

UGC NET - SOCIOLOGY MOCK TEST PAPER

- **PAPER - I** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.*
- **PAPER - II** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.*
- **PAPER - III** *This paper contains 75 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
Attempt all the questions.
(According to the NEW PATTERN)*
- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
- *Total marks (PAPER I & II) : 350*
- *Duration of test : Paper I & II - 2.5 Hours
: Paper III - 2.5 Hours*

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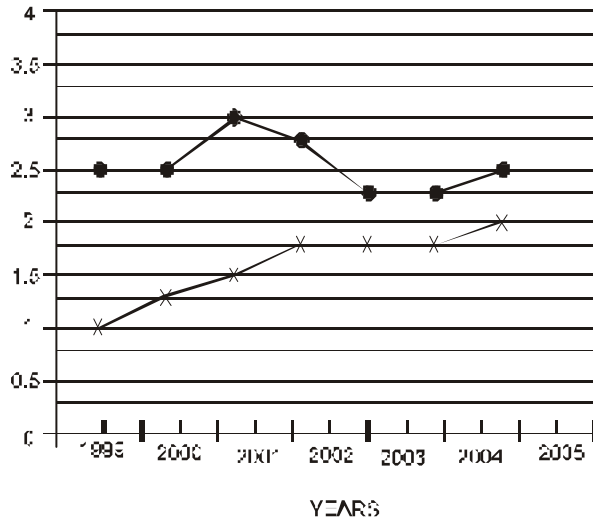
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PAPER – I

1. A manager must discover various analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps.
(A) Cause to communication
(B) Barrier to communication
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
2. "It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc." which type of communication is this?
(A) Oral communication
(B) Written communication
(C) Non verbal communication
(D) None
3. Which of the following is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets?
(A) Phonetics
(B) Homophones
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

Questions 4-8 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



4. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?
 (A) 0.25
 (B) 2.5
 (C) 25
 (D) 12.5
5. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?
 (A) 9crores
 (B) 17.75 crores
 (C) 12.25 crores
 (D) 11 crores
6. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?
 (A) 1,50,000,000
 (B) 15,00,00,000
 (C) 15,00,000
 (D) 15,000
7. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
 (A) 3crores

- (B) 2.55 crores
(C) 2.75 crores
(D) 2.25 crores
8. In w hich year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
(A) 2000
(B) 2002
(C) 2003
(D) 2004
9. If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of
(A) Maximum
(B) Mnimum
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
10. If estimating average concentrations is planned
(A) Exposure units must be defined
(B) Sufficient samples are required
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
11. Which Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots
(C) Multivariate plots
(D) None
12. Which of the following Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air?
(A) Scatter plots
(B) Ratio plots

- (C) Multivariate plots
(D) None
13. Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
(A) Qualitative
(B) Quantitative
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None
14. In order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, used
(A) Graphs
(B) Statistics
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

Direction (15-19) The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control. After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but

as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

15. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (A) Military attack from a country across the border.
 - (B) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
 - (C) Improper coordination of various Government policies
 - (D) Increasing the production from a very low level
16. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (A) Ethnic diversity of the people
 - (B) A national language for the country
 - (C) Implementation of the formulated policies
 - (D) Centre -State relations
17. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?

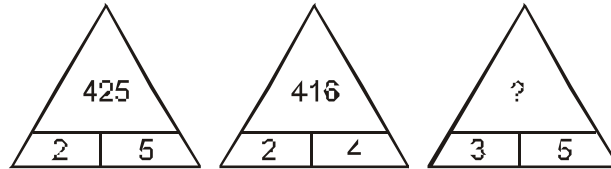
- (A) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
(B) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(C) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(D) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
18. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
(A) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
(B) Non-Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
(C) No common national language emerged
(D) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
19. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?
(A) The handing over of power by the British to India
(B) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
(C) A neutral role played by the Army
(D) None of the above
20. The information to be collected in survey method are related to
(A) Present Position
(B) Aims of the research
(C) The attainment of aim of research
(D) All of the above
21. Research is done for
(A) Knowledge of research process
(B) Solving a business problem
(C) Interest in research
(D) Experience
22. A research problem is feasible only when

- (A) It is researchable
(B) It has some utility
(C) It is new
(D) All of the above
23. One of the essential characteristics of research is
(A) Sensitivity
(B) Generalizability
(C) Usability
(D) Replicability
24. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.
(A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
(B) Supremacy of Parliament
(C) Supremacy of Judiciary
(D) Theory of Separation of power
25. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is :
(A) 30% of the total seats
(B) 33% of the total seats
(C) 33% of the total population
(D) None
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :
- | List I (Institutions) | List II (Locations) |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute | i. Pune |
| 2. Institute of Armament Technology | ii. Izat Nagar |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science | iii. Delhi |
| 4. National Institute for Educational Planning and Administrators | vi. Bangalore |
- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
(C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv

- (D) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
27. Who was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities?
- (A). Dr. Zakir Hussain
(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar
(C) Dr. L S Mudaliar
(D) Dr. Radha Krishnan
28. UGC has launched career oriented program in
- (A) 1964-65
(B) 1994-95
(C) 1997-98
(D) 1980-81
29. The prime minister of India is appointed from _____
- (A) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
(B) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
(C) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
(D) None of the above
30. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called____
- (A) Biosphere
(B) Ecology
(C) Synecology
(D) Autecology
31. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
- (A) Audio visual
(B) Telephone network
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None

