



Ph.D. COMMON ENTRANCE TEST JANUARY 2024

SUBJECT SOCIOLOGY

Roll No:

PART B

Duration: 60 minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

1. This entrance test question paper is not to be taken out of the examination hall
2. Part B Question paper consists of Section A and Section B
3. Section A consists of 30 MCQs carrying 1 Mark each. Put a tick (v) mark against the correct answer in the box given.
4. Section B consists of Descriptive questions carrying 5 marks each. Restrict your answer to 500 words. Additional plain sheets have been attached to the question paper to answer Section B

SECTION – A

Answer the following by ticking (v) against the correct answer in the box given: 30 X 1 = 30

1. Who has codified and systematized functional analysis in terms of contemporary sociological theory _____?

- a) Merton
- b) Parsons
- c) Davis
- d) Moore

2. A field of study that acknowledges that culture and learning affect human behaviour, although its central hypothesis is that many adaptive behaviour are linked to genetic characteristics is

- a) Culturology
- b) Cultural biology
- c) Sociobiology
- d) Ethnology

3. Organized Social Life emerges from

- a) Social organisation
- b) Social interaction
- c) Social culture

d) Social group

4. Female headed family are frequent among

- a) Agricultural communities
- b) Industrial communities
- c) Semi-nomadic pastoral communities
- d) Post-industrial communities

5. Which among the following tribes/castes has high standard and rate of marriage stability?

- a) Nayars
- b) Ho
- c) Muria
- d) Kharia

6. Marriage alliance between three or more persons is called

- a) Polyandry
- b) Trigamy
- c) Polygamy
- d) Exogamy

7. Which of the following factors, according to Durkheim, obstruct changeover from mechanical to organic solidarity?

- 1. Anomie
- 2. Inadequate organisation
- 3. Inequality of opportunities

Select the correct answer from the codes given below-

Codes:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

8. Concentric zones pattern of city growth was propounded by.

- a) Max Weber
- b) Homer Whyte
- c) Park and Burgess
- d) Marris and Ulman

9. A residence area characterized by structural decay, overcrowding, lack of recreational space and neglect of neighborhood facilities is called

- a) Middle town
- b) Worker's residents
- c) Slums
- d) Zone in transition

10. When a slum is inhabited largely or exclusively by persons of a single ethnic or racial group, it may be called a

- a) Concentration
- b) Locality
- c) Domination
- d) Ghetto

11. Arguing with Weber, who has said that communist bureaucracy is as privileged as the capitalist class, on the basis of its monopoly of power?

- a) M. Djilas
- b) R. Dahrendorf
- c) K. Marx
- d) Marshal Sahlens

12. Some form of ranking is universal and so presents in all societies including primitive societies. This observation is made by

- a) E. Durkheim
- b) K. Marx
- c) M. Weber
- d) Marshal Sahlins

13. Malinowski's study of the Trobriand Island clearly shows that the prestige and power are related to the

- a) Redistribution of wealth
- b) Dissemination of knowledge
- c) Mastery over boat making
- d) Good at fishing

14. The concept of 'Cumulative Inequality' is propounded by

- a) Andre Beteille
- b) M.N. Srinivas
- c) Louis Dumont
- d) Makimm Marriott

15. Those aspects of social life that have to do with order, stability, and social organization that allow societies and groups to hold together and endure are called.

- a) Social dynamics
- b) Social statics.
- c) Social absolutes
- d) Constructed reality

16. Which of the following explains about the status of religion in rural society is not correct?

- a) Village economy is dependent on nature
- b) Religious outlook dominates other aspects of rural life
- c) The priestly class does not succeed much in influencing the educated and scientifically awakened people
- d) Religion occupies a core place in all the activities of rural life

17. While analysing the development of 'self' who has used the concept 'significant others'?

- a) Maclver
- b) Cooley
- c) Mead
- d) Giddings

18. Which of the following is not one of the criticisms against sociology having its own subject matter?

- a) Sociology is merely a mixture of varied studies disciplines having social content
- b) The subject matter of sociology is disintegrated into various other social sciences
- c) Subject matter of sociology has been derived from many social sciences
- d) The subject matter of sociology is a part of society.

19. In India the institution of family has a trend towards:

- a) Joint family
- b) Single family
- c) Patriarchal family
- d) Matriarchal family

20. These days in India the institution of marriage is weakening because:

- a) Our religious leaders are becoming rigid
- b) Women are becoming economically self-sufficient
- c) Less number of people are liking to marry
- d) People prefer small size family

21. Culture is a _____ heritage of man:

- a) Individual
- b) Cultural
- c) Social
- d) None of the above

22. Primary groups are _____ whereas secondary groups are _____:

- a) Non-contractual, Non-economic
- b) Relationship-directed, goal-oriented
- c) Formal, spontaneous
- d) Non-political, Ideal

23. Which of the following is not the difference between a primary and a secondary group?

- a) In primary group size is small whereas in secondary group it is large
- b) In primary group members are spread in limited area whereas in secondary group over vast area
- c) In primary group relationship between the members is indirect whereas in secondary group it is direct
- d) In primary group members cooperate spontaneously whereas that is not the case with secondary group

24. In our modern society which one of the following is not relevant factor in status?

- a) Extent of distribution of rewards
- b) Hereditary position of the ancestors
- c) Accumulated wealth
- d) Influence in administration

25. _____ refers to formally designated position in a group with officially specified rights and duties.

- a) Formal status
- b) Legal status
- c) Role-making
- d) Functional status

26. _____ is a form of marriage in which men of lower caste marry women of superior caste.

- a) Anuloma
- b) Pratiloma
- c) Levirate
- d) Sororate

27. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of family?

- a) It is based on mating relationship
- b) It is essentially based on duration of the marriage
- c) It pre-supposes institution of marriage
- d) Each family has some nomenclature

28. Basis of social stratification is

- a) Social inequality
- b) Social harmony
- c) Social understanding
- d) Social problems

29. Which one of the following is NOT a salient feature of social disorganization?

- a) It is conflict between the old and the new order
- b) It is outcome of transfer of functions from one group to the other
- c) It results in change in social structure
- d) It is the outcome of rigid political party system

30. Life in agrarian society was based on:

- a) Strict division of labour
- b) Division of unavoidable labour
- c) System in which there was no division of labour
- d) Iron law of wages

SECTION – B

Answer any four of the following:

5 X 4 = 20

1. Examine Karl Marx's views on 'class-in-itself' & 'class-for-itself' with reference to proletarians.
2. How formal and informal organisation of work influence labour's mobility? Explain with examples.
3. In Marxian classification of Society, feudal and slave societies are very important. How are they different from each other?
4. What is Class? Do you think that Weber's contribution to social stratification is different from that of Marx?
5. Do you think that poverty, deprivation and inequalities are the major challenges in the process of social transformations? What are your suggestions to address and resolve these Problems?
6. What is the impact of Globalization on the structure and mobilization of the working class in India?