation (Paper - II)

Note : This paper contains fifty (50) objective type questions, each question carrying two (2) marks. Attempt all the questions.

1. **Who said that society is a super organic aggregate?**

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) Charles Darwin
- (c) Emile Durkheim
- (d) Bronislaw Malinowski

Ans. (a) : According to Herbert Spencer, Society is not merely a collection of individuals; it is more than that; just as an organism is more than a mere collection of cells. He established the hypothesis that society is like a biological organism and then proceeded to defend it against all objections with great logical force.

2. **Who said this, "Social organization is a general social agreement"?**

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) A. Comte
- (c) E. Durkheim
- (d) Max Weber

Ans. (b) : Auguste Comte defined social organization as 'general social agreement' of 'social consensus'.

Herbert Spencer used 'social organization' to refer to interrelations of the economic, political and other divisions of society.

3. **In his 'protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' Weber considered religion to be _____ for the development of modern capitalism.**

- (a) The only cause of
- (b) of no consequence in
- (c) one of the important causes
- (d) not a cause of

Ans. (c) : Max Weber's 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' is a study of the relationship between the ethics of ascetic Protestantism and the emergence of the spirit of modern capitalism. Weber first observes a correlation between being Protestant and being involved in business, and declares his intent to explore religion as a potential cause of the modern economic conditions. He argues that the modern spirit of capitalism sees profit as an end in itself and pursuing profit as virtuous. However, once capitalism emerged, the Protestant values were no longer necessary, and their ethic took on a life of its own. We are now locked into the spirit of capitalism because it is so useful for modern economic activity.

4. **The early functionalists often drew an analogy between society and an organism such as the human body. This is called**

- (a) organic analogy
- (b) organic similarity
- (c) organic analysis
- (d) organism

Ans. (a) : The Organic analogy which is a staple of ancient and medieval thought was reformulated by Herbert Spencer. He regarded the recognition of the similarity between society and organism as the first step towards a general theory of evolution. The same definition of life applies to both biological and social organism.

Emile Durkheim argued that society was like a human body (the organic analogy). Society was made up of various institutions that acted like the organs of the body: they all needed to be functioning properly for the body to function.

5. **Many of the founding fathers of Sociology believed that it would be possible to create a science of society based on the same principles and procedures as the natural sciences. This approach is known as**

- (a) positivism
- (b) evolutionism
- (c) functionalism
- (d) phenomenology

Ans. (a) : Positivism is a philosophical movement in sociology, holding the view that social phenomena ought to be studied using only the methods of the natural sciences. Auguste Comte was known to be the "Father of Positivism," brought up the need to keep society bound together as numerous traditions were diminishing.

6. **Ideal types are _____**

- (a) tools to be used in the analysis of empirical reality
- (b) tools to be used to trace the evolutionary scheme of societies
- (c) tools to be applied to the study of past societies
- (d) not tools but are examples of actually existing societies

Ans. (a) : The 'ideal type' is one of Weber's best known contributions to contemporary sociology.

"The Ideal typical concept will develop our skill in imputation in research. It is not a description of reality but it aims to give unambiguous means of expression to such a description." In other words, Ideal types are concepts formulated basis of facts collected carefully and analytically for empirical research. In this sense, Ideal types are constructs concepts which are used as methodological devices or tools in our understanding and analysis of any social problem .

7. **Assertion (A) : Many sub-human species have an orderly system of social life.**

Reason (R) : Sub-human social life is based on instinct, and not on social learning.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Theories of Self Development:-

When we are born, we have a genetic makeup and biological traits. However, who we are as human beings develops through social interaction. Many scholars, both in the fields of psychology and sociology, have described the process self development as a precursor to understanding how that "self" becomes socialized.

Psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was one of the most influential modern scientists to put forth a theory about how people develop a sense of self. He believed that personality and sexual development were closely linked, and he divided maturation process into universal psychosexual stages: oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital. Each stage involves the child's discovery and passage through the bodily pleasures linked to breast feeding, toilet training, and sexual awareness (Freud, 1905).

8. Assertion (A) : A culture is a system of behaviour shared by the members of a society.

Reason (R) : A society is a group of people who share a common culture.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are individually true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false. but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : A society describes a group of people who share a common territory and a culture. By "territory", sociologists refer to a definable region – as small as a neighbourhood (e.g. East Vancouver or "the west side of town"), as large as a country (e.g., Ethiopia, Canada or Nepal) or somewhere in between (in Canada, this might include someone who identifies with the West Coast, the Prairies, or Atlantic Canada). To clarify, a culture represents the beliefs, practices and artifacts of a group, while society represent the social structure and organization of the people who share those beliefs and practices. Neither society nor culture could exist without the other. We examine the relationship between culture and society in greater detail, paying special attention to the elements and forces that shape culture, including diversity and cultural changes.

9. A Sociologist is primarily interested in

- (a) the ways in which human beings influence each other
- (b) anything which is related in a causal way to the behaviour of man
- (c) the individual, because he is convinced that it is the individual who make the society
- (d) the similarities between human behaviour and the behaviour of other animals

Ans. (a) : All sociologists are interested in the experiences of individuals and how those experiences are shaped by interactions with social groups and

society as a whole. To a sociologist, the personal decisions an individual makes do not exist in a vacuum. Cultural patterns and social forces put pressure on people to select one choice over another. Sociologists try to identify these general patterns by examining the behaviour of large groups of people living in the same society and experiencing the same societal pressures.

10. According to Durkheim,

- (a) Anomie is a chronic state of disturbance of social affairs in the modern socio-economic system.
- (b) Anomic occurs in modern socio-economic system at the time of economic upheavals.
- (c) Anomic occurs in modern socio-economic system at the time of political upheavals.
- (d) Anomic does not occur in modern socio-economic system.

Ans. (a) : According to Durkheim, anomie is a chronic state of disturbance of social affairs in the modern socio-economic system. In other words, Durkheim's theory of anomic refers to normlessness as well as the lack of social cohesion and solidarity that often comes with rapid social change.

In Short,

Anomie = Normlessness / Break down of Cultural norms

11. Under certain conditions the religious beliefs can be a major influence on economic behaviour. Who made use of the above idea in his study on development of capitalism?

- (a) Durkheim
- (b) Marx
- (c) Malinowski
- (d) Weber

Ans. (d) : The Sociology of religion by Weber is a piece with all his sociology. His study promulgates that how for a particular sect of religion can influence the economic behaviour of its followers. Weber's main concern was to what extent religious conception of the world of existence have influenced the economic behaviour of various societies and specially the western society. Weber says that Calvinist sect of protestant Christian religion has strongest influences on the development of capitalism.

12. Merton wrote on how political ideology such as communism can provide a _____ to religion in communist society.

- (a) dysfunction
- (b) functional alternative
- (c) functional unity
- (d) functional pre-requisite

Ans. (a) : Robert King Merton wrote that political ideologies such as communism can render religion dysfunctional in communist society.

13. Which is the crucial feature of a good sample?

- (a) Small size
- (b) Representativeness
- (c) Easily approachable
- (d) Easy to study

Ans. (b) : In brief, a good sample should be truly representative in character. It should be selected at random and should be adequately proportional. These, in fact are the attributes of a good sample.

Some other crucial features of good sample-

- True representation of population
- Absence of sampling error
- Generalized and applicable
- Proportional
- Each member in population should get an opportunity of being selected
- Systematic bias can be controlled in a better way
- Goal oriented

14. Whose view is this "without likeness and the sense of likeness there could be no mutual recognition of belonging together and therefore no society."?

- (a) MacIver (b) Durkheim
(c) Weber (d) Ogburn

Ans. (a) : Likeness is the most important characteristic of society. Famous sociologist MacIver opines that society means likeness. Without a sense of likeness, there could be no mutual recognition of 'belonging together' and therefore no society. This sense of likeness was found in early society on kinship and in modern societies the conditions of social likeness have broadened out into the principles of nationality. Society consists of like bodied and likeminded individuals. Friendship intimacy and association of any kind would be impossible without likeness. It also helps in the understanding of one by the other. That is why F.H. Giddings opines that society rests on the 'Consciousness of kind.'

15. The most essential step in making interview a successful method of data collection is

- (a) use of an interview schedule
(b) establishing rapport
(c) obtaining secondary information before the interview
(d) having a research design

Ans. (a) : The most essential step in making interview a successful method of data collection is use of an interview schedule.

An interview schedule is basically a list containing a set of structured questions that have been prepared, to serve as a guide for interviewer, researchers and investigators in collecting information of data about a specific topic or issue.

16. Identify the correct sequence of disciplines according to hierarchy of sciences.

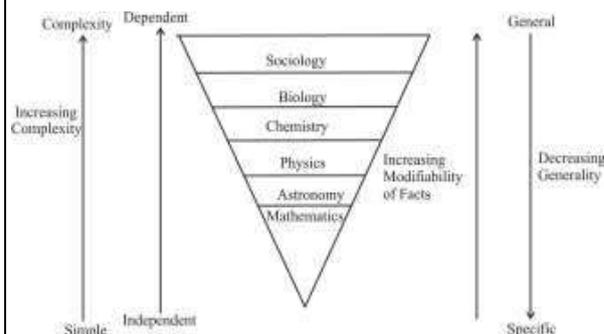
- I. Sociology, Biology, Astronomy, Physics
II. Biology, Physics, Sociology, Astronomy
III. Physics, Biology, Astronomy, Sociology
IV. Astronomy, Physics, Biology, Sociology

Codes :

- (a) I & II are correct (b) III & IV are correct.
(c) Only IV is correct. (d) Only II is correct.

Ans. (c) : August Comte says, astronomy, the most general and simple of all natural sciences develops first. It is followed by physics, biology and finally sociology.

Auguste Comte's Theory of Hierarchy of Sciences-



Basically, Comte's Theory of Hierarchy of Sciences, is connected with the Law of Human Progress.

17. Population pyramid is a graphic representation of a population's _____.

- (a) fertility and fecundity
(b) age-sex distribution at a given time
(c) mortality and morbidity
(d) fertility and morbidity ratio

Ans. (b) : A population pyramid is a way to visualize two variables: age and sex. They are used by demographers, who study populations. A population pyramid is a graph that shows the distribution of ages across a population divided down the center between male and female members of the population.

