

SET 2013
PAPER – II
SOCIOLOGY

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No.

1.

OMR Sheet No..

Subject Code

35

ROLL No.

Time Allowed : 75 Minutes

Max. Marks : 100

No. of pages in this Booklet : 11

No. of Questions : 50

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll No. and the OMR Sheet No. in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of fifty (50) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.



6. All entries in the common OMR response sheet for Papers I and II are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

35-13

SOCIOLOGY

PAPER-II

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

1. What does the social relationship primarily involve ?
(A) Institution
(B) Religion
(C) Consciousness of other people
(D) Association
2. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a primary group ?
(A) Personal orientation
(B) Long term orientation
(C) Relations are end in themselves
(D) Relations are means to an end
3. 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

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
4. Ceremonies that mark the critical transition in the life of an individual from one phase of life-cycle to another are called :
(A) Role taking
(B) Rites of Passage
(C) Status Crystallisation
(D) Status Set
5. The ‘super ego’ according to Freud represents the part of an individual’s personality that was created through :
(A) Socialization during the formative years
(B) Socialization during the old age
(C) Socialization which occurs throughout one’s life
(D) None of the above.
6. Which one of the following is not a functional utility of social stratification ?
(A) It helps in providing opportunities
(B) It develops a competitive spirit
(C) It helps in deciding the responsibility of the members of the society
(D) It helps in identifying the unsuitable persons in society
7. Which one among the following is an instance of social action according to Max Weber ?
(A) Two 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

8. When an Indian couple prepares its daughter so that she is accepted in her husband's family after her marriage, it is a case of :
- (A) Socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Anticipatory socialization
(D) Adult socialization
9. Which one of the following is an example of ascribed status?
- (A) Teacher
(B) Student
(C) Brahmin
(D) Doctor
10. 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
11. 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
12. An idea about a given state of affairs put forward in exact terms to provide basis for empirical testing is known as :
- (A) Ideal type
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Sociological imagination
(D) Empirical Research
13. Range is a measure of :
- (A) Central Tendency
(B) Dispersion
(C) Association
(D) Correlation
14. Match the following :
- | List – I (Authors) | List – II (Books) |
|---------------------------|--|
| (a) A.R. Radcliff-Brown | (i) Rules of Sociological Method |
| (b) H. Spencer | (ii) Structure and Function in Primitive Society |
| (c) R. Dahrendorf | (iii) Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society |
| (d) E. Durkheim | (iv) Principles of Sociology |
- Codes :**
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) |
| (B) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (C) (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| (D) (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) |
15. For Pareto speculators are those, who :
- (A) Like to take chances
(B) Lack motivation
(C) Follow the traditional path
(D) Like to be non-elites
16. **Assertion (A) :** Marriage is increasingly evaluated as an emotional relationship between two persons.
Reason (R) : Increasing divorce rate reflects this fact.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

17. When a research is undertaken to test a theory the researcher is involved in :
- Inductive Research
 - Deductive Research
 - Exploratory research
 - Evaluative Research
18. The study of recorded human communications in books, journals, e-mails, web pages, newspapers, poems, novels, articles, speeches, diaries, songs, letters, bulletin board, laws and constitutions is known as :
- Historical Analysis
 - Content Analysis
 - Statistical Analysis
 - Comparative Analysis
19. Sociological perspective is primarily related to an attempt to :
- Reform the social order
 - Adjust the social order
 - Change the social order
 - Understand the social order
20. Which one of the following is *not* an element of rural community ?
- We – feeling
 - Cultural diversity
 - Self Sufficiency
 - Territory
21. Which one of the following is not an institution ?
- Education
 - Marriage
 - Policing
 - Pick – pocketing
22. The movement of a person from the position of clerk in Jammu office of S.B.I. to that position on Delhi office of S.B.I. is an example of :
- Horizontal mobility
 - Upward mobility
 - Vertical mobility
 - Downward mobility
23. Which one of the following is not an agency of socialisation ?
- School
 - Peer group
 - Religion
 - Bank
24. Emile Durkheim made a distinction between :
- The sacred and the secular
 - The pure and the impure
 - The sacred and the profane
 - The gods and the ghosts
25. 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
26. Who has made a field study of “Trobriand Islanders”?
- Robert K. Merton
 - Bronislaw Malinowski
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Radcliffe Brown

27. Who among the following believed in social Darwinism ?
- (A) Evolutionists
 - (B) Functionalists
 - (C) Diffusionists
 - (D) All of the above

28. Match the items in List – I with the items in List – II and choose the right 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)