- 32 Which was the first National Park established in India?
(A) Anshi National Park
(B) Gir National Park
(C) Kanha National Park
(D) Jim Corbett National Park
- 33 Fossil Fuels include
(A) Oil
(B) Natural Gas
(C) Coal
(D) All of the above
- 34 Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
(A) 40-65 db
(B) 60-70 db
(C) 80-100 db
(D) None of the above
- 35 Effectiveness of teaching depends on _____
(A) Handwriting of Teacher
(B) Speaking ability of Teacher
(C) Qualification of the Teacher
(D) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36 Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of _____
(A) Aptitudes
(B) Skills
(C) Attitudes
(D) Relationship
- 37 The participation of students will be maximum if _____ method is used for teaching.
(A) Text Books

- (B) Discussion Method
(C) Conference Method
(D) Lectures
38. The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with
(A) The Students
(B) The Principal
(C) The Community
(D) The Teacher himself
39. The First Kindergarten was started by
(A) William James
(B) A D Clinton
(C) Freidrich Forebel
(D) J H Hills
40. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
(A) 252
(B) 62
(C) 130
(D) 9
41. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
(A) Deductive
(B) Inductive
(C) Abductive
(D) All
42. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (A) 140
- (B) 280
- (C) 875
- (D) 925

43. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.
- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
 - (B) Only assumption II is implicit
 - (C) Either I or II is implicit
 - (D) Neither I nor II is implicit
 - (E) Both I and II are implicit

Statement: The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

Assumptions:

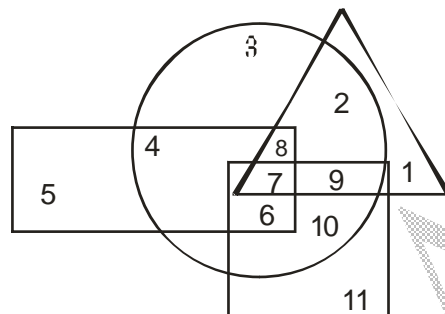
- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.
- II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

44. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?
- (A) Digital paper
 - (B) Magneto-optical disk
 - (C) WORM disk
 - (D) CD-ROM disk

45. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (A) Web site
- (B) Web site address
- (C) URL
- (D) Domain Name

Direction (46-47) In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat, gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



46. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (A) 8
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 4
47. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (A) 10
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
48. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?
- (A) Nephew

- (B) Brother
 - (C) Father
 - (D) Maternal Uncle
49. Light Year is a unit of:
- (A) Intensity of light
 - (B) Distance
 - (C) Time
 - (D) Planetary motion
50. Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by :
- (A) Earthquakes
 - (B) Volcanoes
 - (C) Winds
 - (D) Icebergs

PAPER – II

1. Marriage is an important institution
- (A) Because people having learn it, as it is conducive to sex discipline and social harmony
 - (B) Because it aims at procreation and maintenance of children
 - (C) Because it is a permanent bond between husband and his wife
 - (D) All of the above
2. Which among the following constitutes an element of culture?
- (A) Interest in poetry
 - (B) Marrying out of cast
 - (C) Making other person accept your views
 - (D) All of the above
3. Radcliffe Brown considers sociology as a science of
- (A) Human relationship

- (B) Human society
(C) Human behavior
(D) Human interaction
4. The word 'Sociology' is made up of two words. These are
(A) Societies and Logy
(B) Societa and Logistia
(C) Socious and Logos
(D) Socia & Logos
5. In which year the term 'Sociology' was coined?
(A) 1789
(B) 1815
(C) 1839
(D) 1857
6. Sociology emerged in
(A) America
(B) Europe
(C) Asia
(D) Africa
7. Which among the following is not an example of institution?
(A) Family
(B) Marriage
(C) Kinship
(D) Peer group
8. In which of the following books C.H. Cooley introduced the concept of 'primary group' characterized by intimate face to face association?
(A) Social Organization

- (B) Human Groups
(C) The Nature of Human Group
(D) Social Structure
9. To marry a woman of a higher caste is called
(A) Hypogamy
(B) Hypergamy
(C) Castegamy
(D) Sororate
10. Polyandry may be classified into two groups.
Which among the following is that?
(A) Levirate and sororate
(B) Adelpic and Non-adelpic
(C) Hypergamy and hypogamy
(D) Cross cousin and parallel cousin
11. Nearly universal norm for marriage in all societies is
(A) Lineage endogamy
(B) Clan endogamy
(C) Clan exogamy
(D) Parallel - cousin marriage
12. Which of the following is not responsible for upliftment of women?
(A) Swami Namdeo
(B) Swami Dayananda
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
13. Spencer has linked his theory of social change with
(A) Technology

- (B) Philosophy
(C) Organism
(D) Structure
14. 'Future Shock' is akin to
(A) Present shock
(B) Value Shock
(C) Culture shock
(D) Psychological shock
15. Who uses the concepts of external and internal system?
(A) G.C. Homans
(B) J. Klein
(C) E. Durkheim
(D) Radcliffe Brown
16. Who introduced the term folkways into sociological literature?
(A) W.G. Sumner
(B) Graham Wallas
(C) B. Malinowski
(D) Radcliffe Brown
17. Who wrote The Poverty of Historicism (1957)?
(A) Karl Popper
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Karl Mannheim
(D) William Dilthey
18. Society emerges out of
(A) Community's existence