18. The following social thinkers have contributed to the development of Sociology. Arrange them in the correct code.

- I. Karl Marx
II. Auguste Comte
III. Talcot Parsons
IV. George Simmel

Codes :

- (a) I, II, III, IV (b) II, I, III, IV
(c) III, II, I, IV (d) II, I, IV, III

Ans. (d) : Correct matching

| Sociologist | Time Period | School of Thought | Most Well-known Contributions |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| II. Auguste Comte | 1798-1857 | Positivism | Coined the term "Sociology", founder of positivism, developed the Law of three stages |
| I. Karl Marx | 1818-1883 | Socialism; conflict theory | explained the origins and functioning of capitalism; advocated socialism; argued that the history of all societies is rooted in class conflict |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| IV. George Simmel | 1858-1918 | | most well-known for his work on social structure and life in large cities |
| III. Talcott Parsons | 1902-1979 | Structural functionalism | formalized the theory of structural functionalism |

19. In the development of Functional School of Sociology, place the following in sequence of their contribution and choose the correct code.

- I. Auguste Comte
 II. Herbert Spencer
 III. Bronislaw Malinowski
 IV. Radcliffe Brown

Codes :

- (a) I, III, II, IV (b) I, II, IV, III
 (c) I, II, III, IV (d) I, IV, III, II

Ans. (b) : On the basis of the contribution of sociologists in the course of development of Functional School of Sociology, their sequence is as follows :-

- (i) Auguste Comte, (1798-1857)
 (ii) Herbert Spencer, (1820-1903)
 (iii) Radcliffe Brown (1881-1955) and
 (iv) Bronislaw Malinowski (1884-1942)

20. **Assertion (A) :** According to Durkheim, suicide rate is higher in highly industrialised society.

Reason (R) : There is high division of labour and organic solidarity in industrialised societies.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
 (c) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (b) : According to Durkheim, industrial societies tend to have higher division of labour and organic solidarity, leading to higher suicide rates in highly industrialised societies.

So, both (A) and (R) are correct.

21. "Social organisation is a general social agreement" is a statement made by

- (a) Herbert Spencer (b) Auguste Comte
 (c) Emile Durkheim (d) Max Weber

Ans. (b) : "Social organisation is a general social agreement" is a statement made by Auguste Comte, Comte divided sociology into two main fields, or branches: social statics, or the study of the forces that hold society together; and social dynamics, or the study of the causes of social change.

22. Match the items in List -I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| List - I | List - II |
| Definitions | Concepts |
| I. A unit about which information is collected and that | 1. Population |

provides the basis of analysis.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| II. An aggregation of elements from which the sample is actually selected. | 2. Study population |
| III. An element as set of elements considered for selection in some stage of sampling. | 3. Element |
| IV. The actual list of sampling units from which the sample is selected. | 4. Sampling unit |
| | 5. Sampling frame |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| (c) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Ans. (b) : Correct Matching

| List-I Definitions | | List-II Concepts | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|
| I. | A unit about which information is collected and that provides the basis of analysis. | 3. | Element |
| II. | An aggregation of element from which the sample is actually selected. | 2. | Study population |
| III. | An element as set of elements considered for selection in some stage of sampling | 4. | Sampling unit |
| IV. | The actual list of sampling units from which the sample is selected. | 5. | Sampling Frame |

23. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| List - I | List - II |
| Explanation | Concepts |
| I. Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups. | 1. Social group |
| II. Any form of social encounter between individuals. | 2. Social structure |
| III. Collection of individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another. | 3. Social interaction |

- IV. The existence of structured inequalities between groups in society.
4. Social exclusion
5. Social stratification

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| (d) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 |

Ans. (c) : Correct matching

| List-I Explanation | | List-II Concept | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| I. | Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups. | 2. | Social structure |
| II. | Any form of social encounter between individuals. | 3. | Social interaction |
| III. | Collection of individuals who interact in systematic ways with one another, | 1. | Social group |
| IV. | The existence of structured inequalities between groups in society. | 5. | Social stratification |

24. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below :

- | List - I
Residence Rules | List - II
Concepts |
|---|-----------------------|
| I. A newly married couple settles down with the husband's father's household. | 1. Avunculocal |
| II. A newly married couple settles down with the wife's mother's household. | 2. Matrilocal |
| III. A newly married couple live with either the husband's or wife's family of origin. | 3. Patrilocal |
| IV. A newly married couple may choose to live anywhere even far away from their families of origin. | 4. Bilocal |
| | 5. Neolocal |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 |

Ans. (a) : Correct matching

| List-I Residence Rules | | List-II Concept | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|
| I. | A newly married couple settles down with the husband's father's household. | 3. | Patrilocal |
| II. | A newly married couple settles down with the wife's mother's household. | 2. | Matrilocal |
| III. | A newly married couple live with either the husband's or wife family of origin. | 4. | Bilocal |
| IV. | A newly married couple may choose to live anywhere even far away from their families of origin. | 5. | Neolocal |

25. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below :

- | List - I
Religious Features | List - II
Concepts |
|--|-----------------------|
| I. Patterns of behaviour that are related to the sacred. | 1. Supernaturalism |
| II. The belief in animate, personalised spirits or ghosts of ancestors that have taken an interest in and actively work to influence, human affairs. | 2. Pantheon |
| III. A belief in divine beings Gods and Goddesses who shape and mould human affairs. | 3. Animism |
| IV. The hierarchy of deities in a religious belief system | 4. Theism |
| | 5. Rituals |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

| Ans. (a) : Correct matching | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|----------|
| List-I Religious | | List-II Concepts | |
| I. | Patterns of behaviour that are related to the sacred. | 5. | Rituals |
| II. | The belief in animate, personalised spirits or ghosts of ancestors that have taken an interest in and actively work to influence, human affairs. | 3. | Animism |
| III. | A belief in divine beings Gods and Goddesses-who shape and mould human affairs. | 4. | Theism |
| IV. | The hierarchy of deities in a religious belief system | 2. | Pantheon |

26. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below :

| List - I Features of Capitalist Organisation | List - II Concepts |
|--|-------------------------------|
| I. Domination of industries and markets by a handful of monolithic corporations. | 1. Oligopoly |
| II. A corporation that controls many other firms in greatly diversified fields. | 2. Multi-National Corporation |
| III. A corporation that does business in more than one country | 3. Conglomerate |
| IV. A formally structured business organisation with an explicit hierarchy definite procedural rules and a well maintained division of labour. | 4. Labour union |
| | 5. Corporate bureaucracy |

Codes :

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |

| Ans. (c) : Correct matching | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| List-I Features of Capitalist Organisation | | List-II Concepts | |
| I. | Domination of industries and markets by a handful of monolithic corporations. | 1. | Oligopoly |
| II. | A corporation that controls many other firms in greatly diversified fields. | 3. | Conglomerate |
| III. | A corporation that does business in more than one country | 2. | Multi-National Corporation |
| IV. | A formally structured business organisation with an explicit hierarchy definite procedural rules and a well maintained division of labour. | 5. | Corporate bureaucracy |

27. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below :

| List - I Forms of Government | List - II Concepts |
|--|-----------------------|
| I. Social institutions that claim monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a society. | 1. Democracy |
| II. A political system characterised by representative Government, accountability to an electorate, civilian rule and civil liberties. | 2. Autocracy |
| III. A political system in which the ultimate authority lies with a single person. | 3. State |
| IV. The rule by a select few; a form of oligarchy. | 4. Aristocracy |
| | 5. Government |

Codes :

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| (d) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

| Ans. (a) : Correct matching | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------|
| List-I Forms of Government | | List-II Concepts | |
| I. | Social institutions that claim monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a society. | 3 | State |
| II. | A political system characterised by representative Government, accountability to an electorate, civilian rule and civil liberties. | 1 | Democracy |
| III. | A political system in which the ultimate authority lies with a single person. | 2 | Autocracy |
| IV. | The rule by a select few; a form of oligarchy. | 5 | Government |

28. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct codes code given below :

| List - I Explanation | List - II Terms |
|---|--------------------|
| I. Rules that establishes the legal right of every qualified citizen to run for and hold an office of Government. | 1. Dictatorship |
| II. Social liberties that enable people to assemble to express their views and seek to persuade others to engage in organising political activity to vote for whomsoever they wish. | 2. Public Liberty |
| III. An economic system under which the Government owns and controls the major means of production and distribution. | 3. Civilian |
| IV. A Government in which all the power rests ultimately in one person who generally leads the only recognized political party. | 4. Socialism |
| | 5. Fascism |

Codes :

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| (c) | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

| Ans. (d) : Correct matching | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| List-I Explanation | | List-II Terms | |
| I. | Rules that establishes the legal right of every qualified citizen to run for and hold an office of government. | 3. | Civilian Rule |
| II. | Social liberties that enable people to assemble to express their views and seeks to persuade to engage in organising political activity to vote for whomsoever they wish. | 2. | Public Liberty |
| III. | An economic system under which the Government owns and controls the major means of production and distribution. | 4. | Socialism |
| IV. | A Government in which all the power rests ultimately in one person who generally leads the only recognized political party. | 1. | Dictatorship |

29. Match the items in List - I with the Items in List-II and choose the correct code given below:

| List - I Population Processes | List - II Concepts |
|--|-----------------------|
| I. The actual number of births in the population. | 1. Fertility |
| II. The annual number of births per 1000 population. | 2. Crude death rate |
| III. The annual number of birth per 1000 women of child bearing age in a population. | 3. Crude birth rate |
| IV. The frequency of actual deaths in total population. | 4. Fertility rate |
| | 5. Mortality |

Codes :

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (d) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------|--|----|----------------|
| Ans. (c) : Correct matching | | | | | population. | | |
| List-I Population Processes | | List-II Concepts | | III. | The annual number of birth per 1000 women of child bearing age in a population | 4. | Fertility rate |
| I. | The actual number of births in the population. | 1. | Fertility | IV. | The frequency of actual deaths in total population. | 5. | Mortality |
| II. | The annual number of births per 1000 | 3. | Crude birth rate | | | | |

Observe the table below and answer the questions 30 to 33 below the table :

