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COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2011

Serial No. **001630** **SOCIOLOGY** **B**
Code No. **20**

Time Allowed : Two Hours Maximum Marks : 300

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SEAL

- The process by which the group-values are internalized by the individual is called :
(A) assimilation (B) integration
(C) socialization (D) accommodation
- There are three stages of development of society, namely savagery barbarism and civilization, according to :
(A) Darwin (B) Morgan
(C) Spencer (D) Bachofen
- When a person believes that his culture is superior to other cultures, it is called :
(A) ethnicity (B) ethnocentrism
(C) cultural snobbery (D) cultural relativism
- The view that the tribal people should be allowed to retain their special characteristic while becoming a part of the main-stream, is known as :
(A) cultural relativism (B) acculturation
(C) assimilation (D) isolationism
- Which one of the following does NOT represent ascribed status ?
(A) A father (B) A priest
(C) A Brahmin (D) A neta
- An Institution can be best described as a complex of :
(A) authority (B) statuses
(C) roles (D) procedures
- Which one of the following is the pre-requisite of social interaction ?
(A) Face to face contact (B) Harmony
(C) Physical contact (D) Mutual orientation
- The process of accommodation is adopted in society to avoid :
(A) competition between people
(B) competition between ideologies
(C) conflict between equals and non-equals
(D) integration between the formal and the informal
- The process by which ideas and beliefs become part of the self is called :
(A) conformity (B) internalization
(C) imitation (D) institutionalisation

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10. Which one of the following can be referred to as independently defined role ?
(A) Father (B) Teacher
(C) Painter (D) Officer
11. Which of the following promote adoption of improved agricultural practices for diversification of the cropping pattern ?
(1) Communication facilities
(2) Economic incentives
(3) Poverty
(4) Traditionalism
Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
(A) (1) and (4) (B) (1) and (2)
(C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) (2), (3) and (4)
12. Consider the following :
(1) Movement of traits through space and time
(2) Diffusion of traits can be traced
(3) Diffusion can be direct or indirect.
Which of the above are the features of diffusion ?
(A) (1) and (3) (B) (2) and (3)
(C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) (1) and (2)
13. The culture of Poverty refers to :
(A) Slums (B) Suburbs
(C) Rural area (D) Inner cities
14. Coercion refers to :
(A) Use of physical force to gain one's interest
(B) Large-scale violence leading to disruption of social life
(C) Prevalence of warring groups in society
(D) Social interaction in which one person or group forces its will on another
15. The main difference between class and status is that :
(A) the former refers to economic group and the latter to hereditary ranking of family
(B) the former is associated with ownership of means of production and the latter with styles of life
(C) the former refers to personal power and the latter is associated with privileges that one enjoys
(D) the former refers to acquisition of political power and the latter to gain of social power

16. Which one of the following constitutes a primary group ?
(A) All inmates of a prison
(B) Sugarcane plantation workers
(C) Members of Alcoholics Anonymous of a metropolis
(D) Mother and her three children
17. Status inconsistency refers to :
(A) differential ranking on the dimensions of social stratification
(B) discrepancy and conflict in the status and role of an individual
(C) gaps between expectation and performance
(D) incompatibility among the different statuses of an individual
18. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
(A) Social processes are always associative
(B) Social processes are always disassociative
(C) Social processes may be both associative and disassociative
(D) Social processes are neither associative nor disassociative
19. Which one of the following best defines the term "kinship" ?
(A) The grouping of relatives
(B) The socially recognized relationship
(C) A recognition of culturally conditioned relationship
(D) The social recognition and expression of genealogical relationship
20. Which one is the correct sequence of the given socio-cultural processes ?
(A) Cultural contact – Assimilation – Accommodation – conflict
(B) Accommodation – Assimilation – cultural contact – conflict
(C) Cultural contact – conflict – Accommodation – Assimilation
(D) Accommodation – conflict – cultural contact – Assimilation
21. What is the most important and basic factor for social integration according to the functionalists ?
(A) Value consensus (B) Maintenance of relative stability
(C) Structural interdependence (D) Condition of anomic
22. Which one of the following is not covered under the "Element of social structure" ?
(A) Deviation (B) Observance
(C) Sanction (D) Group action

