

# NTA UGC NET

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

*(English Medium)*



- \* DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- \* NEW SYLLABUS
- \* NEW PATTERN



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4. Consider the following states:

- i. Bihar
- ii. West Bengal
- iii. Delhi

Which of the following is the correct sequence in terms of population density?

- (1)  $i > ii > iii$
- (2)  $iii > i > ii$
- (3)  $iii > ii > i$
- (4)  $i > iii > ii$

5. Which of the following state/s have been reported slum free in the census-2011 report?

- i. Goa
- ii. Manipur
- iii. Sikkim

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (1) I and ii only
- (2) I and iii only
- (3) ii only
- (4) ii and iii only

6. Marriage is an important institution

- (1) Because people having learn it, as it is conducive to sex discipline and social harmony
- (2) Because it aims at procreation and maintenance of children
- (3) Because it is a permanent bond between husband and his wife
- (4) All of the above

7. Which among the following constitutes an element of culture?

- (1) Interest in poetry
- (2) Marrying out of cast
- (3) Making other person accept your views
- (4) All of the above

8. Radcliffe Brown considers sociology as a science of

- (1) Human relationship
- (2) Human society
- (3) Human behavior
- (4) Human interaction

9. The word 'Sociology' is made up of two words. These are

- (1) Societies and Logy                      (2) Societia and Logistia  
 (3) Socious and Logos                      (4) Socia & Logos
10. In which year the term 'Sociology' was coined?  
 (1) 1789    (2) 1815  
 (3) 1839    (4) 1857
11. Which among the following is not an example of institution?  
 (1) Family    (2) Marriage  
 (3) Kinship    (4) Peer group
12. In which of the following books C.H. Cooley introduced the concept of 'primary group' characterized by intimate face to face association?  
 (1) Social Organization                      (2) Human Groups  
 (3) The Nature of Human Group                      (4) Social Structure
13. To marry a woman of a higher caste is called  
 (1) Hypogamy    (2) Hipergamy  
 (3) Castegamy    (4) Sororate
14. Polyandry may be classified into two groups. Which among the following is that?  
 (1) Levirate and sororate                      (2) Adelpic and Non-adelpic  
 (3) Hypergamy and hypogamy                      (4) Cross cousin and parallel cousin
15. Nearly universal norm for marriage in all societies is  
 (1) Lineage endogamy                      (2) Clan endogamy  
 (3) Clan exogamy    (4) Parallel - cousin marriage
16. Spencer has linked his theory of social change with  
 (1) Technology    (2) Philosophy  
 (3) Organism    (4) Structure
17. 'Future Shock' is akin to  
 (1) Present shock    (2) Value Shock  
 (3) Culture shock    (4) Psychological shock
18. Who uses the concepts of external and internal system?  
 (1) G.C. Homans    (2) J. Klein  
 (3) E. Durkheim    (4) Radcliffe Brown

19. Who introduced the term folkways into sociological literature?  
 (1) W.G. Sumner (2) Graham Wallas  
 (3) B. Malinowski (4) Radcliffe Brown
20. Who wrote The Poverty of Historicism (1957)?  
 (1) Karl Popper (2) Karl Marx  
 (3) Karl Mannheim (4) William Dilthey
21. Society emerges out of  
 (1) Community's existence (2) Men's existence  
 (3) Problem's existence (4) Relationship
22. Who classified societies into 'simple, compound, doubly compound, trebly compound'?  
 (1) Marx (2) Comte (3) H. Spencer (4) Sorokin
23. What does society exclude?  
 (1) Reciprocity (2) Differences  
 (3) Interdependence (4) Adherence to time
24. The statement there are some people who are more able than others may be attributed to  
 (1) Davis and Moore (2) Goode and Hatt  
 (3) Parsons and Merton (4) Durkheim and Weber
25. Stratification refers to  
 (1) Psychological difference (2) Natural difference  
 (3) Social difference (4) Political difference
26. For Marx, a Class is defined by the position of a person in the process of  
 (1) Consumption (2) Production  
 (3) Distribution (4) Technological development
27. Who gave the name 'Harijans' to the untouchables?  
 (1) Indian constitution (2) B.R. Ambedkar  
 (3) M.K. Gandhi (4) G.S. Ghurye
28. Who set up the Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942?  
 (1) B.R. Ambedkar (2) M.K. Gandhi  
 (3) Jyotiba Phule (4) Jagjivan Ram

29. Aman who compares the social significance of tribal rituals in two pre-literate societies is most likely a
- (1) Sociologist (2) Archaeologist  
(3) Social Anthropologist (4) Ethnologist
30. 'Mind and Society' is the work of
- (1) Harlambos (2) Pareto  
(3) Bottomore (4) Alex Inkles
31. Pareto has borrowed the concept of lions and foxes from
- (1) Machiavelli (2) Pluto  
(3) Francis Bacon (4) Mussolini
32. Who gave the theory of Leisure Class?
- (1) Parsons (2) T. Veblen (3) Merton (4) C.W. Mills
33. Who among the following conceives of sociology as a comprehensive science of social action?
- (1) T. Parsons (2) Karl Marx  
(3) Martindale (4) Max Weber
34. 'Custom is the lens without which one cannot see at all'. With which name this famous quote is associated?
- (1) M. Mead (2) Malinowski  
(3) R. Benedict (4) Sumner
35. 'Culture is man made part of the environment.' Who said this?
- (1) Kroeber (2) Tylor  
(3) Malinowski (4) none
36. Who first introduced the concept of alienation into sociological theory?
- (1) Hegel (2) Marx  
(3) Comte (4) Seeman
37. 'The scientific study of human populations, primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development' is
- (1) Sociography (2) Demography  
(3) Geography (4) None