Expectation of life by age and sex for selected countries

Average future lifetime in years at stated age

| Country | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Burma | 40.8 | 49.8 | 45.5 | 36.8 | 21.1 | 10.6 | 43.8 | 51.6 | 47.0 | 38.3 | 23.7 | 12.4 |
| Canada | 69.3 | 69.8 | 61.2 | 51.7 | 33.2 | 17.0 | 76.4 | 76.6 | 67.9 | 58.2 | 39.0 | 21.4 |
| Guatemala | 48.3 | 52.5 | 51.3 | 43.2 | 28.1 | 14.8 | 49.7 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 44.6 | 29.2 | 14.7 |
| India | 41.9 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 36.9 | 22.1 | 11.8 | 40.6 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 35.6 | 22.4 | 12.9 |
| Israel | 70.3 | 71.1 | 62.5 | 53.1 | 34.5 | 17.4 | 73.9 | 74.5 | 65.9 | 56.1 | 36.9 | 19.2 |
| Kenya | 46.9 | 52.6 | 51.0 | 43.0 | 28.3 | 14.5 | 51.2 | 56.6 | 54.1 | 45.7 | 30.3 | 15.7 |
| Poland | 66.8 | 68.0 | 59.4 | 49.8 | 31.6 | 15.5 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 66.0 | 56.2 | 37.0 | 19.3 |
| Sweden | 72.1 | 71.9 | 63.2 | 53.5 | 34.7 | 17.7 | 77.7 | 77.3 | 68.5 | 58.7 | 39.4 | 21.3 |
| Syria | 54.5 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 47.4 | 30.5 | 15.2 | 58.7 | 64.1 | 59.5 | 50.5 | 33.3 | 17.3 |
| United state | 68.7 | 68.9 | 60.3 | 20.8 | 32.6 | 16.8 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 67.9 | 58.1 | 39.0 | 21.8 |

30. What is the lowest life expectancy for females at 10 years of age?

- (a) 45.2 years (b) 48.4 years
(c) 43.8 years (d) 46.0 years

Ans. (c) : 43.8 years is the lowest life expectancy for females at 10 years of age.

31. Which country has the lowest life expectancy at birth for males?

- (a) India (b) Burma
(c) Canada (d) Guatemala

Ans. (b) : Burma country has the lowest life expectancy at birth for males.

32. What is the life expectancy at birth for females for India?

- (a) 41.9 years (b) 48.4 years
(c) 40.6 years (d) 46.0 years

Ans. (c) : 40.6 years is the life expectancy at birth for females for India.

33. Which country has the highest life expectancy at birth for males?

- (a) United States (b) Sweden
(c) Israel (d) Canada

Ans. (b) : Sweden has the highest life expectancy at birth for males.

34. Given below are two statements. one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Inter-religious tensions are endemic in some Indian towns and cities.

Reason (R) : The secularization of outlook has not been sufficiently widespread to eradicate communal and sectarian communal and sectarian biases.

In the context of the above two statements, Choose the correct code below :

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true. but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : The secularism approach has not spread enough in India to end communal and sectarian biases. As a result of which Inter-religious tensions are endemic in the towns and cities. So, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

35. A diagrammatic representation of frequency distribution is known as

- (a) Histogram (b) Monogram
(c) Hologram (d) Scalogram

Ans. (a) : A diagrammatic representation of frequency distribution is known as Histogram. The term 'histogram' was coined by the famous statistician Karl

Pearson to refer to a " Common form of graphical representation. A two dimensional graphical representation of a continuous frequency distribution is called a histogram. In histogram the bars are placed continuously side by side with no gap between adjacent bars. That is, in histogram rectangles are erected on the class intervals of the distribution.

36. Match the items in the List-I with the items in the List-II and choose the correct code for your answer :

| List - I Description | List - II Terms |
|---|---------------------|
| I. The attempt to develop an initial, rough understanding of some phenomena. | 1. Description |
| II. The precise measurement and reporting of the characteristics of some population or phenomena under study. | 2. Explanation |
| III. A statement of specific expectations about the nature of things, derived from a theory. | 3. Exploration |
| IV. The discovery and reporting of relationships among different aspects of the phenomena under study. | 4. Hypothesis |
| | 5. Unit of Analysis |

Codes :

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

Ans. (b) : Correct matching

| List-I Description | | List-II Terms | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|-------------|
| I. | The attempt to develop an initial, rough understanding of some phenomena. | 4. | Hypothesis |
| II. | The precise measurement and reporting of the characteristics of some population or phenomena under study. | 3. | Exploration |

| | | | |
|------|--|----|------------------|
| III. | A statement of specific expectations about the nature of things, derived from a theory. | 2. | Explanation |
| IV. | The discovery and reporting of relationships among different aspects of the phenomena under study. | 5 | Unit of Analysis |

37. Arrange the following books in order in which they appeared :

- I. The Division of Labour
 II. Economics and Society
 III. Principles of Sociology
 IV. Studies on Positive Philosophy
- Choose the correct codes for your answer :
- Codes :
- (a) IV, II, III and I (b) III, IV, I and II
 (c) II, III, IV and I (d) IV, III, I and II

Ans. (d) : IV. Studies on Positive Philosophy :- The Course of Positive Philosophy was a series of texts written by the French Philosopher of science and founding sociologist, Auguste Comte, between 1830 and 1842.

III. The principles of sociology :- Principles of Sociology is a work done by Herbert Spencer in 1876.

I. The Division of Labour :- French philosopher Emile Durkheim's book The Division of Labour in Society debuted in 1893.

II. Economics and Society :- Published posthumously in the early 1920's, Max Weber's Economy and Society has since become recognized as one of the greatest sociological treatises of the 20th century, as well as a foundational text of the modern sociological imagination text of the modern sociological imagination.

38. We have four classical theorists who influenced sociology very much. Identify the correct order in which they appeared in sociology.

- (a) Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Auguste Comte
 (b) August, Comte, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim
 (c) August, Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber
 (d) Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, August Comte, Karl Marx

Ans. (c) : The characteristics that motivated that transition has been presented by sociologists commonly referred to as 'founding fathers' of classic sociological thought. The classical sociological canon is framed by the works of Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.

39. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Marx lived during a period when the overwhelming majority of people in industrial societies were poor.

Reason (R) : The rural poor were lured into cities where employment was available in the factories and workshops of the new industrial economies.

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (c) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (b) : According to Marx the rural poor were forced or lured into cities where employment was available in the factories and workshops of the new industrial economies. In this way the rural poor were converted into an urban poor.

So, both (A) and (R) are correct.

40. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Between 1830 and 1842 Comte wrote his major work, Cours de Philosophie Positive in which he coined the term Sociology.

Reason (R) : Immediately after the February Revolution of 1848 Comte founded his Societe Positive which became the centre for his teaching and attracted his disciples to learn intensely the sociological issues of the time.

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct ?

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (b) : The Course of Positive Philosophy (Course de Philosophies Positive) was a series of texts written by the French philosopher of science and founding sociologist, August Comte, between 1830 and 1842. Within the work he unveiled the epistemological perspective of positivism. The works were translated into English by Harriet Martineau and condensed to form The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte (1853).

So, both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

41. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Durkheim believed that individuals are exclusively the product of their social environment.

Reason (R) : Durkheim studied suicide as a social phenomenon of deviance and showed that it was surely patterned by social factors rather than exclusively by individual mental disturbances.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

Codes :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (c) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (b) : Durkheim believed that individuals are exclusively the product of their social environment. Suicide is a very complex subject triggered by various complex factors. The failure to meet one's expectations which may have been instilled as early as childhood may bring about a wide variety of emotions leading to people committing suicide for various reasons. Depression, physical or sexual abuse, horrible disappointments, severe financial loss, mental or emotional disorders, all trigger feelings of emptiness and hopelessness and are just some of the few psychological factors which may influence an individual's final and distorted decision of committing suicide as a means to put an end to these insufferable emotions.

42. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Religion exists in all known societies, although religious beliefs and practices vary from culture to culture.

Reason (R) : All religions involve a set of symbols linked to rituals practiced by a community of believers.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

Codes :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (c) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (b) : All known societies have religious beliefs and practices, religions vary greatly from society to society. Belief and rituals are two main component parts of religion. Beliefs are a character for rituals. Rituals consist in the observance according to a prescribed manner of certain actions designed to establish liaison between the performing individual and the supernatural power. Religion involves a set of symbols invoking feelings of reverences or awe are linked to rituals practiced by a community of believers.

Both (A) and (R) are correct.

43. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? Choose the correct code :

Code :

- A. A sociological theory that is concerned with the meanings people place in their own and other's behaviour. - Symbolic Interaction
- B. A social process that contributes to the ongoing operation or maintenance of society. - Paradigm
- C. A tested statement about the relationship between two or more empirical variables. - Hypothesis
- D. The tendency for researchers to select data that support their hypothesis and ignore data that appear to contradict it. - Objectivity

Ans. (a) : A sociological theory that is concerned with meanings people place in their own and other's behaviour is called as Symbolic interaction. Option (a) is correctly matched, all others are incorrect.

44. The term social evolution is used to explain the evolution of

- (a) Organism (b) Animal Society
(c) Animal and human (d) Human Society

Ans. (d) : The term social evolution is used to explain the evolution of Human Society.

Social evolution is a process of directional social change, and evolutionary theories attempt to describe and explain this process. Theories of social evolution go back to the second half of the nineteenth century to Spencer, Morgan, Tylor and Marx and Engels.

45. _____ said that societies pass through theological, metaphysical and positive stages.

- (a) Durkheim (b) Saint Simon
(c) MacIver (d) Comte

Ans. (d) : The law of three stages is an idea developed by Auguste Comte in his work 'The Course in Positive Philosophy'. It states that society as a whole, and each particular science, develops through three mentally conceived stages:

1. the theological stage
2. the metaphysical stage and
3. the positive stage.

TMP stages - (Short Trick to learn)

T- Theological stages
M- Metaphysical stages
P - Positive stages

46. Karl Marx is associated with which theory of social change ?

- (a) Cyclic theory
(b) Functional theory
(c) Conflict theory
(d) Evolutionary theory

Ans. (c) : Conflict theory, first developed by Karl Marx, is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consensus and conformity.

47. Who said that conflict is a permanent feature of society not a temporary event ?

- (a) Karl Marx
(b) Herbert Spencer
(c) George Simmel
(d) C. Wright Mills

Ans. (c) : George Simmel stressed that conflict is a permanent feature of society and not just a temporary event. It is a process that binds people together in interaction. It encourages people of similar interests to unite together to achieve their objectives. 'Continuous conflict keeps society dynamic and ever changing.'