29. Which of the following is not regarded as the characteristic feature of scientific method ?
- (A) Common sense observation
 - (B) Replicability
 - (C) Validity
 - (D) Reliability

30. 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 a causal linkage

31. Identify the correct sequence of Parsons schema 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

32. Match items in List – I with the items in List – II and choose the right answer from the codes given below :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Oral history | (i) Quantitative data |
| (b) Survey | (ii) People's knowledge |
| (c) Sampling | (iii) In-depth study of a unit |
| (d) Case study | (iv) Representative of a whole |

Codes :

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

33. The term 'Meher' is associated with which religion ?

- (A) Hindu
- (B) Islam
- (C) Sikh
- (D) Christian

34. When a particular technique is applied repeatedly to the same object producing the same result each time, it is said to have :
- Validity
 - Reliability
 - Probability
 - Subjectivity
35. Which of the following does not represent the Dahrendorf's theory of Conflict ?
- Social change is ubiquitous in human society
 - Conflict can be both latent and manifest
 - Every society experiences social conflict
 - Economic and social inequalities are the sole sources of conflict
36. Which social theorist inspired Ritzer's 'McDonaldization' thesis ?
- Comte
 - Weber
 - Marx
 - Goffman
37. A sociologist observes that certain categories of adolescents have higher juvenile delinquency rates than others. She explained these observations by developing the following statement: A high risk of juvenile delinquency results from a low level of social involvement. What is this statement called ?
- A correlation
 - A theory
 - A concept
 - A theoretical paradigm
38. Consider the following :
- Collective action
 - Leadership
 - Ideology
 - Restoration of equilibrium
 - Interest
- Features concerning a social movement are :
- 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 4 and 5
39. Consider the following statements: Modernisation brings about domination of modern cultural influences and changes the traditions by :
- abolishing tribalism
 - enforcing legal norms
 - raising incomes
 - strengthening the authority of the State
- Which of these statements are correct ?
- 1 and 3
 - 2 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
40. According to Linton, which of the following classes of traits are found in a culture ?
- Specialities, alternatives and configurations
 - Universals, specialists and alternatives
 - Configurations, universals and patterns
 - Alternatives, patterns and configurations
41. A peaceful co-existence of distinct ethnic groups in a society is called :
- Integration
 - Assimilation
 - Amalgamation
 - Cultural pluralism

42. Consider the following statements :
1. Modern political systems combine power and authority as they are needed to regulate public affairs.
 2. Power and authority are two different things. Power is the capacity of the individual to take independent actions while authority goes with office; officials cannot take action without authority.
 3. Power and authority are one and the same. They go together.

Which of these statements are correct ?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1 and 2
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 1 and 3

43. **Assertion (A) :** The father who has to be the loving parent, faces the problem of role-strain because he finds it necessary to discipline his son with stern measures.

Reason (R) : Role-strain is a feeling of difficulty or stress in fulfilling the demands of one's role obligations.

- (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

44. **Assertion (A) :** Socially sanctioned sex gratification is a basis for marriage.

Reason (R) : Marriage regulates sexual relations between individuals.

- (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

45. Which represents the logical sequence involved in a sociological research ?

1. Collection of data
2. Formulation of the generalization
3. Formulation of the hypothesis
4. Processing and analysis of data
5. Identifying the area of research

Which of these statements are correct ?

- (A) 1,2,3,4 and 5
- (B) 3,5,4,1 and 2
- (C) 5,3,1,4 and 2
- (D) 4,2,1,3 and 5

46. By the term 'Routinisation of Charisma', Weber meant that :

- (A) Charisma become permanent
- (B) Bureaucratic institutions take over the leadership role of the charismatic leader
- (C) Charisma passes from the leader to the disciple
- (D) None of the above

47. Tribe is an example of :
- (A) Social group
 - (B) Community
 - (C) Society
 - (D) Association
48. A non-spurious relationship in social research implies that :
- (A) There is a positive association between the variables
 - (B) There is a negative association between the variables
 - (C) There is a causal link between the variables
 - (D) None of the above
49. In general, the larger the sample, the smaller the :
- (A) Sampling proportion
 - (B) Size of the strata
 - (C) Sampling error
 - (D) None of the above
50. Which of the following four types of social structure give maximum leeway for an individual's initiative ?
- (A) Universalistic – Achievement pattern
 - (B) Universality – Ascriptive pattern
 - (C) Particularistic – Achievement pattern
 - (D) Particularistic – Ascriptive pattern

ROUGH WORK

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