38. Euphoria, a term coined by Radcliffe Brown means
- (1) A state of chaos (2) A state of equilibrium  
 (3) A state of social well being (4) A state of social disequilibrium
39. The notion of order, change and progress are inherent in the concept of
- (1) Evolution (2) Revolution  
 (3) Social change (4) Social development
40. He sought to establish the patriarchal family as the primary form of social group. Who was he?
- (1) Spencer (2) Bachofen  
 (3) Henry Maine (4) None of these
41. With whom do you associate the concept of social fact?
- (1) Emile Durkheim (2) Karl Marx  
 (3) M. Mauss (4) Max Weber
42. The celebrated dictum that “the life of man is ‘solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short,’ while the ‘condition of man ..... is a condition of war of everyone against everyone”, is assigned to which great philosopher?
- (1) Thomas Hobbes (2) J.S. Mill  
 (3) Plato (4) Locke
43. Hermeneutics means
- (1) Explaining (2) Ordering  
 (3) Classification (4) Organisation
44. Statement I: According to Marx, economic action pertains to satisfaction of desires for useful things.  
 Statement II: Marx believed that economic actions are taken to control the market of maximizing profit.
- Select the correct answer using codes given below :
- (1) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I  
 (2) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

- (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false  
 (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
45. Which one among the following is not consistent with Weber's characterization of charismatic leadership?
- (1) Followers attribute supernatural or superhuman power to the charismatic leader  
 (2) A charismatic leader breaks with tradition and prevailing legal norms  
 (3) A charismatic leader operates through a personally devoted inner circle rather than an established administrative staff  
 (4) A charismatic leader can endure for a long time through hereditary succession
46. Which one of the following research themes is likely to be favoured by the Constructivist School of Sociology?
- (1) Communication system of science, via specialists and peer review system  
 (2) The basis and quantitative measurement of recognitions and rewards  
 (3) The norms of science, and the manner and extent of deviation  
 (4) Process of selection and modification of theories and of aligning experimental evidence with theoretical claims
47. The case of the Parsis who migrated to Gujarat from Persia and switched to Gujarati language is an example of
- (1) Accommodation                      (2) Integration  
 (3) Syncretism                            (4) Assimilation
48. Which one of the following is opposite in meaning and spirit to the concept of cultural relativism?
- (1) Ethnocentrism                      (2) Ethnomethodology  
 (3) Ethnostatistics                      (4) Ethnography
49. With respect to a movie-loving high school girl, a film star forms part of her
- (1) Secondary group                      (2) Reference group  
 (3) Primary group                        (4) In group
50. Which one of the following statements does not derive from E. Durkheim's exposition of social facts?

- (1) Social facts are collectively elaborated and therefore they are moral and constrain individual behaviour
- (2) Social facts must be understood if they were things, and can be explained only in relation to other social facts
- (3) Social facts are characteristics of social system that have an influence and authority that amount to more than the sum of the intentions and motivations of the people who happen to be part of that system
- (4) Social facts arise in the collective consciousness of a group and therefore influence individuals only when they are engaged with the group

51. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (1) Structure of Social Action: T. Parsons
- (2) Subconscious Structures of the Mind: B. Malinowski
- (3) Structure and Function: A. R. Radcliffe Brown
- (4) Structuration: A. Giddens

52. A medical specialist working in a government hospital compares herself/himself with a specialist with similar educational qualifications and experience working in the private sector and finds that the latter is earning a higher income. The specialist in the former case feels that her/his was a case of

- 1. Discrimination against her/him.
- 2. Exploitation.
- 3. Relative deprivation.

Which of the above is/are correct on the basis of functional analysis?

- (1) 1 and 2
- (2) 1 and 3
- (3) 1, 2 and 3
- (4) 3 only

53. Alters are differentiated in terms of their degrees as well as types of significance to ego, and that the force of a sanction is therefore a function of its source in this respect as well as in others. Which one of the following is the correct concept to describe the above?

- (1) Closeness
- (2) Social control
- (3) Social distance
- (4) Role-pattern

- 54.** Advanced technology is the central feature of an advanced society, because technology
- (1) Makes all other societies appear primitive by contrast
  - (2) Refers to little division of labour between parts
  - (3) Gives people greater independence of their environment
  - (4) Does not respect race, class or caste
- 55.** Statement I: Urbanization is coterminous with westernization.  
Statement II: Urbanization has brought about new forms of social organization.
- (1) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
  - (2) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
  - (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
  - (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- 56.** Which one of the following best reflects the concept of urbanism?
- (1) Process of migration to cities in search of employment
  - (2) Pattern of life in terms of work situation, food habits, stress patterns of those who live in cities
  - (3) A system of values and norms in terms of formalism, individualism and anonymity
  - (4) The system of high-rise construction
- 57.** The demographic dividend in India refers to the phenomenon of
- (1) Increasing proportion of aged persons (65+) in the population
  - (2) Imbalance between the life expectancy of men and women
  - (3) The decreasing infant mortality rate
  - (4) The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population
- 58.** Eco-feminism is a theoretical perspective that addresses the connection between gender and nature. Which one of the following statements correctly explains the eco-feminism perspective?
- (1) In a natural disaster, women are likely to be more affected than men
  - (2) In development projects, which entail massive displacement of human beings rehabilitation policy should give priority to women