48. According to E. Durkheim, the sociological role of religious beliefs is that

- (a) they enable individuals to face internal and external dangers.
(b) they provide opportunities to individuals for celebrating rituals and ceremonies.
(c) they enable individuals to experience the supernatural.
(d) they provide a stabilizing factor in the social life of individuals.

Ans. (d) : According to Emile Durkheim, the sociological role of religious beliefs is that they provide a stabilizing factor in the social life of individuals.

49. Under certain conditions the religious beliefs can be a major influence on economic behaviour. Who made use of the above belief in his study of development of capitalism?

- (a) E. Durkheim (b) Karl Marx
(c) Karl Marx (d) B. Malinowski

Ans. (d) : The Sociology of religion by Weber is a piece with all his Sociology. His Study promulgates that how far a particular sect of religion can influence the economic behaviour of its followers. Weber's main concern was to extent religious conception of the world of existence have influenced the economic behaviour of various societies and specially the western society. Weber says that Calvinist sect of protestant of capitalism.

50. According to Durkheim, the most primitive type of religion is

- (a) Animism (b) Magic
(c) Totemism (d) Naturism

Ans. (c) : Instead of Animism or Naturism, Durkheim took the totemism among the Australian tribes as the key concept to explain the origin of religion. According to him, Australian totemism is the most primitive and simple form of religion known to us today. He studied the Australian aborigines called 'Arunta' tribes.

UGC NET/JRF Exam, Dec. 2011

Sociology

Solved With Explanation (Paper- II)

1. **Who of the following has said that "A social institution is a functional configuration of culture pattern"?**
(a) Kimbal Young (b) MacIver
(c) Ginsberg (d) Gillin

Ans. (d) : According to Gillin and Gilling, "A social institution is a functional configuration of culture patterns (including actions, ideas, attitudes and culture equipment) which possesses a certain permanence and which is intended to satisfy felt social needs."

2. **Deviant behaviour which does not cause physical harm or damage is known as**
(a) Soft Deviance (b) Social Deviance
(c) Elite Deviance (d) Hard Deviance

Ans. (b) : Deviant behaviour which does not cause physical harm or damage is known as social deviance. Social deviance is a concept used in the social sciences to represent all social actions- or in some cases words and images- that transgress socially accepted behavioural norms and ethical standards. Social deviance is a for broader term than crime.

3. **Who has given the concept of 'Reflexive role taking'?**
(a) R.K. Merton (b) R. Linton
(c) C.H. Cooley (d) G.H. Mead

Ans. (d) : George Herbert Mead has given the concept of 'Reflexive role taking'. George Herbert Mead states that the ability to take the role of the other is a process which underlies all human interaction. "The principle which I have suggested as basic to human social organization is that of communication involving participation in the other".

4. **According to Tonnies, neighborhood is a types of**
(a) Community (b) Primary group
(c) Social group (d) Secondary group

Ans. (a) : According to Tonnies, neighborhood is a types of community. According to Tonnies, Gemeinschaft, or community, is comprised of personal socialities and in-person interactions that are defined by traditional social rules and result in an overall cooperative social organization.

5. **Morgan's name is associated with**
(a) Patriarchal Theory
(b) Matriarchal Theory
(c) Primitive Promiscuity
(d) Extended Family

Ans. (c) : Morgan's name is associated with primitive promiscuity. Primitive promiscuity or original promiscuity was the 19th century hypothesis that humans originally lived in a state of promiscuity or "hetaerism" prior to the advent of society as we understand it. Morgan was an essentially evolutionary

theorist, whose project was to examine the progress of human society from a state of original promiscuity to modern monogamy, which he saw as the basis of the modern state.

6. **Who gave the four stages : Oral stage, anal stage, oedipal stage adolescent stage in the process of socialization?**
(a) C.H. Cooley (b) G.H. Mead
(c) M. Mead (d) S. Freud

Ans. (d) : According to Sigmund Freud, "basic biological instincts Freud emphasizes that a major part of human personality is formed in the childhood and during rest of the life it is elaborated and sharpened. Sigmund Freud gave the four stages in the process of socialization they are-

1. The oral stage,
2. The anal stage,
3. The oedipal stage and
4. Adolescence stage.

7. **Marx perceived petty bourgeoisie as**
(a) Integrated class (b) A class in itself
(c) A transitional class (d) A class by itself

Ans. (c) : Petite bourgeoisie (or petty bourgeoisie) defined by Karl Marx as a 'transitional class' in which the interests of the major classes of capitalist society (the bourgeoisie and the proletariat) meet and become blurred, the petite bourgeoisie is located between these two classes in terms of its interests as well as its social situation.

It represents a distinctive form of social organization in which petty productive property is mixed with, and owned by family labour. Small shopkeepers and self-employed artisans are the archetypes.

8. **Weber's theory of stratification differs from Marx that he introduced an additional structural category of**
(a) Class (b) Estate
(c) Status group (d) Intellectual group

Ans. (c) : Weber's theory of stratification differs from Marx that he introduced an additional structural category of status group.

Marx argues that class is determined by economic factors, whereas Weber argues that social stratification cannot be defined solely in terms of class.

9. **The book entitled 'Theory of Social Structure' written by**
(a) S.F. Nadel (b) R.K. Merton
(c) T. Parsons (d) Levi-Strauss

Ans. (a) : Nadel's Theory of Social Structure" is one of the outstanding theoretical works of twentieth-century social science. Roles, according to Nadel, are "modes of action allocated to individuals' by the norms of society" and lie at the very heart of social structural analysis.

10. The book 'The Mothers' was written by
 (a) Margaret Mead (b) Margret Thacher
 (c) Briffault (d) Kingsley Davis

Ans. (c) : The book "The Mother's" was written Robert Stephen Briffault.

- His other major writings are:
- The Mother: The Matriarchal Theory of Social Origins.
- Marriage, Past and Present: A Debate Between Robert Briffault and Bronislaw Malinowski
- Rational Evolution: The Making of Humanity.
- The Mother: A study of the Origins of Sentiments and Institutions.

11. Who said this?
 "There are no roles without statuses or statuses without roles."

- (a) R.K. Merton (b) S.F. Nadel
 (c) Robert Park (d) Ralph Linton

Ans. (d) : Ralph Linton said this "There are no roles without statuses or statuses without roles." The influential writing of Ralph Linton (1936) made status and role a fundamental concept of sociology. According to Linton, status is meant by the position of a person in society or social system, while by role, he represents a person's behaviour.

12. Functional analysis of stratification was given by
 (a) K. Davis (b) J. Parsons
 (c) E. Durkheim (d) M. Weber

Ans. (a) : The functional theory of stratification provided by Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore. They suggest that social inequalities are functional for society because they provide an incentive for the most talented individuals to occupy jobs that are essential to the orderly maintenance of a society.

13. The cases are drawn from each stratum in the same proportion as they occur in the universe is known as

- (a) Simple random sampling
 (b) Systematic sampling
 (c) Stratified random sampling
 (d) Proportionate stratified sampling

Ans. (d) : The cases are drawn from each stratum in the same proportion as they occur in the universe is known as Proportionate stratified sampling.

Proportionate stratified sample means that size of sample strata is proportional to the size of population strata; in other words, probability of unit being selected from the stratum is proportional to relative size of that stratum in population.

14. The first western scholar who undertook a systematic study of society.

- (a) Plato (b) Socrates
 (c) Thomas Aquinas (d) Comte

Ans. (a) : Plato was the first western philosopher who attempted a systematic study of society.

15. The changes in communities come about because
 (a) Society is dynamic
 (b) Society is revolutionary
 (c) Society welcomes changes
 (d) Society is static

Ans. (a) : The changes in communities come about because society is dynamic.

Society is a permanent organization. However, members of society are interdependent on each other for survival but it continues to exist even after the death of an individual. It is found everywhere and the existence of a human being anywhere in the world. Society is dynamic, without change no society can survive long.

16. The ability to repeat the findings of a research is known as

- (a) Validity (b) Reliability
 (c) Serendipity (d) Accountability

Ans. (b) : The ability to repeat the findings of a research is known as reliability.

In simple terms, research reliability is the degree to which research method produces stable and consistent results. A specific measure is considered to be reliable if its application on the same object of measurement number of times produces the same results.

Observe the table given below and answer the question 17 to 20 below the table:

Expectation of life by age and sex for selected countries.

| Average future lifetime in years at stated age | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Country | Males | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Burma | 40.8 | 49.8 | 45.5 | 36.8 | 21.1 | 10.6 |
| Canada | 69.3 | 69.8 | 61.2 | 51.7 | 33.2 | 17.0 |
| Guatemala | 48.3 | 52.5 | 51.3 | 43.2 | 28.1 | 14.8 |
| India | 41.9 | 48.4 | 45.2 | 36.9 | 22.1 | 11.8 |
| Israel | 70.3 | 71.1 | 62.5 | 53.1 | 34.5 | 17.4 |
| Kenya | 46.9 | 52.6 | 51.0 | 43.0 | 28.3 | 14.5 |
| Poland | 66.8 | 68.0 | 59.4 | 49.8 | 31.6 | 15.5 |
| Sweden | 72.1 | 71.9 | 63.2 | 53.5 | 34.7 | 17.7 |
| Syria | 54.5 | 60.7 | 56.4 | 47.4 | 30.5 | 15.2 |
| United states | 68.7 | 68.9 | 60.3 | 50.8 | 32.6 | 16.8 |

| Average future lifetime in years at stated age | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Country | Males | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 60 |
| Burma | 43.8 | 51.6 | 47.0 | 38.3 | 23.7 | 12.4 |
| Canada | 73.4 | 76.6 | 67.9 | 58.2 | 39.0 | 21.4 |
| Guatemala | 49.7 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 44.6 | 29.2 | 14.7 |
| India | 40.6 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 35.6 | 22.4 | 12.9 |
| Israel | 73.9 | 74.5 | 65.9 | 56.1 | 36.9 | 19.2 |
| Kenya | 51.2 | 56.6 | 54.1 | 45.7 | 30.3 | 15.7 |
| Poland | 73.8 | 74.6 | 66.0 | 56.2 | 37.0 | 19.3 |
| Sweden | 77.7 | 77.3 | 68.5 | 58.7 | 39.4 | 21.3 |
| Syria | 58.7 | 64.1 | 59.5 | 50.5 | 33.3 | 17.3 |
| United states | 76.5 | 76.6 | 67.9 | 58.1 | 39.0 | 21.8 |

17. What is the life expectancy at birth for males for India?

- (a) 41.9 years (b) 48.4 years
 (c) 40.6 years (d) 46.0 years

Ans. (a) : The life expectancy at birth for males for India is 41.9 years.