- (B) Men's existence
(C) Problem's existence
(D) Relationship
19. Who classified societies into 'simple, compound, doubly compound, trebly compound'?
- (A) Marx
(B) Comte
(C) H. Spencer
(D) Sorokin
20. What does society exclude?
- (A) Reciprocity
(B) Differences
(C) Interdependence
(D) Adherence to time
21. The statement there are some people who are more able than others may be attributed to
- (A) Davis and Moore
(B) Goode and Hatt
(C) Parsons and Merton
(D) Durkheim and Weber
22. Stratification refers to
- (A) Psychological difference
(B) Natural difference
(C) Social difference
(D) Political difference
23. For Marx, a Class is defined by the position of a person in the process of
- (A) Consumption
(B) Production

- (C) Distribution
(D) Technological development
24. Who gave the name 'Harijans' to the untouchables?
(A) Indian constitution
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) M.K. Gandhi
(D) G.S. Ghurye
25. Harijans are excluded from the chaturvarna system
(A) As they are out-castes
(B) As they are too inferior to be included in the varna scheme
(C) By the Hindu religious texts
(D) By villagers
26. Who set up the Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) Jyotiba Phule
(D) Jagjivan Ram
27. 'Scheduled Caste Politics' is the work of
(A) Dushkin L
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) R. Kothari
28. A man who compares the social significance of tribal rituals in two pre-literate societies is most likely a
(A) Sociologist
(B) Archaeologist

- (C) Social Anthropologist
(D) Ethnologist
29. Who had named 'simple statistics' as 'social physics'?
- (A) Auguste Comte
(B) Adolphe Quetelet
(C) Le Play
(D) Condorcet
30. 'Mind and Society' is the work of
- (A) Harlambos
(B) Pareto
(C) Bottomore
(D) Alex Inkles
31. Who has criticized Comte and Spencer for indulging in pseudoscience?
- (A) Pareto
(B) Moscas
(C) Marx
(D) Durkheim
32. Pareto has borrowed the concept of lions and foxes from
- (A) Machiavelli
(B) Pluto
(C) Francis Bacon
(D) Mussolini
33. Who gave the theory of Leisure Class?
- (A) Parsons
(B) T. Veblen

- (C) Merton
(D) C.W. Mills
34. The concept 'trained incapacity' was propounded by
(A) Karl Marx
(B) T. Veblen
(C) Davis & Moore
(D) R.E. Park
35. Marx studies society in
(A) Holistic way
(B) Conceptual way
(C) Methodological way
(D) Factual way
36. Who among the following conceives of sociology as a comprehensive science of social action?
(A) T. Parsons
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Martindale
(D) Max Weber
37. Who introduced the term cross cousin?
(A) Morgan
(B) Tylor
(C) Radcliffe-Brown
(D) Levi Strauss
38. 'Custom is the lens without which one cannot see at all'. With which name this famous quote is associated?

- (A) M. Mead
(B) Malinowski
(C) R. Benedict
(D) Sumner
39. 'Culture is man made part of the environment.' Who said this?
(A) Kroeber
(B) Tylor
(C) Malinowski
(D) none
40. Who first introduced the concept of alienation into sociological theory?
(A) Hegel
(B) Marx
(C) Comte
(D) See man
41. Which is the correct group associated with attitude research?
(A) Thurstone, Likert, Guttman
(B) Veblem, Thurstone, Likert
(C) Mc Dougall Guttman, Tonnies
(D) Festinger, Likert, Marshall
42. 'The scientific study of human populations, primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development' is
(A) Sociography
(B) Demography
(C) Geography
(D) None
43. 'Social fact' is a methodological tool adopted by

- (A) Weber
(B) Becker
(C) Sutherland
(D) Merton
44. Euphoria, a term coined by Radcliffe Brown means
(A) A state of chaos
(B) A state of equilibrium
(C) A state of social well being
(D) A state of social disequilibrium
45. The notion of order, change and progress are inherent in the concept of
(A) Evolution
(B) Revolution
(C) Social change
(D) Social development
46. He sought to establish the patriarchal family as the primary form of social group. Who was he?
(A) Spencer
(B) Bachofen
(C) Henry Maine
(D) None of these
47. Who put forward a materialist variant of the evolutionary theory?
(A) Marx and Engels
(B) Althusser
(C) Habermas
(D) None of them
48. With whom do you associate the concept of social fact?

- (A) Emile Durkheim
(B) Karl Marx
(C) M. Mauss
(D) Max Weber
49. 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?
- (A) Thomas Hobbes
(B) J.S. Mill
(C) Plato
(D) Locke
50. Hermeneutics means
- (A) Explaining
(B) Ordering
(C) Classification
(D) Organisation

PAPER - III

1. 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 :
- (A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(B) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
2. Which one among the following is not consistent with Weber's characterization of charismatic leadership?
- (A) Followers attribute supernatural or superhuman power to the charismatic leader
(B) A charismatic leader breaks with tradition and prevailing legal norms
(C) A charismatic leader operates through a personally devoted inner circle rather than an established administrative staff
(D) A charismatic leader can endure for a long time through hereditary succession
3. Which one of the following research themes is likely to be favoured by the Constructivist School of Sociology?
- (A) Communication system of science, via specialists and peer review system
(B) The basis and quantitative measurement of recognitions and rewards
(C) The norms of science, and the manner and extent of deviation
(D) Process of selection and modification of theories and of aligning experimental evidence with theoretical claims
4. The case of the Parsis who migrated to Gujarat from Persia and switched to Gujarati language is an example of
- (A) Accommodation
(B) Integration
(C) Syncretism
(D) Assimilation
5. Which one of the following is opposite in meaning and spirit to the concept of cultural relativism?
- (A) Ethnocentrism
(B) Ethno methodology