- (3) Due to their role as creators and nurtures of life, women are better conservators of the environment
- (4) Women as a group contribute much less to industrial and vehicular population than men
- 59.** Which one of the following factors is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India?
- (1) Migration of males to urban area  
 (2) Female foeticide  
 (3) Lower nutritional status of girl children  
 (4) High maternal mortality
- 60.** The modern industrial society is characterized by a shift of an increasing number of manual workers to the next higher stratum. This process is referred to as:
- (1) Sanskritization (2) Adaptation  
 (3) Embourgeoisement (4) Class-homogenization
- 61.** Who among the following observed that the Chief Executives and the very rich are one and the same group in the U.S.A.?
- (1) J.K. Galbraith (2) G. Myrdal  
 (3) C.W. Mills (4) N. Smelser
- 62.** The concept of 'doubling time' pertains to the study of :
- (1) Finance (2) Population  
 (3) Environment (4) Parasitology
- 63.** The distribution of human settlements in terms of rural and urban constitutes:
- (1) A dichotomy (2) A continuum  
 (3) A dialectical system (4) Urban development
- 64.** Spencer viewed all evolution in terms of two types of society the:
- (1) Agrarian and industrial (2) Military and industrial  
 (3) Pastoral and industrial (4) Tribal and industrial
- 65.** Which one of the following terms is used for the spread of population and industry beyond the borders of urban centers?
- (1) Urban sprawl (2) Urbanization  
 (3) Urban centre (4) Suburbanization

**66. Assertion (A):** There is an increasing trend among educated women to get employment as an assertion of their new identity and to provide economic support to the family.

**Reason (R):** Employment of women leads to more stress and strain between job roles and family roles resulting in role conflict.

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (3) A is true, but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true

**67. Assertion (A):** Altruistic suicides occur more in over-integrated societies.

**Reason (R):** Suicide is the desperate act of an individual.

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (3) A is true, but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true

**68.** When a number of people ride in a life together, they usually stand facing the door.

According to Anthony Giddens, this would be an example of :

- (1) Circumspection
- (2) Social distance
- (3) Politeness
- (4) Role performance

**69.** A group which does not allow a person to join similar other groups at one and the same time are called:

- (1) Disjunctive group
- (2) Ingroup
- (3) Closed group
- (4) Congregate group

**70.** Who among the following said that wealth increases in the same proportion as poverty?

- (1) Marx
- (2) Engels
- (3) Weber
- (4) Hegel

**71.** Marriage between single pairs, without involving the rights of exclusive cohabitation with each other is referred to as:

- (1) Synodasnian family
- (2) Conjugal family
- (3) Patriarchal family
- (4) Promiscuous family



77. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (1) Schumpeter : Entrepreneur
  - (2) China : Cultural revolution
  - (3) Russia : Industrial revolution
  - (4) Max Weber : Bureaucracy
78. According to Goffman, whenever individuals in a given exhibit mutual awareness of one another's presence, it is a case of :
- (1) Encounter
  - (2) Social relationship
  - (3) Unfocused interaction
  - (4) Social bonding
79. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of the bureaucratic authority?
- (1) Continuous organization
  - (2) Democratization
  - (3) Hierarchy
  - (4) Role-segmentation
80. Which of the following characterize the Jajmani System?
1. Functional interdependence of castes
  2. Mahilwari system
  3. Village social structure
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (1) 1 and 2
  - (2) 2 and 3
  - (3) 1 and 3
  - (4) 1, 2 and 3
81. Universalization refers to the process in which:
- (1) The elements of great tradition move downward to become part of little tradition
  - (2) The little tradition is exposed to Sanskrit ideas and values
  - (3) Universal norms are adopted
  - (4) The elements of little tradition move upward and become identified with great tradition

82. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

**List I**

- A. Article 15
- B. Article 330
- C. Article 46
- D. Article 17

**List II**

- 1. Abolition of untouch ability
- 2. Promotion of education and economic interests of SC/ST and other weaker sections,
- 3. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex or place of birth
- 4. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the House of people

**A B C D**

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

83. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

**List I**

- A. Patrician and Plebian cities
- B. Generative and Parasitic cities
- C. Orthogenetic and Heterogenetic cities
- D. Pre-industrial and Industrial cities

**List II**

- 1. B.F. Hoselitz
- 2. G. Sjoberg
- 3. Max Weber
- 4. M.Singer

**A B C D**

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

84. Automation affects industrial employment by:

- (1) Reduction in jobs in the short run
- (2) Reduction in jobs permanently
- (3) Increase in jobs in the long run
- (4) Increase in jobs in the short run

85. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in decreasing order of the sizes of the given minority communities in India?