18. Which country has the highest life expectancy at birth for female?

- (a) United States (b) Sweden
(c) Israel (d) Canada

Ans. (b) : Sweden has the highest life expectancy at birth for female.

19. Which country has the lowest life expectancy at birth for females?

- (a) Burma (b) Guatemala
(c) India (d) Syria

Ans. (c) : India has the lowest life expectancy at birth for females.

20. What is lowest life expectancy for females at 20 years of age?

- (a) 38.3 (b) 36.8
(c) 35.6 (d) 36.9

Ans. (c) : The lowest life expectancy for females at 20 years of age is 35.6.

21. Match items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code that match correctly:

| List-I | | List-II | |
|---|------------------|--|---------------|
| I. Social research utilizing intensive study of a single instance of social phenomenon as data | 1. Questionnaire | II. A prepare list of questions asked of a subject/ respondent in a face-to-face encounter. | 2. Case Study |
| III. A written list of question filled out or responded to in writing by a respondent as a data gathering technique in social research. | 3. Interview | IV. A quality attributed to propositions on measures to the degree to which they conform to established knowledge or truth | 4. Validity |
| | 5. Reliability | | |

Codes:

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| (c) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Ans. (d) : The correct matching is-

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|------------|
| I. | Social research utilizing intensive study of a single instance of social phenomenon as data | 1. | Case Study |
| II. | A prepare list of questions asked of a subject/ | 2. | Interview |

| | | | |
|------|--|----|---------------|
| | respondent in a face-to-face encounter. | | |
| III. | A written list of question filled out or responded to in writing by a respondent as a data gathering technique in social research. | 3. | Questionnaire |
| IV. | A quality attributed to propositions on measures to the degree to which they conform to established knowledge or truth | 4. | Validity |

22. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): A conflict relationship is one in which the parties can gain only at one another's expense.

Reason (R): Conflict always is concerned with attempts to acquire or exercise power.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following codes is correct:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : In a relationship conflict situation, individuals focus more on their issues with one another instead of the situation at hand. Ideally, one would attempt to increase the task conflict and diminish the effects of the relationship conflict, except that the two usually occur simultaneously. In fact, task conflict typically is the catalyst for relationship conflict, and the higher the task conflict, the greater the relationship conflict will be.

23. We have four sociologists who contributed to Conflict Theory. Identify their correct order of appearance in Sociology.

- (a) Karl Marx, Ralph Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser, C. Wrights Mills
(b) Karl Marx, Lewis Coser, C. Wright Mills, Ralph Dahrendorf
(c) Lewis Coser, Karl Marx, Ralph Dahrendorf, C. Wright Mills
(d) Lewis Coser, C. Wright Mills Karl Marx, Ralph Dahrendorf

Ans. (b) : We have four sociologists who contributed to Conflict Theory.

Following is the correct sequence of his contribution to sociology.

- (i) Karl Marx
(ii) Lewis Coser
(iii) C. Wright Mills
(iv) Ralph Dahrendorf.

24. We have four early social thinkers listed below. Identify the correct order of their appearance in Sociology/Social Anthropology.

- (a) S.F. Nadel, Radcliffe Brown, Claude Levi-Strauss, Bronislaw Malinowski

- (b) Radcliffe Brown, Bronislaw Malinowski, S.F. Nadel, Claude Levi-Strauss
- (c) Claude Levi-Strauss, Radcliffe Brown, Bronislaw Malinowski, S.F. Nadel
- (d) Bronislaw Malinowski, Claude Levi-Strauss, Radcliffe Brown, S.F. Nadel

Ans. (b) : There are four early sociologists whose correct order of their appearance in Sociology/Social Anthropology is as follows-

- (i) Radcliffe Brown (1851),
- (ii) Bronislaw Malinowski (1884),
- (iii) S.F. Nadel (1903),
- (iv) Claude Levi-Strauss (1908).

25. Social stratification is based on
I. Power II. Property

III. Status IV. Authority

Choose the correct code:

Codes:

- (a) I, II and III only.
- (b) I, II, III and IV.
- (c) II, III and IV only.
- (d) I, III and IV only.

Ans. (b) : Social stratification is based on power, property, status and authority. Broadly defined, social stratification is an important part of many areas of study in sociology, but it also constitutes a distinct field on its own. Simply put, social stratification is the allocation of individuals and group according to various social hierarchies of differing power, status or prestige.

26. _____ is the process through which the components of an organization become bound together into a whole entity.

- (a) Social organization (b) Social cohesion
- (c) social conflict (d) Social institution

Ans. (a) : Social organization is the process through which the components of an organization become together into a whole entity.

In sociology, a social organization is a pattern of relationships between and among individuals and social groups.

27. _____ is a person's subjective understanding of how to enact a particular role, that is, how other people expect him/her to act.

- (a) Role expectation (b) Role acquisition
- (c) Role repertoire (d) Role enactment

Ans. (a) : Role expectation is a person's subjective understanding of how to enact a particular role, that is, how other people expect him/her to act.

28. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct matching from the code given below:

| List-I Statements | List-II Concepts |
|--|---------------------|
| I. A forecast or expectation whose existence creates the conditions for its own fulfillment. | 1. Peer group |

- II. A term coined to describe the processes through which the self concept is formed 2. Looking glass self
- III. A primary group composed of members who are social equals often of similar age and the same sex. 3. Self-fulfilling prophecy
- IV. The process by which adults learn new statuses and roles. 4. Adult socialization

5. Primary socialization

Codes:

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

Ans. (c) : The correct matching is-

| List-I Statements | | List-II Concepts | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| I. | A forecast or expectation whose existence creates the conditions for its own fulfillment. | 1. | Self-fulfilling prophecy |
| II. | A term coined to describe the processes through which the self concept is formed | 2. | Looking glass self |
| III. | A primary group composed of members who are social equals often of similar age and the same sex. | 3. | Peer group |
| IV. | The process by which adults learn new statuses and roles. | 4. | Adult socialization |

29. Match the item in List-I and with the items in List-II and choose the correct code that matches correctly:

| List-I Concepts | List-II Sociologists |
|--|-------------------------|
| I. The internalization of social control | 1. T. Parsons |
| II. Power asymmetrical control | 2. R.K. Merton |
| III. Anticipatory socialization | 3. B. Malinowski |
| IV. Functional method evolutionism | 4. G.H. Mead |
| | 5. Lewis Coser |

Codes:

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 |

Ans. (d) : The correct matching

| List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| I. | The internalization of social control | 1. | R.K. Merton |
| II. | Power asymmetrical control | 2. | T. Parsons |
| III. | Anticipatory socialization | 3. | G.H. Mead |
| IV. | Functional method evolutionism | 4. | Lewis Coser |

30. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): A status, as distinct from the individual who may occupy it, is simply a collection of rights and duties.

Reason (R): The relation between any individual and any status he holds is somewhat like that between the driver of an automobile and the driver's place in the machine.

In the context of the two statements, which one of the following codes is correct:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : It represents the individual's position with relation to the total society. Simply, it is a collection of rights and duties. Broadly it has two meanings in sociology, Relational Term: Most sociologists define status as a position occupied by an individual in a social system.

Hence both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

31. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The power of culture to shape individuals is awesome, it is not necessarily coercive.

Reason (R): All cultures possess an enormous potential for coerciveness.

In the context of the two statements, which one of the following codes is correct:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (b) : Our culture shapes the way we work and play, and it makes a difference in how we view ourselves and others. It affects our values- what we consider right and wrong. This is how the society we live in influences our choices. But our choices can also influence others and ultimately help shape our society. So, both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

32. "Felt difficulty in fulfilling role obligations" is known as

- (a) interrole
- (b) role variation
- (c) role strain
- (d) role ambiguity

Ans. (a) : According to Columbia University sociologist William Goode, trying to fulfill these roles can result in role strain, which he defined as "the felt difficulty in fulfilling role obligations." Because we often find ourselves in a variety of social roles, Goode suggested that experiencing role strain is actually normal and typical.

33. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Deviant behaviour is hereditary.

Reason (R): A person becomes deviant because of an excess of definitions favourable to violation of law over definitions unfavourable to violation of law.

In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct :

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (d) : Criminal behaviour is learned. Sutherland says that delinquency/criminal behaviour is learned in the same way that any other behaviour is learned.

According to Sutherland: Crime is a function of learning process that could affect individual in any culture.

Criminal behaviour is learned as a by-product of interacting with others. People don't just start doing criminal acts, they learn how to do these acts from "teachers of crime." Criminal Behaviour can't occur without the aid of others.

So, (A) is false but, (R) is true.

34. Functions of education are/is

- I. Transmission of culture
- II. Social Integration
- III. Social Control
- IV. Social Conflict

Choose the correct code given below:

Codes:

- (a) I and II are correct.
- (b) III and IV are correct.
- (c) I, II and III are correct.
- (d) II, III and IV are correct.

Ans. (c) : Functions of education are transmission of culture, social integration and social control.

35. Find out the mode for the following data set of entrance examination scores:
450 690 280 450 760
540 520 450 430 530
(a) 485 (b) 510
(c) 450 (d) 550

Ans. (c) : A mode is defined as the value that has a higher frequency in given set of values. It is the value that appears the most number of times. So, the mode is 450.

36. Match the items in List-I with items in List-II and choose the correct code of matching:

| List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists | |
|--|-----|-------------------------|--|
| I. Idealisational and Sensate Cultures | and | 1. R.K. Merton | |
| II. Cosmopolitans locals | and | 2. Pitrim Sorokin | |
| III. Sick Role and Patient Role | and | 3. Talcot Parsons | |
| IV. Structure and Function | and | 4. Radcliffe Brown | |
| | | 5. Max Weber | |

Codes:

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

Ans. (d) : The correct matching is-

| List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| I. | Idealisational and Sensate Cultures | 1. | Pitrim Sorokin |
| II. | Cosmopolitans and locals | 2. | R.K. Merton |
| III. | Sick Role and Patient Role | 3. | Talcot Parsons |
| IV. | Structure and Function | 4. | Radcliffe Brown |

37. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): When members of a social aggregate interact it becomes a social group.