- (C) Ethno statistics
(D) Ethnography
6. With respect to a movie-loving high school girl, a film star forms part of her
- (A) Secondary group
(B) Reference group
(C) Primary group
(D) In group
7. Which one of the following statements does not derive from E. Durkheim's exposition of social facts?
- (A) Social facts are collectively elaborated and therefore they are moral and constrain individual behaviour
(B) Social facts must be understood if they were things, and can be explained only in relation to other social facts
(C) 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
(D) Social facts arise in the collective consciousness of a group and therefore influence individuals only when they are engaged with the group
8. Which one of the following terms has a meaning that is in contrast to the other three terms, which are related to each other?
- (A) Ethnocentrism
(B) Social distance
(C) Cultural relativism
(D) Xenophobia
9. Which one of the following is not typical of community?
- (A) Bureaucratic arrangements
(B) Face-to-face relations

- (C) Small-scale
(D) Sense of belonging
10. Which one of the following is maintained by class as well as caste society by delicate, carefully observed distinctions of etiquette similar to notions of purity-pollution between castes in India?
- (A) Relative deprivation
(B) Assimilation
(C) Social distance
(D) Social conflict
11. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (A) Structure of Social Action: T. Parsons
(B) Subconscious Structures of the Mind: B. Malinowski
(C) Structure and Function: A. R. Radcliffe Brown
(D) Structuration: A. Giddens
12. 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?
- (A) 1 and 2
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 3 only

13. 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?
- (A) Closeness
 - (B) Social control
 - (C) Social distance
 - (D) Role-pattern
14. Advanced technology is the central feature of an advanced society, because technology
- (A) Makes all other societies appear primitive by contrast
 - (B) Refers to little division of labour between parts
 - (C) Gives people greater independence of their environment
 - (D) Does not respect race, class or caste
15. Statement I: Urbanization is coterminous with westernization.
Statement II: Urbanization has brought about new forms of social organization.
- (A) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
 - (B) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
 - (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 - (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
16. Which one of the following best reflects the concept of urbanism?
- (A) Process of migration to cities in search of employment
 - (B) Pattern of life in terms of work situation, food habits, stress patterns of those who live in cities
 - (C) A system of values and norms in terms of formalism, individualism and anonymity

- (D) The system of high-rise construction
17. The demographic dividend in India refers to the phenomenon of
- (A) Increasing proportion of aged persons (65+) in the population
 - (B) Imbalance between the life expectancy of men and women
 - (C) The decreasing infant mortality rate
 - (D) The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population
18. 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?
- (A) In a natural disaster, women are likely to be more affected than men
 - (B) In development projects, which entail massive displacement of human beings rehabilitation policy should give priority to women
 - (C) Due to their role as creators and nurturers of life, women are better conservators of the environment
 - (D) Women as a group contribute much less to industrial and vehicular population than men
19. Which one of the following factors is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India?
- (A) Migration of males to urban area
 - (B) Female foeticide
 - (C) Lower nutritional status of girl children
 - (D) High maternal mortality
20. Despite above average level of prosperity, the State of Punjab has a very low sex ratio. Which of the following is not a valid explanation for this phenomenon?
- (A) Unwillingness to partition agricultural landholdings
 - (B) There is a son-preference in North Indian kinship systems

- (C) There are no matrilineal communities in Punjab
(D) Dowry imposes a burden on parents of daughters
21. 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:
- (A) Sanskritization
(B) Adaptation
(C) Embourgeoisement
(D) Class-homogenization
22. Who among the following observed that the Chief Executives and the very rich are one and the same group in the U.S.A.?
- (A) J.K. Galbraith
(B) G. Myrdal
(C) C.W. Mills
(D) N. Smelser
23. The concept of 'doubling time' pertains to the study of:
- (A) Finance
(B) Population
(C) Environment
(D) Parasitology
24. The major share of a city's population growth in India is due to:
- (A) Migration
(B) Natural growth
(C) Redefinitions of municipal limits
(D) Industrialization
25. Mahmood Mamdani regards high fertility patterns amongst the poor as :

- (A) Normal
- (B) Abnormal
- (C) Rational
- (D) Irrational

26. Consider the following States:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kerala | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh | 4. Punjab |

The correct sequence of these states in descending order in terms of sex-ratios (females per thousand males as per 1991 Census) of their population is

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

27. The distribution of human settlements in terms of rural and urban constitutes:

- (A) A dichotomy
- (B) A continuum
- (C) A dialectical system
- (D) Urban development

28. Spencer viewed all evolution in terms of two types of society the:

- (A) Agrarian and industrial
- (B) Military and industrial
- (C) Pastoral and industrial
- (D) Tribal and industrial

29. Which one of the following terms is used for the spread of population and industry beyond the borders of urban centers?