- (1) Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists
- (2) Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs
- (3) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists
- (4) Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists

86. To Marx, the bourgeoisie gets more than its due share primarily because of :

- (1) Absolute control over means of production
- (2) Monopoly over industry
- (3) Accumulation of profit by legitimate means
- (4) Control over the proletariat

87. Which one of the following orders best represents the development of industrial society?

- (1) Manorial system, guild system, domestic system and industrial society
- (2) Guild system, manorial system, domestic system and industrial society
- (3) Domestic system guild system, manorial system and industrial society
- (4) Manorial system domestic system guild system and industrial society

88. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

**List I**

- A. Peter Worsley
- B. W.W. Rostov
- C. Andre Gunder Frank
- D. Reinhard Bendix

**List II**

- 1. The Stages of Economic Growth
- 2. Underdevelopment or Revolution
- 3. The Third World
- 4. Nation Building and Citizenship, Studies of Our Changing Social Order
- 5. Asian Drama

**A B C D**

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

89. In view of Redfield and Singer the process of primary urbanization is characterized by the development of a/an :

- (1) Folk tradition
- (2) Elite tradition
- (3) Great tradition
- (4) Little tradition

90. Who among the following gave the concept of rural-urban continuum ?
- (1) E.W. Burgess (2) Rebert Redfield  
(3) Louis Wirth (4) Robert Park
91. Which one of the following enabled the growth of cities during river valley civilizations?
- (1) Growth of handicrafts (2) Growth of population  
(3) Agricultural surplus (4) Art of metallurgy
92. 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 :
- (1) 1, 2 and 3 (2) 1 and 2  
(3) 2 and 3 (4) 1 and 3
93. Assertion (A): Members of urban society are held together by organic solidarity.  
Reason (R): Individualism is the characteristic of urban social structure.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(3) A is true, but R is false  
(4) A is false but R is true
94. Which of the following are factors on which the population growth depends?  
1. Birth rate, death rate, migration  
2. Birth rate, death rate, in-migration  
3. Poverty, high fertility, out-migration  
4. High fertility, in-migration, no birth control  
Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :
- (1) 1 and 4 (2) 2 and 3  
(3) 1 only (4) 4 only
95. The difference between the number of people coming into the area and those going out of that area is called:
- (1) Volume of migration (2) Natural migration  
(3) Net migration (4) Gross migration

96. Which one of the following functions is not associated with division of labour in society as viewed by Emile Durkheim?

- (1) Collective conscience                      (2) Density of population  
(3) Organic interdependence                (4) Specialization of functions

97. What is the correct sequence of the following?

1. Agrarian societies                              2. Hunting and gathering societies.  
3. Industrial societies                             4. Horticultural societies.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (1) 2, 4, 1, 3      (2) 1, 2, 4, 3      (3) 2, 1, 4, 3      (4) 4, 2, 1, 3

98. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

**List I (Type of Groups)**

- A. Ingroup  
B. Peer group  
C. Primary group  
D. Secondary group

**List II (Characteristics of Groups)**

1. Face to face relations, smallness, and emotional attachment  
2. Largeness, impersonal relation contractual conditions  
3. Similar status and roles of group members  
4. Relations of peace, order and subjectively attached feeling  
5. Relation of mutual adjustment cooperation and integration

**A B C D**

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

99. **Assertion (A):** It is not merely equality under law that determines that status of women in society.

**Reason (R):** Tradition and customs are involved in everyday social interaction.

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(3) A is true, but R is false  
(4) A is false but R is true

**100. Assertion (A):** Indian agricultural communities are very highly stratified.

**Reason (R):** There is relationship between the system of stratification and the division of work.

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (3) A is true, but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true

# ANSWER KEY

## PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	2	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	2	3	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	3
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	1	3
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	3	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	3
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	4	4	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	1

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

### PAPER-II

1.(2) Socio economic and caste census is being conducted the first time in India. It will be undertaken through a comprehensive door to door enumeration across the country to enumerate castes along with socio-economic data.

Socio economic and caste census paves the way to identify the households living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas of the country. The following households will have the highest priority for inclusion in the BPL list.

- (1) Households without shelter
- (2) destitute/living on alms
- (3) Manual scavengers
- (4) Primitive Tribal Groups
- (e) Legally released bonded laborers

Merely being an SC/ST household does not mean belonging to BPL. There are many wealthy among them too. So, including them in the priority group does not make sense.

2.(2) The urban decadal growth rate of population is more than that of rural areas. This is because urbanization is increasing. More and more areas are coming under the definition of "urban areas".

The contribution of rural and urban areas to the total increase in population is

nearly equal - 91 million.

**3.(1)**

**4.(2)** Before 2011 census, WB was the state that had the second highest population density. This changed after the census 2011 report and Bihar overtook WB.

**5.(3)** Even though Goa is quite developed, it's not slum free. Sikkim was designated slum free in 2001, but now it has slums. In fact, only one state - Manipur (and few UTs) are designated slum free. The UTs are - 1. Daman & Diu; 2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli; 3. Lakshadweep

**6.(4)** Marriage is an important and universal social institution of society. because it consists some functions like, people having learnt to live in family cannot live without it, as it is conducive to sex discipline and social harmony, secondly, it aims at procreation and maintenance of children, thirdly, it is a permanent bond between husband and his wife.

**7.(1)** The culture of a society is the way of life its members, the collection of ideas and habits which they learn, share and transmit from generation to generation culture is a design for living held by members of a particular society. That's why interest in poetry constitutes an element of culture.