Reason (R): Fellow travellers in a railway compartment start playing cards and share food among themselves, they form a social group.

In the context of the above two statement, choose the correct code below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : According to Maclver and Page- "By group we mean any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with one another. So, both (A) and (R) are true. And (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

38. One or more of the following is/are primary groups:

- I. The family
II. Children's play group
III. Reference group
IV. Neighbourhood groups

Choose the correct code for the correct answer.

Codes:

- (a) I, II and III are correct.
(b) I and II are correct.
(c) I, II and IV are correct.
(d) II, III and IV are correct.

Ans. (c) : The family, children's play group and neighbourhood groups are primary groups.

Primary groups are those in which individuals intimately interact and cooperate over a long period of time. 'Primary group' concept is given by C. H. Cooley.

39. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code to indicate your answer:

| List-I Categories | | List-II Concepts | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|----|
| I. Ingroup | | 1. Face to Face | to |
| II. Out group | | 2. They group | |
| III. Small group | | 3. We group | |
| IV. Primary group | | 4. Diad | |
| | | 5. Reference group | |

Codes:

| | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| (b) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |

Ans. (c) : The correct matching-

| List-I Categories | | List-II Concepts | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| I. | Ingroup | 1. | We group |
| II. | Out group | 2. | They group |
| III. | Small group | 3. | Diad |
| IV. | Primary group | 4. | Face to Face Relationship |

40. Find out the median in the following series of entrance test scores by choosing the correct code:

Test scores: 280, 430, 450, 450, 450, 520, 530, 540, 690, 760.

Codes:

- (a) 450 (b) 520
(c) 485 (d) 525

Ans. (b) :

$$m = \frac{\text{Sum of the terms}}{\text{number of terms}}$$

$$m = \text{mean}$$

$$\text{Formula :- } \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 280 + 430 + 450 + 450 + 450 + 520 + 530 \\
 = +540 + 690 + 760 \\
 \hline
 10 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{5200}{10} = 520
 \end{array}$$

41. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Small groups have a determining influence upon social life.

Reason (R): Small groups have been shaped by society much more than they have shaped.

In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct code from the following:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (b) : Small group :- A small group is typically one where the collection of people is small enough that all members of the group know each other and share simultaneous interaction such as a nuclear family, a dyad, or a triad.

There is an effect of small groups on social life, but as much as society gives form to these groups, they do not give the form of small group to the society.

So, both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

42. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The rules of incest and exogamy always coincide.

Reason (R): The rules of incest and exogamy are intended to debar immature persons from sexual activity.

In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct code from the following:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (c) : Incest and exogamy, though often confused in the social science. Basically, both are a basic feature of marriage.

Numerous theories have been proposed to explain the universality of these prohibitions. Anthropologists generally prefer sociological explanations, which consider sexual restrictions as a function of marriage regulation, over biological or psychological theories, which focus on the incest taboo per se. This perspective results from our emphasis on social and cultural conditioning of individual behaviour and on detailing

and explaining cultural variation. Incest prohibitions and exogamy assume a few universal characteristics.

In his classic cross-cultural study, 'Social Structure' (1949), G.P. Murdock observed that every society within the sample of 250 that he investigated based its marriage system on the prohibition of marriage and sexual relations between nuclear family members. Accordingly, at least a few with other close kin including parent's siblings and sibling's children.

So, (A) is true, but (R) is false.

43. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion: An upper class and a lower class are negative reference groups for each other.

Reason (R): Differential social interaction leads to mutual antagonism between social classes.

In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct code from the following:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) true and (R) is the explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (d) : Differential social interaction leads to mutual antagonism between social classes whereas an upper class and a lower class are not negative reference groups for each other.

So, (A) is false, but (R) is true.

44. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Life in a tribal society is simple and integrated.

Reason (R): The maintenance of order in tribal society depends more on folkways and more on traditions.

In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct code from the following:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) true and (R) is the explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Life in a tribal society is simple and integrated. It is not departmentalized into the economic, religious, educational and recreational categories which cause each personality in modern society to play five or dozen specialized roles. Social interaction in tribal society is of a primary group.

The maintenance of order depends more on folkways and mores rather than upon the power of the tribal leaders.

Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

45. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The urban groups have a reputation for being namelessness.

Reason (R): By virtue of its size and population of city cannot be a primary group.

In the context of the above two statements, choose the correct code from the following:

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) true and (R) is the explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Bogardus observes, the "Urban group have a reputation for namelessness". By virtue of its size and population, the urban community cannot be a primary group. Here nobody knows anybody and nobody cares for anybody.

46. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below:

| | List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists |
|------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| I. | Community | 1. | Robert Redfield |
| II. | Law of Three Stages | 2. | Karl Marx |
| III. | Dialectical Materialism | 3. | Ferdinand Tonnies |
| IV. | Little Tradition | 4. | Auguste Comte |
| | | 5. | Herbert Spencer |

Codes:

- I II III IV**
 (a) 1 3 4 5
 (b) 4 2 3 1
 (c) 3 4 2 1
 (d) 5 2 3 4

Ans. (c) : The correct matching is-

| | List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists |
|------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| I. | Community | 1. | Ferdinand Tonnies |
| II. | Law of Three Stages | 2. | Auguste Comte |
| III. | Dialectical Materialism | 3. | Karl Marx |
| IV. | Little Tradition | 4. | Robert Redfield |

47. Match the items in List-I below with items in List-II and choose the correct code for your answer:

| | List-I Authors | | List-II Books |
|------|-------------------|----|--|
| I. | Dahrendorf, Ralph | 1. | Post Industrial society |
| II. | Daniel Bell | 2. | Class and Class Conflict in Industrial society |
| III. | Durkheim, Emile | 3. | The Human side of Enterprise |
| IV. | Douglas McGregor | 4. | The Division of Labour in Society |
| | | 5. | Industry and Society |

Codes:

- I II III IV**
 (a) 2 1 4 3
 (b) 3 5 1 4
 (c) 1 2 3 4
 (d) 4 2 5 3

Ans. (a) : The correct matching is-

| | List-I Authors | | List-II Books |
|------|-------------------|----|---|
| I. | Dahrendorf, Ralph | 1. | Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society. |
| II. | Daniel Bell | 2. | Post Industrial Society |
| III. | Durkheim, Emile | 3. | The Division of Labour in Society |
| IV. | Douglas McGregor | 4. | The Human side of Enterprise |

48. Match the items in List-I below with items in List-II and choose the correct code for your answer:

| | List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists |
|------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| I. | Functionalism | 1. | C. Wright Mills |
| II. | Latent Function | 2. | E. Durkheim |
| III. | Symbolic Interactionism | 3. | R.K. Merton |
| IV. | Conflict Theory | 4. | G.H. Mead |
| | | 5. | T. Parsons |

Codes:

- I II III IV**
 (a) 2 3 4 1
 (b) 5 3 2 4
 (c) 1 4 5 2
 (d) 4 2 1 3

Ans. (a) : The correct matching is-

| | List-I Concepts | | List-II Sociologists |
|------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| I. | Functionalism | 1. | E. Durkheim |
| II. | Latent Function | 2. | R.K. Merton |
| III. | Symbolic Interactionism | 3. | G.H. Mead |
| IV. | Conflict Theory | 4. | C. Wright Mills |

49. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. A social movement that seeks to maintain society's current values.</p> <p>II. A social movement that seeks partial or slight changes within the existing order, but does not threaten the order itself</p> <p>III. A social movement that stresses personal feelings of satisfaction as well being and that typically arises to fill some void or to distract people from some great dissatisfaction in their lines.</p> <p>IV. A social movement that seeks to overthrow the existing social order and replace it with a new social order</p> | <p>1. Revolutionary Social Movement</p> <p>2. Expressive Social Movement</p> <p>3. Conservative Social Movement</p> <p>4. Revisionary Social Movement</p> <p>5. Reactionary Social Movement</p> |
|--|---|

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

Ans. (b) : The correct matching is-

| List-I | | List-II | |
|--------|--|---------|------------------------------|
| I. | A social movement that seeks to maintain society's current values. | 1. | Conservative Social Movement |
| II. | A social movement that seeks partial or slight changes within the existing order, but does not threaten the order itself | 2. | Revisionary Social Movement |
| III. | A social movement that stresses personal feelings | 3. | Expressive Social |

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|-------------------------------|
| | of satisfaction as well being and that typically arises to fill some void or to distract people from some great dissatisfaction in their lines. | | Movement |
| IV. | A social movement that seeks to overthrow the existing social order and replace it with a new social order | 4. | Revolutionary Social Movement |

50. Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II and choose the correct code for your answer:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. A manageable number of people selected for study from a larger population.</p> <p>II. The failure to select a representative sample.</p> <p>III. A variable that changes for reasons that have nothing to do with the dependent variable</p> <p>IV. A testable statement about the relationship between two or more empirical variables</p> | <p>1. Sampling Error</p> <p>2. Sample</p> <p>3. Independent variable</p> <p>4. Reasoning</p> <p>5. Hypothesis</p> |
|---|---|

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| | I | II | III | IV |
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Ans. (a) : The correct matching is-

| List-I | | List-II | |
|--------|---|---------|----------------------|
| I. | A manageable number of people selected for study from a larger population. | 1. | Sample |
| II. | The failure to select a representative sample. | 2. | Sampling Error |
| III. | A variable that changes for reasons that have nothing to do with the dependent variable | 3. | Independent variable |
| IV. | A testable statement about the relationship between two or more empirical variables | 4. | Hypothesis |

UGC NET/JRF Exam, June 2012

Sociology

Solved With Explanation (Paper-II)

Note: This paper contains fifty (50) objective type questions, each question carrying two (2) marks. Attempt all the questions.

1. Sociological perspective is primarily related to an attempt to

- (a) change the social order
- (b) understand the social order
- (c) reform the social order
- (d) adjust to the social order

Ans. (b) : Sociological perspective is primarily related to an attempt to understand the social order. American sociologist Talcott Parsons established action theory to integrate the study of social action and social order with the aspects of macro and micro factors.