- (A) Urban sprawl

- (B) Urbanization
(C) Urban centre
(D) Suburbanization
30. In India, a special Ministry for Women and Social Welfare was formed at the Centre in the year:
(A) 1983
(B) 1986
(C) 1976
(D) 1991
31. Which one of the following States in India has the maximum percentage of Scheduled Castes population?
(A) Punjab
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Assam
(D) Orissa
32. 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.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
33. Assertion (A): Altruistic suicides occur more in over-integrated societies.
Reason (R): Suicide is the desperate act of an individual.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
34. When a number of people ride in a lift together, they usually stand facing the door. According to Anthony Giddens, this would be an example of:
(A) Circumspection
(B) Social distance
(C) Politeness
(D) Role performance
35. Who among the following identified and analyzed spatial and temporal dimensions of human interaction?
(A) Erving Goffman
(B) Robert A. Nisbet
(C) George Simmel
(D) Lewis Coser
36. A group which does not allow a person to join similar other groups at one and the same time are called:
(A) Disjunctive group
(B) Ingroup
(C) Closed group
(D) Congregate group
37. Who among the following said that wealth increases in the same proportion as poverty?
(A) Marx
(B) Engels
(C) Weber

(D) Hegel

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

- (A) Synodasnian family
- (B) Conjugal family
- (C) Patriarchal family
- (D) Promiscuous family

39. Which one of the following measures of fertility can be computed from data on sex and age alone from a single census?

- (A) Child-woman ratio
- (B) Total fertility rate
- (C) Crude birth rate
- (D) Age specific fertility rate

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

List I

(Demographic features as per 1991 census)

- A. Most populous state of India
- B. Ranked first among states in literacy
- C. Had the highest population rate in 1981-91 decade
- D. Had the highest population density in the country

List II

(States/UT)

- 1. Kerala
- 2. Nagaland
- 3. Uttar Pradesh
- 4. Bihar
- 5. Delhi

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

41. A Kibbutzim is:
- (A) A tribal dance
 - (B) Community of economically equal families
 - (C) Garo term for extended family
 - (D) A religious sect of Mexico
42. In double descent system, one inherits property from:
- (A) Father's materilineal relatives and mother's patrilineal relatives
 - (B) Father's patrilineal relatives and mother's matrilineal relatives
 - (C) Father's patrilineal and matrilineal relatives
 - (D) Mother's matrilineal and patrilineal relatives
43. Assertion (A): Protests by Scheduled Castes against the practice of untouchability and atrocities have increased.
Reason (R): Their actions have stirred the government machinery to enforce law and order strictly.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true
44. Assertion (A): According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 1993, there were 16.5 million deaths due to infectious disease world wide.
Reason (R): Urbanization without health planning leads to the spread of diseases.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true

45. Assertion (A): The policy of protective discrimination adopted by Government of India, after independence, for Scheduled Castes/Tribes has become highly controversial today.
Reason (R): The reservations for SCs/STs in educational institutions and occupational fields have narrowed the gap between these castes on the one hand and higher castes on the other.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
46. Which one of the following concepts implies that each social status involves not a single associated role but an array of roles?
- (A) Multiple roles
(B) Status sequence
(C) Role-set
(D) Status-set
47. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (A) Schumpeter : Entrepreneur
(B) China : Cultural revolution
(C) Russia : Industrial revolution
(D) Max Weber : Bureaucracy
48. According to Goffman, whenever individuals in a given exhibit mutual awareness of one another's presence, it is a case of:
- (A) Encounter
(B) Social relationship
(C) Unfocused interaction
(D) Social bonding

49. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of the bureaucratic authority?
- (A) Continuous organization
 - (B) Democratization
 - (C) Hierarchy
 - (D) Role-segmentation
50. 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 :
- (A) 1 and 2
 - (B) 2 and 3
 - (C) 1 and 3
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3
51. Universalization refers to the process in which:
- (A) The elements of great tradition move downward to become part of little tradition
 - (B) The little tradition is exposed to Sanskrit ideas and values
 - (C) Universal norms are adopted
 - (D) The elements of little tradition move upward and become identified with great tradition
52. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:
- | List I | List II |
|----------------|---|
| A. Article 15 | 1. Abolition of untouchability |
| B. Article 330 | 2. Promotion of education and economic interests of SC/ ST and other weaker sections, |
| C. Article 46 | 3. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, |

sex or place of birth

D. Article 17

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

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

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

List I

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

54. Automation affects industrial employment by:

- (A) Reduction in jobs in the short run
 (B) Reduction in jobs permanently
 (C) Increase in jobs in the long run
 (D) Increase in jobs in the short run

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

- (A) Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists
(B) Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs
(C) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists
(D) Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists
56. Which one of the following Scheduled Tribes has been having a continuously declining population?
- (A) Meena
(B) Gond
(C) Onge
(D) Munda
57. In India, what was the number of females for every 1000 males in 1901 ?
- (A) 927
(B) 967
(C) 972
(D) 976
58. To Marx, the bourgeoisie gets more than its due share primarily because of:
- (A) Absolute control over means of production
(B) Monopoly over industry
(C) Accumulation of profit by legitimate means
(D) Control over the proletariat
59. Which one of the following orders best represents the development of industrial society?
- (A) Manorial system, guild system, domestic system and industrial society
(B) Guild system, manorial system, domestic system and industrial society
(C) Domestic system, guild system, manorial system and industrial society
(D) Manorial system, domestic system, guild system and industrial society

60. 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
(A)	1	2	5	3
(B)	3	1	2	4
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	4	1	2	5

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

- (A) Folk tradition
(B) Elite tradition
(C) Great tradition
(D) Little tradition