**8.(2)** Alfred Reginald Radcliffe-Brown (January 17, 1881 – October 24, 1955) was a British social anthropologist who developed the theory of "structural-functionalism, Although Radcliffe-Brown's theories per se were rejected by later anthropologists, his work influenced many researchers and has led to advances in the understanding of human societies worldwide.

**9.(3)** "Sociology" is composed of two words : socius, meaning companion or associate; and 'logos', meaning science or study. The etymological meaning of "sociology" is thus the science of society. John Stuart Mill, another social thinker and philosopher of the 19th century, proposed the word ethology for this new science.

**10.(3)** The term sociology was coined by Auguste Comte in 1839. Comte is also the father of positivism.

Comte's theory of positivism limits knowledge to the observable, and is crucial in approaching sociology as a science. The study of society dates back to Greek philosophers, however it was not distinguished as its own field of study until

Comte.

**11.(4)** Peer group is not example of institution.

**12.(1)** C.H.Cooley introduced the concept of primary group characterized by intimate face to face association.

The concept of primary group was first introduced by C.H. Cooley in his book 'Social Organization'. The primary group is the nucleus of all social organization. It is a small group in which small number of persons comes, into direct and close contact with one another. The members of primary group meet "face-to-face" for mutual help, co-operation, companionship and discussion of common question. It is the nursery of human nature and from it originates the human virtues of love, sympathy, co-operation, honesty, justice and fair play. The relations among the members of primary group are characterized by face-to-face, direct, intimate, informal and personal.

**13.(1)** Hypogamy (colloquially referred to as "marrying up") is the act or practice of marrying a spouse of higher caste or status than oneself .

**14.(2)** Adelpic and non-adelpic...*polys*, "many," and *aner, andros*, "man." When the husbands in a polyandrous marriage are brothers or are said to be brothers, the institution is called adelpic, or fraternal, polyandry. Polygyny, the marriage of a man and two or more women at the same time, includes an analogous sororal form.

**15(3)** Nearly universal norm for marriage in all societies is Clan exogamy

**16.(3)** Spencer has linked his theory of social change with organism.

Spencer explored the holistic nature of society as a social organism while distinguishing the ways in which society did not behave like an organism. For Spencer, the super-organic was an emergent property of interacting organisms, that is, human beings.

**17.(3)** 'Future Shock' is a book written by the futurist Alvin Toffler in 1970. In the book, Toffler defines the term "future shock" as a certain psychological state of individuals and entire societies. His shortest definition for the term is a personal perception of "too much change in too short a period of time".

'Culture shock' is the personal disorientation a person may feel when experienc-

ing an unfamiliar way of life due to immigration or a visit to a new country, or to a move between social environments, also a simple travel to another type of life.

**18.(1)** George Caspar Homans (11 August 1910 - 29 May 1989 ) is an American sociologist , regarded as the leading exponent of sociology of small groups, is the founder of behavioral sociology of current and exchange theory

The book, The Human Group, Homans also distinguishes between internal (interior) and outer (exterior) system groups:

(1) external system group: purely formal elements created with the intention to make a functional group due to the environment (military unit - the Army; Working Group - a company; class - school, etc.)

(2) internal system group: conditioned establishment. Internal system regulates the response to the pressures of environmental groups, alone it may even actively influence

**19.(1)** William Graham Sumner (October 30, 1840 – April 12, 1910) was an American academic and “held the first professorship in sociology” at Yale College.

He was a polymath with numerous books and essays on American history, economic history, political theory, sociology, and anthropology. He is credited with introducing the term “ethnocentrism,” a term intended to identify imperialists’ chief means of justification, in his book Folkways (1906). Sumner is often seen as a proto-libertarian. He was also the first to teach a course entitled “Sociology”

**20.(1)** In The Open Society and Its Enemies and The Poverty of Historicism, Popper developed a critique of historicism and a defense of the ‘Open Society’. Popper considered historicism to be the theory that history develops inexorably and necessarily according to knowable general laws towards a determinate end. He argued that this view is the principal theoretical presupposition underpinning most forms of authoritarianism and totalitarianism.

**21.(2)** Society emerges out of Men’s Existence. A society, or a human society, is a group of people related to each other through persistent relations, or a large social grouping sharing the same geographical or virtual territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.

**22.(3)** Spencer developed an all-embracing conception of evolution as the progressive development of the physical world, biological organisms, the human mind, and human culture and societies.

**23.(4)** Society exclude adherence to time.

**24.(2)** The statement there are some people who are more able than others may be attributed to Goode and Hatt.

**25.(4)** Stratification describes the way in which different groups of people are placed within society.

The status of people is often determined by how society is stratified - the basis of which can include;

o Wealth and income - This is the most common basis of stratification

o Social class

o Ethnicity

o Gender

o Political status

o Religion (e.g. the caste system in India)

**26.(2)** For Marx, a class is defined by the position of a person in the process of production.

**27.(3)** Harijan (child of God) was a term used by Mahatma Gandhi for Dalits. Gandhi said it was wrong to call people 'untouchable', and called them Harijans, which means children of God. It is still in wide use especially in Gandhi's home state of Gujarat.

**28.(1)** Scheduled Castes Federation, was a political party in India. SCF was founded by Dr. Ambedkar in 1942 to fight for the rights of the Dalit community. SCF was the successor organization of the Independent Labour Party led by Ambedkar.

**29.(3)** Social Anthropology staff and students at UCL are currently working in areas that include:

- Anthropology of democratic political institutions
- Hungarian & Romanian Gypsies
- Dangerous games and extreme sports
- Rainforest conservation in West Africa

- The Indian sari
- Gender, sexuality and the body
- Medical anthropology in the Caribbean
- Immigration and ethnicity
- Dreams in Greek culture
- Developmental projects and NGOs

**30.(2)** The Mind and Society (1916) is the English title of the seminal Italian sociological work *Trattato di Sociologia Generale* by sociologist and economist Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923).

In this book Pareto presents the first sociological cycle theory, centered around the concept of an elite social class.

**31.(1)** Pareto has borrowed the concept of lion & foxes from Machiavelli.

Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli (3 May 1469– 21 June 1527) was an Italian historian, politician, diplomat, philosopher, humanist and writer based in Florence during the Renaissance. He was for many years an official in the Florentine Republic, with responsibilities in diplomatic and military affairs. He was a founder of modern political science, and more specifically political ethics.

**32.(2)** The Theory of the Leisure Class: An Economic Study of Institutions (1899), by Thorstein Veblen, is an economic treatise and detailed social critique of conspicuous consumption, as a function of social-class consumerism, which proposes that the social strata and the division of labor of the feudal period continued into the modern era.

**33.(4)** Weber was a key proponent of methodological antipositivism, arguing for the study of social action through interpretive (rather than purely empiricist) means, based on understanding the purpose and meaning that individuals attach to their own actions. Weber's main intellectual concern was understanding the processes of rationalisation, secularisation, and "disenchantment" that he associated with the rise of capitalism and modernity and which he saw as the result of a new way of thinking about the world.

**34.(3)** Custom is the lens without which one cannot see at all" by Ruth Benedict

**35.(1)** Alfred Louis Kroeber (June 11, 1876 – October 5, 1960) was an American cultural anthropologist.

Although he is known primarily as a cultural anthropologist, he did significant work in archaeology and anthropological linguistics, and he contributed to anthropology by making connections between archaeology and culture.

**36.(2)** The 19th-century German intellectual K.H. Marx (1818–83) identified and described four types of social alienation (Entfremdung) that afflict the worker under capitalism.

Entfremdung (estrangement) is Karl Marx's theory of alienation, which describes the separation of things that naturally belong together; and the placement of antagonism between things that are properly in harmony.

**37.(2)** Demography is the statistical study of Human Populations. It can be a very general science that can be applied to any kind of dynamic living population, i.e., one that changes over time or space. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of these populations, and spatial and/or temporal changes in them in response to birth, migration, aging and death.

**38.(3)** Euphoria, a term coined by Radcliffe Brown means a state of social well being. Alfred Reginald Radcliffe-Brown (born Alfred Reginald Brown; 17 January 1881 – 24 October 1955 in London) was an English social anthropologist who developed the theory of Structural Functionalism.

**39.(1)** The notion of order, change and progress are inherent in the concept of evolution.

Socio cultural evolution can be defined as “the process by which structural reorganization is affected through time, eventually producing a form or structure which is qualitatively different from the ancestral form.”

**40.(3)** The chief exponent of the Patriarchal Theory is Sir Henry Maine, at one time Law member of the Governor General's Executive Council in India. He elaborated his theory in his Ancient Law (1861) and The Early History of Institutions (1874).

**41.(1)** Durkheim was also deeply preoccupied with the acceptance of sociology as a legitimate science. He refined the positivism originally set forth by Auguste Comte, promoting what could be considered as a form of epistemological realism, as well as the use of the hypothetico-deductive model in social science. For him, sociology was the science of institutions, its aim being to discover structural social facts.

- 42.(1)** Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (5 April 1588 – 4 December 1679), in some older texts Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, was an English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book Leviathan established the foundation for most of Western political philosophy from the perspective of social contract theory.
- 43.(1)** Hermeneutic consistency refers to analysis of texts for coherent explanation. A hermeneutic (singular) refers to one particular method or strand of interpretation.
- 44.(4)** According to Marx, survival was the prime-most goal of human at the early stage of civilization; for this purpose they started economic actions.
- 45.(4)** In his famous topology of forms of authority (or non-coercive compliance) Max Weber distinguishes the traditional, charismatic and rational legal types. The first of these depends on the leader delivering a traditional message or holding a traditionally sanctioned office. By contrast, charismatic authority disrupts tradition, and rests only on the support for the person of the leader. Weber defines Charisma as a certain quality of an individual personality by virtue of which he is set apart from ordinary men and treated as endowed with supernatural, superhuman, or at least specifically exceptional powers or qualities. Charismatic phenomenon is temporary and unstable. It cannot be by hereditary succession.
- 46.(4)** Social constructionism is a general term sometimes applied to theories that emphasize the socially created nature of social life. This approach emphasizes the idea that society is actively and creatively produced by human beings. Social worlds are interpretive nets woven by individuals and groups.
- 47.(4)** Assimilation is synonymous with acculturation. Assimilation is a process by which an outsider, immigrant, or subordinate group becomes indistinguishably integrated into the dominant host society.
- 48.(1)** The concept of ethnocentrism (coined by Sumner) is used to describe prejudicial attitude between in-groups and out-groups by which 'our' attitudes, customs and behaviour are unquestionably and uncritically treated as superior to their social arrangements.

- 49.(2)** The term reference group was coined by Herbert Hyman in Archives of Psychology (1942) to apply to the group against which an individual evaluates his or her own situation or conduct. Reference group behaviour is a process of evaluation and sub-appraisal in which the individual takes the values or standards of other individuals and groups as a comparative frames of references.
- 50.(4)** Social facts are way of acting which emanate from collectively elaborated therefore authoritative rules maxims, and practices, both religious and secular. Norms and institutions are examples of social facts in more or less solidified forms. They constitute practices of the group taken collectively and thus impose themselves and are internalized by the individuals. Because they are collectively elaborated they are normal and therefore constrain individual behaviour.
- 51.(2)** Malinowski is a functionalist thinker. He has opined the theory of individualistic function of culture.
- 52.(4)** The term relative deprivation refers to deprivation experienced when individuals compares themselves to others, that is individuals who lack something compare themselves who have it, and in so doing feel as sense of deprivation, consequently relative deprivation not only involves comparisons, it is also usually defined in subjective term.
- 53.(2)** Socialization is a mean of social control. Freud has given his socialization theory in the form of conflict among ego, Id and super ego.
- 54.(3)** Advanced technology gives people greater independence of their environment.
- 55.(4)** Urbanization is not coterminous exclusively with westernization. In ancient India, there was Urbanization even before westernization in Indus valley civilization.
- 56.(3)** Urbanism refers to patterns of social life thought typical of Urban populations. These include a highly specialized division of labours growth of instrumentalism in social relationship weakening of kin relationships, growth of voluntary associations, normative pluralism, secularization, increase in social conflict, and growing importance of mass media.
- 57.(4)** The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population may be referred as demographic dividend.
- 58.(4)** Eco-feminism is a new theoretical perspective that addresses the connection between gender and nature. It argues that women as a group contributes much

less to industrial and vehicular population than men.

- 59.(1)** Migration of males to urban areas is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India; because its effect is temporary.
- 60.(3)** During the 1950's and early 1960's a number of sociologists suggested that a process of embourgeoisement was occurring whereby increasing numbers of manual workers were entering the middle stratum and becoming middle class.
- 61.(3)** Mills identifies three key institutes-the major corporations, the military and the federal government. These who occupy the command posts in the institutions form three elites.
- Thus power elite involve the coincidence of economic military and political power. Mills argues that business and government cannot be seen as two distinct worlds.
- 62.(2)** Modern work in population began with Thomas (1766-1843) whose Essay on the Principles of population was first published in 1798. Malthus posed the problem of the unchecked growths of human population versus the slower growth of the means of subsistence.
- 63.(1)** According to Gist and Halbert, (Urban Community P. 03) "The familiar dichotomy between rural and urban is more of a theoretical concept than a division based upon the facts of community life.
- 64.(2)** Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) developed two classificatory systems of society. The second classificatory system is based on construction of types. Here societies evolve from military to industrial.
- 65.(4)** Urban growth has been greatly stimulated by the new techniques of production. Trade and commerce has played an important part in city growth. Harrison in his book 'Suburbs - American journal of societies, has given the following outline.
1. Industrial fringes suburbs
  2. Industrial suburbs
  3. Dormitory or residential suburbs
  4. Complex suburbs
  5. Mining - industry suburbs characteristic feature of sub-urbanization.
    - a. Infusion of surrounding areas of town within its municipal limit,
    - b. Intensive communication of all types.

- 66.(1)** The changing position of Indian Women by M.N. Srinivas, however, this is not to be taken to mean the Indian women do not experience any conflict in combining traditional and modern roles. What is surprising is that considering the divergent nature of the demands made on them the conflict is not more acute and widespread also generally speaking the conflict is more serious in the first few years of married life.
- 67.(3)** Emile Durkheim in his theory of suicide demonstrated the cause - effect relationship in 1897 where he demonstrated that some societal conditions other than individual mental condition induce person to suicide.
- 68.(2)** Anthony Giddens suggests that if the rate of social mobility is low class solidarity and cohesion will be high. This will provide for the reproduction of common life experience over generations.
- 69.(1)** A group that does not allow a person to join similar other groups at one and the same time is called disjunctive group.
- 70.(1)** Marx was of the view that material conditions or economic factors affect the structure and development of society. His theory of historical materialism is historical because Marx has traced the evolution of human societies from one stage to another.
- 71.(1)** Marriage between single pairs without involving the rights of exclusive cohabitation with rights of exclusive cohabitation with each other is referred to as synodasnian family.
- 72.(1)** One technique for representing age and sex composition is the population pyramid, a diagram of age distribution of a population differentiated by sex. The pyramidal shape results from the fact that there are usually fewer older people in the population differentiated by sex. The study of the population pyramids affords a more intensive analysis of changes in the age and sex composition of a population.
- 73.(2)** The three basic rules of descent are patrilineal, matrilineal and bilateral.
- 74.(4)** There have been many strong movements like that of Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra and Sri Narayanguru in Kerala. Mahatma Gandhi integrated the issue of untouchability into a national movement. This happened in the last hundred years. Awakening is also spreading among the Harijans.

**75.(3)** The Article 46 of the Constitution has made it obligatory on the state to protect the people of the SCs and STs from all forms of exploitation. The exercise about scheduling and disscheduling in India gets hindered because on caste is willing to go out of the schedule.

Reservation is also operative in promotions to higher levels.

**76.(3)** A role set is a cluster of two or more roles that are reciprocal that are tied together in such a way that they must be enacted in interaction with one another e.g., student teacher.

**77.(3)** Russia is not associated with Industrial revolution.

**78.(4)** Whenever individuals in a given exhibit mutual awareness of one another's presence, it is a case of social bonding.

**79.(2)** Thompson gave the following characteristics of bureaucracy : (1) Specialization, (2) Merit appointment, (3) Job tenure, (4) Formalistic in personality (e) A chain of command.

**80.(3)** (i) It provides security of occupation, the occupation being here dietary, (ii) It provides economic security as the Jajman looks after all the needs of the serving family. Under this system each group within a village is expected to give certain standardized services to the other castes.

**81.(4)** Universalization is a process in which the elements of little tradition move upward and become identified with great tradition.

**82.(4)** Correct matching of lists:

List I

List II

A. Article 15

1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion

B. Article 330

2. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the House of people

C. Article 46

3. Promotion of education and economic interests of SC/ST and other weaker sections,

D. Article 17

4. Abolition of untouchability

**83.(1)** Correct matching of lists:

List I

List II

A. Patrician and Plebian cities

1. B.F. Hoselitz

B. Generative and Parasitic cities

2. Max Weber

C. Orthogenetic and Heterogametic cities

3. G. Sjoberg

D. Pre-industrial and Industrial cities

4. M.Singer

**84.(2)** According to A.B. Fillipo, “ In its simplest meaning the term automation is applied to machine work process that are mechanized to the point of automatic self - regulation.

**85.(3)** When a group of people is divided on any issue or characteristic, the differences usually produce a bigger sub-group and a smaller sub-group. The smaller sub-group is called a minority. Any community that does not constitute more than 50% in the state is called a minority. So Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains Buddhists and Parsees are minorities.

**86.(1)** In capitalist society, the bourgeoisie and proletariat are dependent upon each other. The wage labourer must sell his labour power in order to survive since he does not own a part of the forces of production and lacks the means to produce goods independently.

**87.(3)** Domestic system guild system, manorial system and industrial society- best represents the development of industrial society.

**88.(3)** Correct matching of lists:

List I

List II

A. Peter Worsley

1. Nation Building and Citizenship, Studies of Our Changing Social Order

B. W.W. Rostov

2. The Third World

C. Andre Gunder Frank

3. Underdevelopment or Revolution

D. Reinhard Bendix

4. The Stages of Economic Growth

**89.(1)** Robert Redfield 'Folk Culture of Yucatan'.

**90.(3)** Urbanism as a Way of Life-Louis Wirth in American Journal of Sociology.

**91.(3)** Not until the beginning of the Neolithic era some eight to seventeen thousand years ago when agriculture domestication of animals, pottery and textiles were invented did greater density of population become possible.

**92.(1)** Industrialization increases urbanization. Urbanization has been a very important factor in lowering the birth rate. Death rate also fell rapidly due to medical improvement. Thus prolonged life. Then there is Demography in the statistical study of population composition distribution and trends.

- 93.(1)** The people in an urban area are individualistic. They wish to live independent life. Functionalism views society as a system that is a set of interconnected parts which together form a whole. The basic unit of analysis is society as its various parts are understood in terms of their relationship to the whole.
- 94.(1)** In explaining a change in numbers the populationist begins with three variables birth, death and migration. If  $P_1$  is the population of a given area at an earlier time and  $P_2$  is the population at a later time then.
- $$P_2 = P_1 + (\text{Birth} - \text{Deaths}) + \text{Net Migration.}$$
- In this way he can state his variables in terms of processes (fertility, mortality and migration).
- 95.(3)** The difference between the number of people coming in the area and those going out of that area is called net migration.
- 96.(2)** Durkheim viewed division of labour as an essential condition of organic solidarity. Individual depends upon those parts which the society is composed of. Society is an arrangement of different and specific functions. The individual's conscience distinct from the collective conscience.
- 97.(1)** (i) Age of Savagery and Barbarity; (ii) The Pastoral Stage; (iii) Agricultural Stage; (iv) Feudal Age; (v) Urbanization; (vi) The Capitalist Age; (vii) Industrial Age.
- 98.(4)** The individual belongs to a number of groups which are his in-groups. The members of an in-group feel that their personal welfare is bound up with that of the other.
- Once a child enters school his peers become important models for imitation and dispenses of reward and punishment.
- It is a small group with direct contact they meet face-to-face for mutual help companionship and discussion of common interest. Large in size human contact superficial and undefined.
- 99.(1)** The status of woman in any society is the index of the standard of its social organization.
- With enactment of Hindu Code woman was allowed equal rights to matters of inheritance adoption of the child and divorce. However, social control is exercised through custom, religion, suggestion, folkways and mores.

**100.(1)** During the medieval period feudal system came into existence. The land belonged to the lord tilled by tenants. Their relation with feudal lords was that of slave and master.

VPM CLASSES