2. Match the items in List -I with the items in List- II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List -I (Concepts) | | List-II (Social Scientists) | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| (A) The poverty of Philosophy | (i) | Peter Berger and T. Luckman | |
| (B) Symbolic interactionism | (ii) | Karl Marx | |
| (C) Manifest and latent function | (iii) | Herbert Blumer | |
| (D) The social construction of reality | (iv) | R.K. Merton | |

| A | B | C | D |
|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| (a) (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (b) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (c) (iii) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (d) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

Ans. (b) : The Correct Matching is -

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The poverty of Philosophy | - Karl Marx; |
| Symbolic interactionism | - Herbert Blumer; |
| Manifest and latent function | - R.K. Merton; |
| The Social construction of reality | - Peter Berger and T. Luckman. |

3. Which among the following is an example of a community?

- (a) Family
- (b) Marriage
- (c) Village
- (d) Refugee Camp

Ans. (c) : Family is an example of Community. According to Park and Burgess : "Community is a local area over which people are using the same language, confirming to the same mores, feeling more or less the same sentiments, and acting upon the same attitudes.

4. Emile Durkheim defines society as

- (a) Community of ideas
- (b) Homogeneous community
- (c) Moral community
- (d) Ethical community

Ans. (c) : Emile Durkheim in his book called The Elementary Forms of Religious Life defined 'Religion' as a "unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden by prohibitions- beliefs and practices which unite into one in a single moral community, called a Church". In other words, moral community is characterized by social integration and by moral integration (a set of shared beliefs about morality and behaviour).

5. Assertion (A) : According to Karl Marx class exploitation can be brought to an end only when the means of production is communally owned.

Reasons (R) : The ruling class derives its power from the ownership and control of the means of production.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : On the basis of ownership and control of the means of production, ruling class/capitalist exploited the labour of the proletariat for profit. He described an Utopian Society involving shared resources, wealth and equality. In otherworld's, and Utopian society will be classless society.

So, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

6. Which one among the following is an instance of social action according to Max Weber?

- (a) To cyclists colliding with each other.
- (b) Persons travelling in a train.
- (c) Two cyclists exchanging blows after they collide.
- (d) Persons opening umbrellas when it starts raining.

Ans. (c) : In sociology, social action, also known as Weberian social action, is an act which takes into account the actions and reactions of individuals (or 'agents'). According to Max Weber, "an Action is 'social' if the acting individual takes account of the behaviour of others and is, thereby "oriented in its course."

7. Which among the following is not, in Marxian terminology component of mode of production:
- Means of production
 - Instruments of production
 - Forces of production
 - Relations of productions

Ans. (b) : The term 'mode of production' derives from the work of Karl Marx (1818-1883), and the concept has played a significant role in the subsequent Marxist theory. Mode of production refers to the varied ways that human beings collectively produce the means of subsistence in order to survive and enhance social being.

The mode of production is a central concept in Marxism and is defined as the way a society is organized to produce goods and services.

8. The Weberian model of social stratification has been used in the study of caste by
- S.C. Dube
 - M.N. Srinivas
 - T.N. Madan
 - Andre Beteille

Ans. (d) : The Weberian model of social stratification has been used in the study of caste by Andre Beteille. In his book "Caste, Class and Power : Changing Patterns of Stratification. It is based on observation and investigations carried out by him in Sripuram Village of Tanjore district in Madras state.

9. Which one among the following concepts is, according to Merton, capable of theoretically dealing with change?
- Eufunction
 - Non-function
 - Quasifunction
 - Dysfunctions

Ans. (d) : To offset the focus on stability of traditional functionalism, Merton introduced the concept of 'dysfunction.' Whereas functions contribute to the adjustment of the system dysfunctions are those consequences that lead to instability and ultimately change.

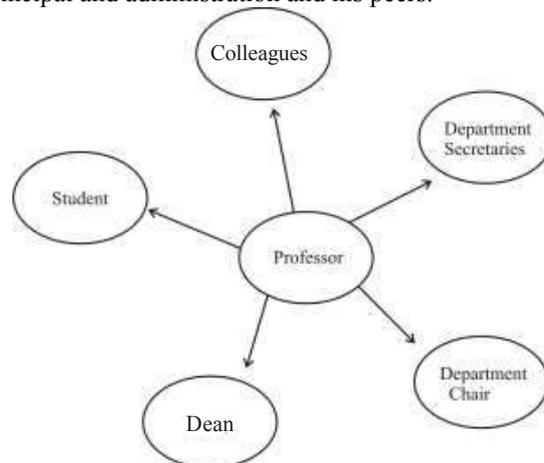
10. Sanskritization implies
- Change in caste structure
 - Change of caste structure
 - Change for caste structure
 - None of the above

Ans. (d) : The concept 'Sanskritization' was first introduced by M.N. Srinivas in his book "Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India" to describe the cultural mobility in the traditional caste structure of Indian society. Srinivas defined Sanskritization, " as a process by which a lower caste or tribe changes its custom, rituals, ideology and the way of life in the direction of a higher or more often twice - born caste."

11. A teacher in carrying out his duties has to respond to the expectations of his colleagues, students and guardians of the students. These people constitute for the teachers.
- Status set
 - Multiple roles
 - Role-set
 - None of the above

Ans. (c) : R.K. Merton describes "role-set" as the complement of social relationship in which persons are involved because they occupy a particular social status.

For instance, a high school student interacts with a variety of different people as he goes through the school year, including teachers, guidance counselors, the principal and administration and his peers.



12. Which one of the following is not an institution?

- Marriage
- Education
- Policing
- Pick-pocketing

Ans. (d) : A social institution consists of a group of people who have come together for a common purpose. These institutions are a part of the social order of society and they govern behaviour and expectations of individuals. Pick-pocketing is not considered an institution.

E.S. Bogardus : "A social institution is a structure of society that is organized to meet the needs of people mainly, through well established procedures."

13. The prohibition of sagotra marriage among the Hindus is an example of marriage

- Taboo
- Clan exogamy
- The rules of caste endogamy
- The incest taboo

Ans. (b) : The prohibition of sagotra marriage among the Hindus is an example of clan exogamy marriage. Hindu scriptures prohibit marriage within the same gotra or sagotra.

14. Which one of the following is known as the process by which cultural traits spread from one culturally distinct group to another?

- Evolution
- Assimilation
- Accommodation
- Diffusion

Ans. (d) : Diffusion, also known as cultural diffusion, is a social process through which elements of culture spread from one society or social group to another, which means it is, in essence, a process of social change. It is also the process through which innovations are introduced into an organization or social group, sometimes called the diffusion of innovations.

15. The movement of a person from the position of clerk in Calcutta headquarters of L.I.C. to that position in Delhi headquarters of L.I.C. is an example of

- (a) Horizontal mobility (b) Upward mobility
(c) Vertical mobility (d) Downward mobility

Ans. (a) : The movement of a person from the position of clerk in Calcutta headquarters of L.I.C. to that position in Delhi headquarters of L.I.C. is an example of Horizontal mobility.

According to Sorokin, "Horizontal mobility means the transition of an individual or social object from one social group to another situated at the same level."

16. When an Indian couple prepares its daughters so that she is accepted in her husband's family after her marriage, it is a case of

- (a) Socialization
(b) Resocialization
(c) Anticipatory socialization
(d) Adult socialization

Ans. (c) : When an Indian couple prepares its daughters so that she is accepted in her husband's family after her marriage, it is a case of anticipatory socialization. Anticipatory socialization is the process, facilitated by social interaction, in which non-group members learn to take on the values and standards of groups that they aspire to join, so as to ease their entry into the group and help them interact competently once they have been accepted by it.

17. According to Durkheim, religion consists in the distinction between

- (a) the sacred and the secular
(b) the pure and the impure
(c) the sacred and the profane
(d) the gods and the ghosts

Ans. (c) : According to Durkheim, religion consists in the distinction between the sacred and profane. He dwells upon the idea of religion in his book 'Elementary forms of Religious Life, 1912 and he defines religion as "A unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden-beliefs, and practices which unite in one simple moral community called church, all those who adhere to it."

18. Resocialization is clearly evident when a

- (a) girl's marriage just takes place
(b) child is born
(c) person works as a member of a revolutionary party
(d) child starts going to school

Ans. (a) : Resocialization is clearly evident when a girl's marriage just takes place.

Resocialization is a process in which a person is taught new norms, values, and practices that foster their transition from one social role to another. Resocialization can involve both minor and major forms of change and can be both voluntary or involuntary.

19. Match the items in List -I with the items in List- II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List -I | | List-II |
|------------------------|------|----------------|
| (A) Looking-glass self | (i) | Karl Marx |
| (B) Alienation | (ii) | William ogburn |

- (C) Cultural lag (iii) G.H. Mead
(D) Positivism (iv) Auguste Comte
(v) C.H. Cooley

Codes:

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (v) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (b) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (v) |
| (c) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (d) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |

Ans. (a) : The Correct Matching is –

Looking-glass self - C.H. Cooley;
Alienation - Karl Marx;
Cultural lag - William Ogburn;
Positivism - Augste Comte.

20. Sociology in India was introduced at the institutional level after it was well-established in Europe and U.S.A. Which one among the following is the year of introduction of sociology at the formal/institutional level?

- (a) 1894 (b) 1895
(c) 1939 (d) 1919

Ans. (d) : In 1919, a sociology department was established in Germany at the Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich by Max Weber, and in 1920, by Florian Znaniecki.

21. Match the items in List -I with the items in List- II and Select the right answer from the codes indicated below:

| List -I (Concepts) | | List-II (Sociologist) |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| (A) Organic solidarity | (i) | Herbert Spencer |
| (B) Religious Ethic | (ii) | Emile Durkheim |
| (C) Mode of Production | (iii) | Vifredo Pareto |
| (D) Social evolution | (iv) | Karl Marx |
| | (v) | Max Weber |

Codes :

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|------|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (b) | (ii) | (i) | (v) | (iii) |
| (c) | (v) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (d) | (ii) | (v) | (iv) | (i) |

Ans. (d) : The Correct Matching is –

Organic solidarity - Emile Durkheim;
Religious Ethic - Max Weber;
Made of production - Karl Marx;
Social evolution - Herbert Spencer.

22. Match the items in List -I with the items in List- II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List -I | | List-II |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| (A) Acculturation | (i) | A condition in which people may work together even though there are differences which separate them |

- (B) **Assimilation** (ii) A process of adaptation in which elements of a culture form a composite whole
- (C) **Accommodation** (iii) A condition in which people of a culture tend to acquire some elements of other culture and leave some elements of their own
- (D) **Integration** (iv) A process wherein a minority group gradually gives up its own cultural patterns and acquire those of the dominant.