62. Who among the following gave the concept of rural-urban continuum?

- (A) E.W. Burgess
(B) Rebert Redfield
(C) Louis Wirth
(D) Robert Park

63. Which one of the following enabled the growth of cities during river valley civilizations?

- (A) Growth of handicrafts
(B) Growth of population
(C) Agricultural surplus
(D) Art of metallurgy
64. 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
65. Assertion (A): Members of urban society are held together by organic solidarity.
Reason (R): Individualism is the characteristic of urban social structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true
66. The death of children below one year of life is known as:
(A) Child mortality
(B) Intra-uterine mortality
(C) Neo-natal mortality
(D) Infant mortality
67. 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 :

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

68. The difference between the number of people coming into the area and those going out of that area is called:
- (A) Volume of migration
 - (B) Natural migration
 - (C) Net migration
 - (D) Gross migration
69. Which one of the following functions is not associated with division of labour in society as viewed by Emile Durkheim?
- (A) Collective conscience
 - (B) Density of population
 - (C) Organic interdependence
 - (D) Specialization of functions
70. Which one of the following incidents prompted Vinoba Bhave to initiate the Bhoodan Movement in India?
- (A) Nalgonda incident
 - (B) Srikakulam incident
 - (C) Naxalbari incident
 - (D) Madhubani incident
71. 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 :

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

72. The principal sources of ritual pollution is/are:

- (A) Birth
(B) Bodily emissions
(C) Death
(D) Birth, bodily emissions and death

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

List I (Type of Groups)

List II (Characteristics of Groups)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A. Ingroup | 1. Face to face relations, smallness, and emotional attachment |
| B. Peer group | 2. Largeness, impersonal relation contractual conditions |
| C. Primary group | 3. Similar status and roles of group members |
| D. Secondary group | 4. Relations of peace, order and subjectively attached feeling |
| | 5. Relation of mutual adjustment cooperation and integration |

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

74. 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.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

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

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

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

ANSWER KEY
PAPER – I

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B	A										

PAPER - II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	D	A	B	C	C	B	D	A	A	B	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	C	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	B	C	C	A	A	C	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	D	B	C	A	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	B	B	C	A	C	A	A	A	A										

PAPER - III

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	D	D	D	D	A	B	D	A	A	D	B	D	B	C	D	C	D	D	A	A
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	C	C	B	A	C	D	A	B	D	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	B	B	D	A	C	C	C	D	B	C	D	D	A	B	C	C	C	A	C	C
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75					
Answer	A	C	C	A	A	D	A	C	B	A	A	D	D	A	A					

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER – I

- (B)** An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.
- (C)** non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.

3. (A) Phonetics is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets. How an alphabet should sound is taught to us with the help of Phonetics.
- 4.(C) % increase = $\frac{0.25\text{crore}}{1\text{ crore}} \times 100$
= 25 %
- 5.(D) for company A
 $1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2$
= 11 crore
- 6.(A) $(2.5 - 1)$ crores = $1.5 \times 100\ 00\ 000$
= 150 00 000
- 7.(B) Total production of B
 $= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5$
= 17.75
Average production = $\frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$
- 8.(D) In year 2004.
- 9.(A) If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of maximums. Results are screening level- not definitive.
- 10.(C) If estimating average concentrations is planned
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)
- 11.(A) Scatter plots Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources.

- 12.(B)** Ratio plots Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air, potentially informing decisions about confounding ambient sources.
- 13.(A)** Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.
- 14.(C)** qualitative data collection techniques were used as primary research methods. However in order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, we used graphs and statistics as a way to measure the students' level of improvement through the use of reading strategies
- 15.(D)** Production was at very low level.
- 16.(A)** Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 17.(C)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 18.(D)** Because that time no common language emerged.
- 19.(B)** "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 20.(D)** The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
- 21. (B)** Research is done for solving a business problem
- 22. (D)** A research problem is feasible only when it is researchable, it has some utility, and it is new .
- 23. (C)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 24.(A)** A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political

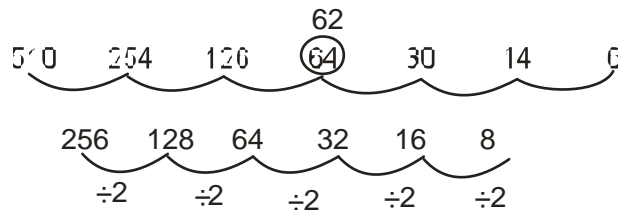
system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.

- 25.(D)** The Cabinet approved the proposal for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats on from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent with the provision being applicable to all seats filled through direct election, office of chairpersons and of offices reserved for SC/ST.
- 26.(A)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 27.(B)** Dr. P B Gajendragadkar was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities.
- 28.(B)** UGC has launched career oriented program in 1994-95.
- 29.(A)** The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 30.(B)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 31.(C)** The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 32.(D)** Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India.
- 33.(D)** Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.
Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.
- 34.(C)** Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.
- 35.(D)** Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36.(D)** Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of Relationship.
- 37. (B)** The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

38.(D) The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with The Teacher himself

39.(C) The First Kindergarten was started by Friedrich Froebel

40.(B)



30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

41.(A) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.

42.(D) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$

$(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$

$(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.

43. (A) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.

44.(D) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media

45.(D) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.

46.(D) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square

47.(C) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,

48.(D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.

49.(B) Light Year is a unit of distance.

50.(A) Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.

PAPER – II

- 1.(D) 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.
- 2.(A) 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.
- 3.(B) 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.
- 4.(C) "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 etymology for this new science.
- 5.(C) 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.
- 6.(B) *Sociology emerged* in the middle of the nineteenth century in *Europe*. Three factors led to the development of *sociology*. sociology emerged in enlightenment thought, shortly after the French Revolution, as a positivist science of society. Its genesis owed to various key movements in the philosophy of science and the philosophy of knowledge.

- 7.(D) Peer group is not example of institution.
- 8.(A) 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.
- 9.(A) Hypogamy (colloquially referred to as "marrying up") is the act or practice of marrying a spouse of higher caste or status than oneself.
- 10.(B) Adelpic and non-adelpic...*polys*, "many," and *anēr, 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.
- 11.(C) Nearly universal norm for marriage in all societies is Clan exogamy
- 12.(A) Swami namdeo is not responsible for upliftment of women.
- 13.(C) 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.
- 14.(C) '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 experiencing 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.

15.(A) 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

16.(A) 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"

17.(A) 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

18.(B) 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.

- 19.(C)** 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.
- 20.(D)** Society exclude adherence to time.
- 21.(B)** The statement there are some people who are more able than others may be attributed to Goode and Hatt.
- 22.(D)** 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;
- Wealth and income - This is the most common basis of stratification
 - Social class
 - Ethnicity
 - Gender
 - Political status
 - Religion (e.g. the caste system in India)
- 23.(B)** For Marx, a class is defined by the position of a person in the process of production.
- 24.(C)** 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.
- 25.(C)** Harijans are excluded from the chaturvarna system by the Hindu religious texts.
- 26.(A)** 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.
- 27.(A)** Scheduled caste Politics of Dushkin, L. Said to have done three years of research on 20th century political movements and social change in Mysore, c1960, but her substantial article in Mahar 1972 does not use material from this work.

28.(C) 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

29.(B) The new science of probability and statistics was mainly used in astronomy at the time, to get a handle on measurement errors with the method of least squares. Quetelet was among the first who attempted to apply it to social science, planning what he called a "social physics".

30.(B) 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.(A) Pareto was influenced by the works of Comte and Spencer. He embraced Spencer's position on noninterference (especially as it applied to laissez-faire economics). By the time that his *Treatise* was published (1915), Pareto was to condemn Spencer and Comte along two lines. First, he rejected the earlier positivists for their lack of scientific sophistication. Second, he faulted their vision of evolutionary progress.

32.(A) 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.

- 33.(B)** 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.
- 34.(B)** Trained incapacity refers to that state of affairs in which one's abilities function as inadequacies or blind spots. Actions based upon training and skills which have been successfully applied in the past may result in inappropriate responses under changed conditions. An inadequate flexibility in the application of skills will, in a changing milieu, result in more or less serious maladjustments.
- 35.(A)** "Marx" studies society in Holistic way.
- 36.(D)** 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.
- 37.(B)** In kinship theory, cross-cousin is a term used to describe first cousins whose related parents are of the opposite sex. In other words the mother of one is the sister of the father of the other. Societies vary as to whether they forbid or prefer marriages between cross-cousins. The term was introduced by Edward Taylor, but used extensively by Claude Lévi-Strauss to examine the 'elementary structures of kinship', by which he meant the rules that govern preferences and proscriptions about marriage between parallel cousins and cross-cousins.
- 38.(C)** Custom is the lens without which one cannot see at all" by Ruth Benedict
- 39.(A)** 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.

- 40.(B)** 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.
- 41.(A)** Group associated with attitude research is: Thurstone, Likert, Guttman
- 42.(B)** 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.
- 43.(B)** Social fact is a methodological tool adopted by Becker.
- 44.(C)** 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.
- 45.(A)** 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."
- 46.(C)** 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).
- 47.(A)** Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels spoke favorably of evolutionary theory, arguing that it mirrored their view of the progress of human society by class struggle and revolutions. Most later Marxists agreed with them, but some - particularly those in the early Soviet Union - believed

that evolutionary theory conflicted with their economic and social ideals. As a result, they came to support Lamarckism instead, which led to Lysenkoism and caused disastrous agricultural problems.

- 48.(A)** 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.
- 49.(A)** 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.
- 50.(A)** Hermeneutic consistency refers to analysis of texts for coherent explanation. A hermeneutic (singular) refers to one particular method or strand of interpretation.

PAPER – III

- 1.(D)** According to Marx, survival was the prime-most goal of human at the early stage of civilization; for this purpose they started economic actions.
- 2.(D)** 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 tradition 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.

- 3.(D) 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.
- 4.(D) 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.
- 5.(A) 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.
- 6.(B) 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 frame of references.
- 7.(D) 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.
- 8.(A) Ethnocentrism often suggests that the way something is done in other societies is inferior to the way it is done in one's own society. In contrast cultural relativism evaluates every culture in its own setting.
- 9.(A) The following are the elements of community :
- (i) Group of people
 - (ii) Locality
 - (iii) Community sentiments
 - (iv) Permanency

- (v) Neutrality
- (vi) Likeness
- (vii) Wider ends
- (viii) A particular name

Bureaucratic arrangement is characteristic of secondary, formal groups.

- 10.(D)** The term 'relative deprivation' refers to deprivation experienced when individuals compare themselves to others, that is individuals who lack something compare themselves who have it, and in so doing feel a sense of deprivation. Consequently relative deprivation not only involves comparison, it is also usually defined in subjective term.
- 11.(B)** Malinowski is a functionalist thinker. He has opined the theory of individualistic function of culture.
- 12.(D)** 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.
- 13.(B)** Socialization is a mean of social control. Freud has given his socialization theory in the form of conflict among ego, Id and super ego.
- 14.(C)** Advanced technology gives people greater independence of their environment.
- 15.(D)** Urbanization is not coterminous exclusively with westernization. In ancient India, there was Urbanization even before westernization in Indus valley civilization.
- 16.(C)** 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.
- 17.(D)** The fastest growing working population vis-a-vis dependent population may be referred as demographic dividend.

- 18.(D)** 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.
- 19.(A)** Migration of males to urban areas is least relevant as an explanation for the declining sex ratio in India; because its effect is temporary.
- 20.(A)** The low sex ratio of Punjab has nothing to do with the size of agricultural landholding. The major factors behind the low sex ratio are son-preference and dowry.
- 21.(C)** 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.
- 22.(C)** 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.
- 23.(B)** 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 growth of human population versus the slower growth of the means of subsistence.
- 24.(A)** With the pace of industrialization the number of cities began to grow in India mainly by immigration from villages. In 1921 urban population was 11.2% which in 1991 became 25.2%.
- 25.(C)** Mahmood Mamdani regards high fertility patterns amongst the poor as Rational.
- 26.(D)** According to 1991 Census, the sex ratio in decreasing order is as follows :
- | | |
|----------------|------|
| Kerala | 1036 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 912 |
| Punjab | 882 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 876 |
- In 2001 Census, sex-ratio status is as follows:

Kerala	1058
M.P.	920
U.P.	898
Punjab	874

- 27.(A)** 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.
- 28.(B)** 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.
- 29.(D)** 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.
- 30.(B)** The department of Women and Child Development created in 1985, formulated and implemented the policies and programmes relating to women and child welfare.
- 31.(A)** According to 1991 Census, the percentage of SC population in Punjab is 28.31. As per the 2001 Census, it is as follows: Punjab - 28.31%, Himachal Pradesh - 29.34%, West Bengal - 23.62%, Uttar Pradesh - 21.04%, Mizoram - .01%.
- 32.(A)** 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.

- 33.(C)** 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.
- 34.(B)** 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.
- 35.(A)** The first major study of an organization from an interactionist perspective was conducted by Erving Goffman in the late 1950's. He spent a year observing interaction in a mental hospital in Washington DC.
- Interaction refers to a form or pattern of interaction between individuals and this is why the school of sociology which has attempted to systematize its thought is relationship (Simmel, von Wiese, Park, Burgess, Bicker) has been called the 'formal school'.
- 36.(A)** A group that does not allow a person to join similar other groups at one and the same time is called disjunctive group.
- 37.(A)** 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.
- 38.(A)** 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.
- 39.(A)** 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.
- 40.(B)** Correct matching of lists:
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| List I | List II |
| (Demographic features as per 1991 census) | (States/UT) |

- A. Most populous state of India
B. Ranked first among states in literacy
C. Had the highest population rate in 1981-91 decade
D. Had the highest population density in the country
1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Nagaland
4. Delhi
- 41.(B)** About 4% Israel's population live some 20 kibbutzim settlements. Capital and property are collectively owned by kibbutzim members and economy is agriculture plus some light industry.
- 42.(B)** The three basic rules of descent are patrilineal, matrilineal and bilateral.
- 43.(D)** 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.
- 44.(A)** Population becomes crowded in the areas which have reached a high stage in the economic development. The population of a country which is highly agricultural or industrialized will naturally be larger. Industrialization increase urbanization. In the west urbanization has been a very important factor in lowering the birth-rate.
- 45.(C)** 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 dis-scheduling in India gets hindered because on caste is willing to go out of the schedule. Reservation is also operative in promotions to higher levels.
- 46.(C)** 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.
- 47.(C)** Russia is not associated with Industrial revolution.
- 48.(D)** Whenever individuals in a given exhibit mutual awareness of one another's presence, it is a case of social bonding.
- 49.(B)** Thompson gave the following characteristics of bureaucracy : (a) Specialization, (b) Merit appointment, (c) Job tenure, (d) Formalistic in personality (e) A chain of command.

- 50.(C)** (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.
- 51.(D)** Universalization is a process in which the elements of little tradition move upward and become identified with great tradition.
- 52.(D)** 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 |
- 53.(A)** 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 |
- 54.(B)** 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.
- 55.(C)** 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.
- 56.(C)** Onge Tribes has been having a continuously declining population.

- 57.(C)** Male-Female ratio that is sex ratio in India since 1901 has decreased. The frequency of an event such as birth or death per unit of population usually per 1000 is called crude rate.
- 58.(A)** 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.
- 59.(C)** Domestic system guild system, manorial system and industrial society - best represents the development of industrial society.
- 60.(C)** 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 |
- 61.(A)** Robert Redfield 'Folk Culture of Yucatan'.
- 62.(C)** Urbanism as a Way of Life-Louis Wirth in American Journal of Sociology.
- 63.(C)** 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.
- 64.(A)** 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.
- 65.(A)** 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.
- 66.(D)** The death of children below one year of life is known as Infant mortality.

- 67.(A)** 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).
- 68.(C)** The difference between the number of people coming in the area and those going out of that area is called net migration.
- 69.(B)** 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.
- 70.(A)** The inspiration for Bhoodan had come to Vinobaji in 1951, when he was touring the Telengana district of Hyderabad. This was the area where the communists had recently called off an 'activist' agrarian campaign during which a good few landlords had lost both their lands and lives.
- 71.(A)** (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.
- 72.(D)** The rituals relate to the behaviour of people with reference to the supernatural and sacred things.
- 73.(D)** 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.
- 74.(A)** 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.

75.(A) 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