23. What are social norms ?
 (A) Rules whose observance is expected in a society
 (B) Laws whose violation invariably leads to punishment
 (C) Principles accepted as normal by sociology
 (D) Codes which are prescribed in sacred texts
24. Joking relationships take place between :
 (A) husband and wife (B) mother and daughter
 (C) father and son (D) brother-in-law and sister-in-law
25. Which one of the following defines correctly the family which is created as a result of marriage and the off springs consequently born ?
 (A) Family of orientation (B) Family of procreation
 (C) Extended Family (D) Joint Family
26. Which of the following are included in the family of orientation ?
 (1) one's parents
 (2) one's spouse
 (3) one's siblings
 Choose the correct answer from the codes below :
 (A) (1), (2) and (3) (B) (1) and (2)
 (C) (2) and (3) (D) (1) and (3)
27. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in Comte's theory of change ?
 (A) Theological – Positive – Metaphysical
 (B) Theological – Metaphysical – Positive
 (C) Metaphysical – Theological – Positive
 (D) Positive – Metaphysical – Theological
28. Which one of the following pairs of kin composition and type of family is correctly matched ?
 (A) Ego's mother, father and Sibling – Family of procreation
 (B) Ego's brothers, sisters and mother – Matrilineal family
 (C) Ego's wife and wife's brother – Patrilocal family
 (D) Ego's husband and children – Family of orientation
29. Incompatible expectations lead to :
 (A) Role squeeze (B) Double role
 (C) Role conflict (D) Role mix
30. Genetic characteristics are evident among :
 (A) affinal kins (B) consanguineal kins
 (C) unilateral kins (D) bilateral kins

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31. Ego's wife is his :
 (A) primary consanguineal kin (B) primary affinal kin
 (C) secondary kin (D) tertiary kin
32. Which of the following tribes practised polyandry ?
 (A) Toda, Kota, Khasa, bhils and gonds (B) kota, khasa, Toda and bhils
 (C) Toda, kota, and khasa (D) only Todas
33. The Rules of Residence where a couple upon being married, go to live with the brother of the groom's mother, are known as :
 (A) Patrilocal (B) Matrilocal
 (C) Avunculocal (D) Neolocal
34. Which one of the following Acts removed the restriction on "gotra" marriage ?
 (A) The Hindu Marriage Validity Act, 1949
 (B) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
 (C) The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act, 1946
 (D) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
35. Which of the following is the basis of the system of marriage followed by most parts of North India ?
 (A) Village endogamy and gotra exogamy
 (B) Village exogamy and gotra exogamy
 (C) Village exogamy and preferential kin marriage
 (D) None of the above
36. Marriage with mother's brother's daughter is a form of which one of the following :
 (A) Restricted exchange (B) Direct exchange
 (C) Discontinuous exchange (D) Generalized exchange
37. Which one of the following is not used for identifying, social strata ?
 (A) Occupation (B) Income
 (C) Intelligence (D) Education
38. Which of the following characteristics are associated with social movement ?
 (1) Collective enterprise (2) To establish new social order
 (3) Definite goals (4) Formal action
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (A) (1) and (2) (B) (3) and (4)
 (C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) (2), (3) and (4)

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39. The estate system is a feature of:
 (A) Post-industrial European Society (B) Feudal Europe
 (C) Indian Society (D) Ancient Egyptian Society
40. The main difference between caste and class is that :
 (A) Caste operates in a classless society and class operates in casteless society
 (B) Caste is always closed; and class is always open
 (C) The status given to an individual is ascribed in the case of caste, whereas in class it is achieved
 (D) The individual suffers most in the case of caste whereas in class he does not
41. Dual organisation as a functional stratification prevalent among :
 (A) Castes (B) Class
 (C) Ethclass (D) Tribes
42. The system of caste stratification is based on :
 (A) Rebirth stratification (B) Chaturvarna
 (C) Varnashrama System (D) Sept.
43. False consciousness in a class stratification is dysfunctional as it obstructs awareness :
 (A) of their role in the system (B) about their demands
 (C) of their real status (D) about themselves
44. The principal sources of ritual pollution is/are :
 (A) birth (B) bodily emissions
 (C) death (D) birth, bodily emissions and death
45. Which of the following are the defining features of the dominant caste ?
 (1) Numerical strength (2) Highest ritual status
 (3) High economic status (4) High political status
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (A) (1), (2) and (3) (B) (1), (2) and (4)
 (C) (1), (3) and (4) (D) (2), (3) and (4)
46. Structural differentiation refers to :
 (A) Progressive specialisation and autonomous functioning of social units
 (B) Changes in the structural forms of social units
 (C) The process of evaluation and ranking of social institutions
 (D) The proliferation of social units

47. Which one of the following helps to maintain the structural distance between castes ?
 (A) Economic status (B) Political power
 (C) Land ownership (D) Purity and pollution
48. In the event of a decline in the rate of socio-economic change, social mobility likewise tends to decline in :
 (A) caste stratification (B) estate stratification
 (C) class stratification (D) ethnic stratification
49. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of conflict ?
 (A) it is a conscious action (B) it is a personal activity
 (C) it is a collective social behaviour (D) it is an integral part of social activities
50. A rural community without any village centre has been described by Edwards as :
 (A) Line village (B) Open-country community
 (C) Down-country community (D) Closed community
51. The concept of "Pre-industrial society" was proposed by :
 (A) Saint Simon (B) Kingsley Davis
 (C) Sjoborg (D) Robert Park
52. A place where 2/3 of the population is engaged in agriculture and 1/3 in secondary and tertiary occupations can be best called a :
 (A) city (B) town
 (C) rural town (D) rural market
53. Herbert Spencer has classified types of societies from the simplest to the most complex according to their degree of :
 (A) composition (B) aggregation
 (C) social bond (D) knowledge
54. _____ creates provisions for integration in society.
 (A) Dishonesty (B) Material desires
 (C) Cultural heterogeneity (D) Dictatorship

55. In India a peasant is identified as one who :
 (A) owns land and cultivates with the help of hired labour
 (B) owns land and cultivates with the help of family labour
 (C) uses traditional methods of cultivation
 (D) is fatalistic in out look
56. Societies which are relatively small, non-literate, homogeneous and cohesive are called :
 (A) Folk societies (B) Urban societies
 (C) Rural societies (D) Industrial societies
57. In which one of the following types of societies, the status of women is relatively better ?
 (A) Industrial society (B) Tribal society
 (C) Agrarian society (D) Post Industrial society
58. Find the odd man out :
 (A) Hegal (B) Hobbes
 (C) Dahrendorf (D) Durkheim
59. Which of the following items was used by Durkheim to describe social phenomena that were external to individual yet constrained his action ?
 (A) Social values (B) Social norms
 (C) Social relations (D) Social facts
60. The most fundamental division of a class in any society is found between the :
 (A) rich and poor (B) commoners and rulers
 (C) agriculturalist and industrialist (D) theist and atheist
61. Which one of the following is the primary sub-system specialized in relation to the adaptive function of a society ?
 (A) Polity (B) Economy
 (C) Culture (D) Religion
62. Production and exchange of goods and services for the satisfaction of wants is called :
 (A) Productive action (B) exchange
 (C) economic action (D) rational action
63. Which one of the following is NOT an economic institution in the strict sociological sense ?
 (A) Contract (B) Market
 (C) Division of labour (D) Factory

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64. Which are the main features of the controlled (planned) economy in India ?
 (1) The politics of "garibi hatao"
 (2) Anti-poverty policies like land reforms
 (3) Putting the weight of the state behind agricultural production
 (4) Controlling the economy through public sector economic units
 Select the correct answer using the code given below :
 (A) (1), (2) and (3) only (B) (1), (3) and (4) only
 (C) (2) and (4) only (D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
65. Which among the following is not the defining feature of the concept of peasant ?
 (A) They are small producers
 (B) They produce primarily for their own consumption
 (C) They produce with the help of their own and that of the family labour
 (D) They enjoy privileged position in state centred society
66. Cities in the primary phase of urbanization display :
 (A) heterogenetic transformation (B) generative transformation
 (C) parabitic transformation (D) orthogenetic transformation
67. In which one of the following types of cities do we find the elite class at the centre of the city ?
 (A) Pre-industrial (B) Modern
 (C) Historical (D) Commercial
68. Which of the following affect the size of urban population in India ?
 (1) Birth rate
 (2) Death rate
 (3) Reclassification of places
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
 (A) (1), (2) and (3) (B) (1) and (2)
 (C) (2) and (3) (D) (1) and (3)
69. Which one of the following terms is used for the spread of population and industry beyond the borders of urban centres ?
 (A) urban sprawl (B) urbanization
 (C) urban centre (D) Suburbanisation
70. When urban population grows and the proportion of urban population to the total population remains constant, is known as :
 (A) urbanization (B) over-urbanization
 (C) urban growth (D) population stability

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71. When the conflicting parties try to adjust to each other it is called :
 (A) surrender (B) adjustment
 (C) accommodation (D) assimilation
72. Social interaction is a process through which members of a group :
 (A) penetrate each other's mind (B) develop a sense of healthy competition
 (C) help strengthening social customs (D) save each other from social ridicule
73. Article 335 in the Indian Constitution provides for reservation :
 (A) in government services for SCs/STs (B) of seats in Lok Sabha for SCs/STs
 (C) of seats in Vidhan Sabha for SCs/STs (D) of seats in educational institutions for SCs/STs
74. The fundamental characteristic of an industrial society is :
 (A) mechanised means of production (B) break up of joint families
 (C) poverty (D) lack of faith in religion
75. The community development programme in India was launched in the year :
 (A) 1947 (B) 1950
 (C) 1952 (D) 1956
76. Which one of the following is the best criterion of contrast between a rural and urban community?
 (A) geographic location (B) specific size of population
 (C) specific density of population (D) diversification of occupations
77. Which of the following is not contained in Robert E Park's social classification ?
 (A) conflict (B) co-operation
 (C) competition (D) accommodation
78. Accommodation is the natural result of _____.
 (A) Competition (B) Integration
 (C) Isolation (D) None of the above
79. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was recommended by :
 (A) Balwantrai Mehta Committee (B) Elwin Committee
 (C) Dhebar Commission (D) Jaya Prakash Narain Committee
80. Which one of the following is a caste ?
 (A) Marwari (B) Bhal
 (C) Sudra (D) Yadava

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81. What type of village is found along the west coast of India, say in South Kanara and Kerala ?
 (A) Nucleated village (B) Dispersed village
 (C) Integrated village (D) Deserted village
82. Caste status is determined by :
 (A) education (B) socialisation
 (C) economic affluence (D) birth
83. In a multi-caste Indian village a Harijan family tries to follow the life style of a Brahman family. Consequently certain changes occur in the life style of the Harijan family. In sociological parlance such changes are attributed to :
 (A) imitation (B) sanskritisation
 (C) enculturation (D) acculturation
84. The pattern of social stratification in developed societies is capable of being diagrammatically represented in the shape of a :
 (A) diamond (B) pyramid
 (C) triangle (D) square
85. By casteism we mean :
 (A) bias in favour of one's own caste
 (B) bias in favour of not only one's own caste but also against other castes
 (C) bias against every caste
 (D) bias in favour of a few castes
86. Modern society is governed by :
 (A) conventions (B) rule of law
 (C) divine law (D) physical force
87. _____ always implies inhibition of certain ego centred drives.
 (A) co-operation (B) conflict
 (C) competition (D) accommodation
88. For a person an adopted son is :
 (A) an affinal kin
 (B) a consanguineous kin
 (C) neither an affinal nor a consanguineous kin
 (D) an affinal kin as well as a consanguineous kin

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89. The process of assimilation, as pointed out by _____ involves both denationalisation and renationalisation.

- (A) MacIver (B) Kingsley Davis
(C) Merton (D) Fair child

90. Which one of the following can be considered a community?

- (A) students union (B) Tribe
(C) family (D) crowd

91. When the members of any group share a specific goal of life and carry it out as per formal rules, they constitute a/an:

- (A) association (B) community
(C) institution (D) gang

92. Which one of the following terms is used by sociologists to describe the relatively stable, widely established procedures that develop around the norms and values of society?

- (A) Ideology (B) Institution
(C) Role (D) Legislation

93. Taboo is:

- (A) Polynesian belief (B) a prohibition
(C) ritual mark worn by pious persons (D) avoidance between relatives

94. Working together to accomplish a goal that all desire, implies:

- (A) competition (B) conflict
(C) co-operation (D) compromise

95. As a process, conflict is _____ of cooperation.

- (A) mutual (B) anti-thesis
(C) synthesis (D) supportive

96. The conflict theory was advocated by:

- (A) MacIver and Page (B) Herbert Spencer
(C) Talcott Parsons (D) Dahrendorf

97. Authority can be:

- (A) legal (B) traditional
(C) charismatic (D) all of the above

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98. Role conflict does not arise when a person is given a role:

- (A) which one does not like
(B) which is not conducive to one's environment
(C) when each one works under a well-planned system
(D) when every body is free to perform the role of one's choice

99. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a primary group?

- (A) Intimacy (B) Face to face association
(C) Impersonal relationship (D) Physical proximity

100. Which of the following statements are correctly associated with Talcott Parsons concept of Social System?

- (1) Social System means action system
(2) Social System is a sub-system of action system
(3) Social System is made up of action systems
(4) Social System is the system of interactive relationships of two or more individual actions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

101. A sub culture that adheres to a set of beliefs and values radically rejects the society's dominant culture and prescribes an alternative one is:

- (A) indo culture (B) sub culture
(C) counter culture (D) real culture

102. Which one of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- (A) Racial Inter-mixture leads to degeneration
(B) The concept of pure race is a myth
(C) Inter-mixture of races is a universal phenomenon
(D) No race is superior or inferior to any other race

103. According to Durkheim, which one of the following is the principal source of cohesion and solidarity in modern society?

- (A) Repressive laws (B) Division of labour
(C) Greater intensity of class conflict (D) Expansion of education

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104. Which one of the following is a definition of cultural lag?
- (A) Inability of one culture to adopt traits of another culture
 - (B) Gap between material and non material culture
 - (C) Incompatibility between individual culture and group culture
 - (D) Sharing between material and non-material culture
105. Status over which the individual has absolutely no choice is known as:
- (A) Ascribed status
 - (B) Master status
 - (C) Achieved Status
 - (D) Key status
106. Which of the following are the basic characteristics of social group?
- (1) Physical presence of two or more persons
 - (2) Interaction between two or more persons
 - (3) Definite pattern of relationship
 - (4) Consciousness of members for belonging to the group
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (A) (1), (2) and (3)
 - (B) (2), (3) and (4)
 - (C) (1), (3) and (4)
 - (D) (1), (2) and (4)
107. The complement of role relationships which a college teacher has with pupils, colleagues, principal and ministerial staff refers to his:
- (A) multiple roles
 - (B) role conflict
 - (C) role performance
 - (D) role set
108. Who among the following is of the view that social structure is an abstract construction of social reality and has nothing to do with the existing reality?
- (A) Spencer
 - (B) Levi Strauss
 - (C) Leach
 - (D) Brown
109. The individual forgets the rule misconstrues is intention, this implies:
- (A) conformity
 - (B) rebellion
 - (C) deviance
 - (D) retreatism
110. Which one of the following combinations is true regarding modernization in India?
- (A) Diffusion and acculturation
 - (B) Evolution and acculturation
 - (C) Evolution and diffusion
 - (D) Evolution and regeneration

111. A social institution is:
- (A) an established procedure that regulates human behaviour
 - (B) a place where social functions are organized
 - (C) an organization where social positions are formally defined
 - (D) an organization that administers social service
112. A basic distinction between culture and civilization is:
- (A) culture is what we have achieved and civilization is what we aspire to achieve
 - (B) culture is what comes out of intelligence and civilization is not
 - (C) culture is secondary and civilization is primary
 - (D) culture is what we are and civilization is what we have
113. When cultural traits spread from one society to another, the process is called:
- (A) diffusion
 - (B) parallelism
 - (C) evolution
 - (D) pluralism
114. Which of the following is not included as a type of conflict?
- (A) War
 - (B) Feud
 - (C) Litigation
 - (D) Collective bargaining
115. A pressure group is generally referred to as a/an:
- (A) ethnic group
 - (B) informal group
 - (C) special interest group
 - (D) caste group
116. According to R.K. Merton, a role set is:
- (A) a set of roles performed by the members in any group
 - (B) an array of associated roles related to particular social status
 - (C) a set of roles of equal statuses in any group
 - (D) an array of roles hierarchically ordered in any group
117. A group to which we compare ourselves when we judge our own status is called:
- (A) kin group
 - (B) peer group
 - (C) secondary group
 - (D) reference group
118. A change in social position that does not alter a person's status is:
- (A) social immobility
 - (B) horizontal mobility
 - (C) vertical mobility
 - (D) structural mobility

119. Competition has been described as "peaceful conflict" by :

- (A) Spencer
- (B) Coser
- (C) Weber
- (D) Frazer

120. Socialisation takes place :

- (A) during childhood
- (B) during young age
- (C) during the whole life
- (D) at different intervals