Codes :

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------|-------|------|------|
| (a) | (v) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (c) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (d) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |

Ans. (b) : Correct Matching -

Acculturation - A condition in which people of a culture tend to acquire some elements of other culture and leave some elements of their own.;

Assimilation - A process wherein a minority group gradually gives up its own cultural patterns and acquire those of the dominant.;

Accommodation - A condition in which people may work together even though there are differences which separate them.

Integration - A process of adoption in which elements of a culture form a composite whole.

23. Which one of the following is an example of ascribed status?

- (a) Teacher (b) Student
(c) Brahmin (d) Doctor

Ans. (c) : Brahmin is an example of ascribed status. Ascribed status is a term used in sociology that refers to the social status of a person that is assigned at birth or assumed involuntarily later in life. While, an achieved status is a social position a person takes on voluntarily that reflects both personal ability and merit.

24. Tertiary sector is also known as

- (a) Processing sector (b) Forestry sector
(c) Mining sector (d) Service sector

Ans. (d) : The service sector, also called tertiary sector, is the third of the three traditional economic sectors. Activities in the service sector include retail, banks, hotels, real estate, education, health, social work, computer services, recreation, media, communications, electricity, gas and water supply.

25. Match the items in List -I with the items in List- II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List -I | | List-II | |
|--|-------|---------------------|--|
| (A) Homo Hierarchicus | (i) | Claude Levi Strauss | |
| (B) The Savage Mind | (ii) | Andre Beteille | |
| (C) Caste, Class and Power | (iii) | M.N. Srinivas | |
| (D) Caste in Modern India and other Essays | (iv) | Louis Dumont | |

Codes:

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (ii) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (b) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| (c) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (d) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |

Ans. (c) : The correct Matching is
Homo Hierarchicus - Louis Dumont
The Savage Mind - Claude Levi Strauss
Cast, Class and Power - Andre Beteille;
Cast in Modern India and other Essays - M.N. Srinivas

26. Rise of new technologies in the sphere of information and communication leading to greater globalization is a future of

- (a) Agrarian Society
(b) Industrial Society
(c) Post-Industrial Society
(d) Rural Society

Ans. (c) : Rise of new technologies in the sphere of information and communication leading to greater globalization is a future of Post - Industrial Society. The concept 'Post – Industrial Society' was popularized by Daniel Bell in his book – "The Coming of Post - Industrial Society : A Venture in Social Forecasting" and is closely related to similar concepts such as information society, knowledge economy, post - industrial economy, liquid Modernity and network society.

27. Which of the following thinkers used a system of binary opposition in structural approach to social phenomena?

- (a) Nadel (b) Radcliffe-Brown
(c) Levi-strauss (d) Malinowski

Ans. (c) : With his belief in structuralism, Levi-Strauss asserted that the human mind classifies things through binary opposition, the contrasts between two opposite things. It is this binary opposition that leads cultures to think in terms of good and bad.

28. Which of the following is correct according to Mead:

- (a) Self can also emerge in the absence of social experience
(b) Self does not allow people to take part in conversation with others.
(c) Body becomes a self only when a mind has developed.
(d) Mind and self can be separated from each other.

Ans. (c) : According to Mead, body becomes a self only when a mind has developed.
In other words, According to Mead, the self is dialectically related to the mind. That is, on the one hand, Mead argues that the body is not a self and becomes a self only when a mind has developed.

29. Which of the following does not represent the Dahrendorf's theory of conflict?

- (a) Social change is ubiquitous in human society
- (b) Conflict can be both latent and manifest
- (c) Every society experiences social conflict
- (d) Economic and social inequalities are the sole sources of conflict

Ans. (d) : Dahrendorf states that capitalism has undergone major changes since Marx initially developed his theory on class conflict. Whereas functionalists believe that society was oscillating very slightly, if not completely static, conflict theorists said that 'every society at every point is subject to process of change.' He argued that economic and social inequalities are the sole sources of conflict.

30. Which of the following statements represents the functional theory of Emile Durkhiem?

- (a) Society does not necessarily go through the fixed stages of development
- (b) A whole is not identical to the sum of its parts.
- (c) Social phenomena can be reduced to individuals phenomena
- (d) Collective will emanate from human will

Ans. (b) : Emile Durkheim is a founding father of Structural-Consensus Theory known as Functionalism. This theory looks as society as a whole, known in sociology as a Macro theory due to not looking at individuals or individual problems, but at society as a group or sub-cultures.

31. Functionalism constitutes an important element in the social theories of

- (a) E. Durkheim and C. Levi-Strauss
- (b) E. Durkheim and Max Weber
- (c) Talcott Parsons and Karl Marx
- (d) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown and R.K. Merton

Ans. (d) : Functionalism constitutes an important element in the social theories of A.R. Radcliffe-Brown and R.K. Merton.

Functionalism is one of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology which sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability.

32. Choose the correct sequence of Parsons' scheme of social action and social system

- (a) Social system, cultural system, personality system and Biological organism
- (b) Personality system, cultural system, Social system and Biological system
- (c) Biological organism, Personality system, Social system and Cultural system
- (d) Cultural system, Biological system, Personality system and Social system

Ans. (c) : The correct sequence of Parson's scheme of social action and social system is

Biological organism → Personality system → Social system → Cultural system

The Social system:- Talcott Parsons was the first to formulate a systematic theory of social systems, which he did as a part of his AGIL paradigm. He defined a social system as only a segment (or a 'subsystem') of what he called action theory. Parsons organized social systems in terms of action units, where one action executed by an individual is one unit.

33. Match the items in List -I with the items in List- II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List -I | | List-II | |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Malinowski | (i) | Pattern variables | |
| (B) Durkheim | (ii) | Postulates of functional analysis | |
| (C) Parsons | (iii) | Collective consciousness | |
| (D) Merton | (iv) | Biological need-based functionality | |

Codes:

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (b) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (c) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (d) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |

Ans. (d) : The Correct Matching is -
Malinowski - Biological need - based functionality
Durkheim - Collective consciousness;
Parsons - Pattern variables;
Marton - Postulates of functional analysis

34. Basic principles of symbolic interactionism include

- (1) Human capacity for thought
- (2) Social institutions and social interactions
- (3) Mind and social consciousness
- (4) Meanings and symbols that facilitate action and interactions

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) (2) and (3)
- (c) (3) and (4)
- (d) (1) and (4)

Ans. (d) : The basic principles of symbolic interactionism include human capacity for thought and meanings and symbols that facilitate action and interactions. In social interaction, people learn the meanings and the symbols that allow them to exercise their distinctively human capacity of thought.

35. There are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A) : People are able to order a world that otherwise would be confusing.

Reason (R) : Symbols enable people to deal with the material and social world by allowing them to name, categories and remember what they encounter.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. (a) : People learn symbols as well as meanings in social interaction. Whereas people respond to signs unthinkingly, they respond to symbols in a thoughtful manner.

36. Which one of the following, thinkers observed that conflict is likely to occur in social relations because violent coercion can always be used by people in an interaction setting?

- (a) Collins
- (b) Simmel
- (c) Dohrendorf
- (d) Coser

Ans. (a) : Randall Collins in his book - 'Conflict Sociology' (1975) observed that conflict is likely to occur in social relations because violent coercion can always be used by people in an interaction setting. Randall Collins's Conflict Sociology (1975) moved in a much more micro-oriented direction than the macro conflict theory of Dahrendorf and others. He also proposed the conflict approach to stratification.

37. Who, among the following, has emphasized the positive functions of the conflict in society?

- (a) Lewis A. Coser
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Emile Durkheim

Ans. (a) : Coser discusses some positive functions served by the expression of hostility in conflict. This might be considered as a 'safety-valve theory' of conflict, according to which conflict serves as an outlet for hostilities so that relationships between antagonists can be maintained, so does the social order in the society.

38. According to Durkheim, the nature of modern law is

- (a) Repressive
- (b) Restitutive
- (c) Normative
- (d) Formal

Ans. (b) : According Durkheim, mechanical solidarity uses repressive law, severe punishment because it violates the group and deviation is not tolerated while organic society (modern society) used restitution law where offenders must make restitution for their crimes.

39. Which of the following is not regarded as the characteristic feature of scientific method?

- (a) Reliability
- (b) Validity
- (c) Replicability
- (d) Common sense observation

Ans. (d) : Common sense is our usual understanding of practical issues. The word common sense is used in the sense of 'natural instinct'. On the other hand, science is the study or knowledge of the physical and natural world. The following are the main key based on scientific method characteristics : purposiveness, objectivity, reliability, validity, rigor, testability and generality.

40. The purpose of the survey is

- (a) In depth study of social phenomena
- (b) Extensive coverage of population
- (c) Testing of a theory
- (d) Establishing causal linkage

Ans. (b) : Survey is a quantitative technique of collecting data. The purpose of the survey is extensive coverage of population.

41. Which of the following is associated with Descriptive Design?

- (a) Analysis of Demographic Trends
- (b) Impact assessment of development intervention
- (c) Causal explanation of violence against women
- (d) Cross-cultural study

Ans. (a) : Descriptive Research Design is a type of research design that aims to obtain information to systematically describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. More specifically, it helps answer the what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research problem, rather than the why.

42. In which of the following types of research, hypothesis is a pre-requisite?

- (a) Biographical study
- (b) Experimental study
- (c) Interpretative research

(d) Critical research

Ans. (b) : Experimental study designs are the primary method for testing the effectiveness of new therapies and other interventions, including innovative drugs. Hypothesis is a prerequisite for experimental study. By the 1930s, the pharmaceutical industry had adopted experimental methods and other research designs to develop and screen new compounds, improve production outputs, and test drugs for therapeutic benefits.

43. Which type of sampling method is ideally suited, where there is no knowledge about population?

- (a) Convenient sampling method
- (b) Purposive sampling method
- (c) Quota sampling method
- (d) Snowball sampling method

Ans. (d) : Snowball sampling method is ideally suited, where there is no knowledge about population or when researchers have difficulty finding participants for their studies. This typically occurs in studies on hidden populations, such as criminals, drug dealers or sex workers. Snowball sampling is a type of non-probability sampling.

44. Participant observation method is ideally suited for the study of

- (1) Tribal Culture
- (2) National Culture
- (3) Ethnographic study
- (4) Phenomenon of Globalisation

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :