

SET 2013
PAPER – III

SOCIOLOGY

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No.

1. OMR Sheet No..

Subject Code

ROLL No.

Time Allowed : 150 Minutes

Max. Marks : 150

No. of pages in this Booklet : 12

No. of Questions : 75

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 seventy five (75) 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 OMR response sheet 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-III

Note : This paper contains **seventy five (75)** objectives type questions of **two (2)** marks each. **All** questions are compulsory.

1. Professor Gunnar Myrdal in his book 'Asian Drama' discusses :
 - (A) Poverty in Asian countries
 - (B) Modern industries in Asian countries
 - (C) The problem of military dictatorship in Asia
 - (D) Neo-colonialism in Asian countries
2. Malthusian theory has been criticized on the following ground(s) :
 - (A) It laid undue emphasis on limited supply of land
 - (B) It underestimated the importance of industrial development
 - (C) It failed to accept the possibility of wide spread use of contraceptives
 - (D) All of the above
3. Which sociologist speculated that the so-called "urban personality" is developed to protect the ego ?
 - (A) Theodor Adorno
 - (B) Jurgen Habermas
 - (C) Georg Simmel
 - (D) Antonio Gramsci
4. If a mother tells her child not to play with certain other children, fearing that her own child might learn another child's negative behaviour, the mother is adhering to which of the following theories ?
 - (A) Differential Opportunity
 - (B) Differential Association
 - (C) Differential Socialization
 - (D) Labeling
5. A neo-Marxist perspective on ethnic relations is likely to emphasize that :
 - (A) Conflict is a temporary stage after initial conflict between different ethnic groups
 - (B) Securing higher education is essential for a subordinate group to challenge a power imbalance between it & a dominant group
 - (C) Ethnic oppression is linked with class oppression in society
 - (D) Cultural assimilation is the result of groups living together in the same community over a long period of time
6. To end the oppression faced by the Dalits in the Indian society, Ambedkar wanted :
 - (A) The Dalits must be Sanskritised and included in the caste system
 - (B) The Dalits should convert to Christianity
 - (C) The Dalits should be given equal property rights as the Brahmins
 - (D) The Hindu caste system should be ended
7. In the nineteenth century, homosexuality was understood as :
 - (A) A positive identity in which gay people could take pride
 - (B) An absolute taboo, which meant that all homosexuals were isolated
 - (C) A subordinate form of masculinity that threatened 'compulsory heterosexuality'
 - (D) Confirmation of the two-sex model

8. When Berger & Luckmann said that reality is socially constructed, they meant :
- (A) Scientists are guided in their work by social values and interests, so they define & measure phenomena that will support their theories
 - (B) People negotiate shared definitions of their situation and live according to these, often forgetting that these social worlds are not fixed and external
 - (C) Sociologists decide what constitutes social reality and measure only that
 - (D) Terms like 'reality' have no deeper meaning beyond the level of discourse
9. Post-modernist writers have argued that :
- (A) We live in a world of superficial, fragmented images
 - (B) Society has changed and we need new kinds of theory
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
10. The term 'feminist standpoint' suggests :
- (A) Taking a stand on the issues neglected by feminism
 - (B) Studying society from the perspective of women
 - (C) The recognition of difference and diversity in women's lives
 - (D) A tendency to ignore the gendered nature of knowledge
11. 'Scientific management' involved :
- (A) The subdivision of labour into small tasks
 - (B) The measurement and specification of work tasks
 - (C) Motivation and rewards for productivity
 - (D) All of the above
12. The 'post-industrial society' identified by Bell (1973) involved :
- (A) The increasing power of trade unions in resolving industrial disputes
 - (B) A resurgence of interest in industrial production and manufacturing
 - (C) A shift towards a service economy, based on knowledge and information
 - (D) All of the above
13. The theory of development which suggests that societies move from traditional to modern, industrial forms of organization is called :
- (A) Westernization theory
 - (B) Modernization theory
 - (C) Industrialization theory
 - (D) Dependency theory
14. The 'absolute' poverty line is drawn to show :
- (A) The most extreme level of poverty that is found in a society
 - (B) The estimated minimum level of income needed for subsistence
 - (C) Households that are poor, relative to the norms and values of their culture
 - (D) The areas of a city in which poverty is concentrated
15. The term "feminization of poverty" refers to :
- (A) The critical deconstruction of 'poverty' by feminist theorists
 - (B) Women's increased chances of being in poverty, due to low pay and greater welfare dependency
 - (C) The way in which managing a budget and avoiding poverty tends to be a woman's responsibility within the home
 - (D) The disproportionate number of female sociologists who do research on poverty

16. Which of the following is not a feature of globalization ?
 (A) An increasing awareness of the world as a whole
 (B) The extended power of nation states
 (C) The destruction of distance through communications technologies
 (D) The stretching of social relations beyond national boundaries
17. Which one of the following defines sequential migration ?
 (A) A body of migrants having common area of origin and common area of destination
 (B) Children and wives migrate to follow their parents and husbands
 (C) Migration of population from subsistence sectors to capitalist sectors of economy
 (D) Migration of population after severe political disturbances or natural calamities
18. Casteism has strengthened because of :
 (A) Role of caste votes in elections
 (B) Constitutional provision in favour of some castes
 (C) Caste affinities of the employer and employee
 (D) All of the above
19. The National Commission for Women was set up as a national level statutory body to :
 (A) Review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women
 (B) Eradicate gender disparities
 (C) Abolish gender bias against women
 (D) Improve the status of women
20. Which one of the following is known as human capital ?
 (A) Returns on industry
 (B) Returns on savings
 (C) Returns on education
 (D) Returns on business
21. Who has given the concept of 'Indexicality' ?
 (A) Harold Garfinkel
 (B) Erving Goffman
 (C) Alfred Shultz
 (D) Peter Berger
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) The Phenomenology of Social World | i. Berger and Luckman |
| (b) The Social Construction of Reality | ii. Schultz |
| (c) Life Chances | iii. Goffman |
| (d) The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life | iv. Dahrendorf |
- Codes :**
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (A) ii i iv iii
 (B) ii iii iv i
 (C) iii ii i iv
 (D) iv iii ii i
23. 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) Communicative Action | i. Alfred Schultz |
| (b) Structural Marxism | ii. Anthony Giddens |
| (c) Structuration | iii. Louis Althusser |
| (d) Phenomenology | iv. Jürgen Habermass |
- Codes :**
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (A) i iv ii iii
 (B) ii iii iv i
 (C) iii ii i iv
 (D) iv iii ii i

24. Under the heading 'purposive rational action' Jürgen Habermass distinguishes between :
- (A) Formal action and non-formal action
 (B) Direct action and indirect action
 (C) Instrumental action and strategic action
 (D) Co-operative action and non co-operative action
25. Identify the thinker who was not associated with Frankfurt School :
- (A) Max Horkheimer
 (B) Herbert Marcuse
 (C) Erich Fromm
 (D) Georg Lukács
26. At the core of Foucault's picture of modern "disciplinary" society are three primary techniques of control : hierarchical observation, normalizing judgment, and the :
- (A) Examination
 (B) Interpretation
 (C) Interrogation
 (D) Experimentation
27. Who said these words, 'The world has enough for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed' ?
- (A) Karl Marx
 (B) V.I. Lenin
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi
 (D) F. Engels
28. Who wrote 'Races and Cultures of India' ?
- (A) D.N. Mazumdar
 (B) P.N. Prabhu
 (C) B.S. Guha
 (D) Herbert Risley
29. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists :
- | List – I
(Concept of Caste Stratification) | List – II
(Scholar) |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) Opposition of purity and pollution | 1. S. Sinha |
| (b) Dominant caste | 2. L. Dumont |
| (c) Tribe-caste-peasant continuum | 3. M. Marriott |
| (d) Attributional and interactional analysis of caste | 4. M.N. Srinivas |
- Codes :**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (C) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (D) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
30. Increased affluence leads industrial workers to adopt middle class values and style of life. This process is termed by J. H. Goldthorpe as which one of the following ?
- (A) Bourgeoisisation of workers
 (B) Embourgeoisisation of workers
 (C) Affluent workers
 (D) Middle class workers
31. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists :
- | List – I
(Interpretation) | List – II
(Scholar) |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) Caste is a closed community | 1. L. Dumont |
| (b) Caste is a closed organic stratification | 2. C. Myrdal |
| (c) Caste is an extreme form of absolutely rigid class | 3. F. Bailey |
| (d) Caste is an expression of hierarchy rather than stratification | 4. M. Weber |
- Codes :**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (D) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

32. What are the agrarian classes in Indian context according to D. Thorner ?
- Maalik, kisan and mazdoor
 - Landlord, share-cropping and agricultural labourer
 - Zamindar, tenant and labourer
 - Jotedar, adhiar and bargadar
33. Post-industrial society is characterized by which one of the following ?
- Increasing goods-producing and manufacturing economic activities
 - Increasing professional and technical Services as forms of economic activities
 - Declining political power of technocrats and professionals
 - Declining technical bureaucracy
34. Which of the following statements reflect the traits of 'Global Cities' as stated by S. Sassen ?
- They are centres of direction and policy-making for the global economy
 - They are key locations for financial and specialized service firms
 - They are markets on which the 'products' of financial and service industries are bought, sold or otherwise disposed of
 - They are characterized by a high level of population density
- Select the correct answer by using the code given below :
- 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3
35. If population in cities increases because of natural factors, rather than migration, what is the process known as ?
- Urbanization
 - Pseudo urbanization
 - Cultural mosaic
 - Internal mobilization
36. Many demographers argue that the birth rate of the economically backward nations will fall when they are industrialized and when people improve their standard of living. This explanation is based on which one of the following ?
- Speculative casual analysis
 - History of economically developed countries
 - Malthusian theory of population
 - Marxian theory of population
37. In the demographic studies of a population, "fertility" and "fecundity" rates are calculated. Which one of the following shows the correct trend of a population in normal situation ?
- Fertility rate is high and fecundity rate is low
 - Fertility rate and fecundity rate are equal
 - Fertility rate is low and fecundity rate is high
 - Both, fertility rate and fecundity rate are low
38. Who among the following applied the Marxist Approach to the study of social change in India?
- A. R. Desai
 - G. S. Ghurye
 - Y. Singh
 - Radhakamal Mukherjee

39. Some sociologists hold that the caste system can better be understood if approached and analysed in terms of ideas, norms and values associated with the caste system.
- This is known as the :
- (A) Structural view of caste system
 (B) Cultural view of caste system
 (C) Universalistic view of caste system
 (D) Particularistic view of caste system
40. The haphazard growth of cities often mixing land use in unplanned ways, is most precisely known as :
- (A) Urban Sprawl
 (B) Strip Cities
 (C) Megalopolis
 (D) Urban periphery
41. In the interest of tribals, which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India gives power to the Governor of every state that has scheduled areas ?
- (A) Fifth Schedule
 (B) Eighth Schedule
 (C) Fourth Schedule
 (D) Third Schedule
42. Concept of 'hegemony' was coined by :
- (A) Antonio Gramsci
 (B) Louis Althusser
 (C) J. Habermass
 (D) Talcott Parsons
43. What are the three universal characters of cities according to Louis Wirth ?
- (A) Large Size, high density of population and social heterogeneity
 (B) Large Size, high density of population and social homogeneity
 (C) Large Size, less density of population and social heterogeneity
 (D) None of the above
44. Green Revolution in India was a result of introduction of :
- (A) HYV seeds
 (B) Chemical Fertilizers & pesticides
 (C) Technology intensive agricultural practices
 (D) All of the above
45. Who used occupational criterion to distinguish rural from urban ?
- (A) Sorokin and Zimmerman
 (B) Park and Burgess
 (C) Louis Wirth
 (D) Manuel Castells
46. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Industrial cities ?
- (A) Industrial cities are large in size with multifarious population
 (B) Due to quick and efficient transportation, they have been freed from their locational problems
 (C) They largely depend on their rural hinterland for subsistence
 (D) In Industrial cities culture is cosmopolitan
47. Which of the following zone is mentioned in the concentric zone theory of urban growth ?
- (A) Central Business District
 (B) Zone in transition
 (C) Zone of working people's home
 (D) All of the above

48. Who introduced the concepts of 'universalization' and 'parochialization' while studying Indian villages ?
- (A) Robert Redfield
(B) Mckim Marriott
(C) Iravati Karve
(D) A. R. Desai
49. What were the main reasons for the failure of Land Ceiling Act ?
- (A) Ceiling has been fixed at a very high rate
(B) Lack of political will and commitment
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
50. Which of the following is not a trait of post-industrial society ?
- (A) The change from a goods producing to a service economy
(B) The pre-eminence of the professional class
(C) Knowledge as the source of innovation and policy formulation
(D) Personal services, business services and services related to transportation are of immense importance in this society
51. The Coming of post Industrial Society is written by :
- (A) Amitai Etzioni
(B) Anthony Giddens
(C) Daniel Bell
(D) Manuel Castells
52. Which of the following theory was developed as a result of Hawthorne Experiment at Chicago ?
- (A) Post Fordism
(B) Japanization.
(C) Human relations Theory
(D) Mcdonaldization
53. Trade unions help :
- (A) The labourers to express their dissatisfaction
(B) The managers to be aware of workers' problems
(C) Both are correct
(D) None of the above
54. When was Industrial Disputes Act passed ?
- (A) 1947
(B) 1929
(C) 1956
(D) 1952
55. Which among the following rural development scheme is associated with imparting training to rural youths ?
- (A) RLEGP
(B) IRDP
(C) EGS
(D) TRYSEM
56. Which among the following is not true about voluntary organisation ?
- (A) It is created for a specific purpose
(B) It is informal in structure
(C) It is inspired by the ideals of serving social cause
(D) It formulates its policies on the basis of government's directives
57. Which of the following is not a theoretical strand of Feminism ?
- (A) Radical
(B) Postmodern
(C) Functional
(D) Liberal
58. Which one of the following is correct about Ethnomethodology ?
- (A) It is a method used by the people
(B) It is a method used by the sociologist
(C) It is a method used by the Scientist
(D) None of the above

59. Match the following lists – I and II :

List-I

- (a) The structure of social action
- (b) The phenomenology of the social world
- (c) Presentation of self in everyday life
- (d) Studies in Ethnomethodology

List-II

- 1. Alfred Schutz
- 2. H. Garfinkel
- 3. T. Parson's
- 4. I. Goffman

Make the correct answer from the course given below :

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (A) 1 2 3 4
- (B) 3 1 4 2
- (C) 1 4 2 3
- (D) 2 3 4 1

60. Who has written the book “Theoretical Logic in Sociology” ?

- (A) N. J. Smelser
- (B) J. C. Alexander
- (C) Paul Colomy
- (D) Bernhard Giesen

61. Who has criticized the economic determinism to be implicit in parts of Marx's original work ?

- (A) Habermas
- (B) Morrow
- (C) Althusser
- (D) Bottomore

62. Who has observed a link between the structures of the mind and structures of society ?

- (A) Lemert
- (B) Radcliffe-Brown
- (C) Levi-strauss
- (D) Foucault

63. Who has deconstructed language and social institutions ?

- (A) Derrida
- (B) Godelier
- (C) Foucault
- (D) Smith

64. Who has claimed himself as ‘Marxologist’ ?

- (A) Sarat Chandra Roy
- (B) R. K. Mukherjee
- (C) A. R. Desai
- (D) D. P. Mukerji

65. Who is the author of the book ‘Diversities’ ?

- (A) M. N. Srinivas
- (B) R. K. Mukherjee
- (C) D. P. Mukerji
- (D) None of the above

66. Who considers modernity as ‘an unfinished project’ ?

- (A) Derrida
- (B) Giddens
- (C) Habermas
- (D) Althusser

67. Who has edited the voluminous work 'People of India' ?
 (A) G. S. Ghurye
 (B) S. C. Dube
 (C) Andere Beteille
 (D) K. S. Singh
68. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer from the course given below :
- | List-I (Authors) | List-II (Books) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (a) G. S. Ghurye | 1. Races and Culture of India |
| (b) Nirmal Kumar Bose | 2. Scheduled Tribes |
| (c) Surajit Chandra Sinha (Ed) | 3. Tribal Life of India |
| (d) D.N.Majumdar | 4. Field Studies of the People of India : Methods and Perspectives |
- Codes :**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
69. Who has propounded the concept 'Hindu Methods of Tribal Absorption' ?
 (A) G. S. Ghurye
 (B) M. N. Srinivas
 (C) N. K. Bose
 (D) Ramkrishna Mukherjee
70. Which among the following is known as Sharda Act (1929) ?
 (A) Sati prohibition Act
 (B) Widow remarriage Act
 (C) Age of consent Act
 (D) Child Marriage restraint Act
71. The practice of 'Tripple Talak' is widely prevalent among :
 (A) Shia
 (B) Sunni
 (C) Ahamadiya
 (D) None of the above
72. There are two types of marriage among Muslims. Identify the correct one :
 (A) Polyandry and polygyny
 (B) Beena and Muta
 (C) Beena and Meena
 (D) None of the above
73. Which among the following terms is used to denote a social father ?
 (A) Genitor
 (B) Pater
 (C) God father
 (D) Genetrix
74. 'Khulah' among Muslims means :
 (A) When wife demands divorce
 (B) When husband demands divorce
 (C) When husband has to pay Mehar
 (D) When wife has to pay Mehar
75. What is incorrect about SEWA ?
 (A) It has unionized women workers in the unorganized sector
 (B) It combines three movements : labour, co-operative and development
 (C) It has organized many women cooperatives
 (D) It is restricted to Ahmedabad only

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK