

P.G./INTEGRATED P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

SOCIOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part I (Multiple Choice questions)

*Answer all questions.
Each question carries 1 marks.*

1. _____ refer to the established ways of behavior :
(A) Association. (B) Organization.
(C) Institutions. (D) All of the above.
2. _____ is a position with in an institution, group or organisation.
(A) Role set. (B) Status.
(C) Role. (D) Status set.
3. _____ are behavioral prescriptions or instructions that apply to human behaviour.
(A) Values. (B) Roles.
(C) Institutions. (D) Norms.
4. Find the odd one out :
(A) A small number of people. (B) Face to face relationship.
(C) Long lasting. (D) Less intimacy.
5. The term 'positivism' refers to _____.
(A) Scientific study of human evolution.
(B) Scientific study of social customs.
(C) Scientific study or observation of social phenomena.
(D) Study of society using the logic of philosophy.
6. _____ refers to lifelong process of social learning.
(A) Socialisation. (B) Anticipatory socialisation.
(C) Re-socialisation. (D) Secondary socialisation.

Turn over

7. Who proposed the concept of 'Looking Glass Self'?
- (A) G. H. Mead. (B) C. H. Cooley.
(C) A. Comte. (D) H. Spencer.
8. Who among the following developed the theory of I, Me and Self?
- (A) G. H. Mead. (B) C. H. Cooley.
(C) Talcott Parsons. (D) S. Freud.
9. Social Darwinism' is associated with _____.
- (A) A. Comte. (B) Charles Darwin.
(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) H. Spencer.
10. The study of society as equal to an object is advanced by :
- (A) Talcott Parsons. (B) Robert K Merton.
(C) George Simmel. (D) Emile Durkheim
11. Who defined sociology as an interpretive understanding of society ?
- (A) A Comte. (B) Max Weber.
(C) Levi Strauss. (D) R. K. Merton.
12. Find the odd one out :
- (A) Altruism. (B) Anomie.
(C) Egoism. (D) Depression.
13. _____ refers to the biological differences.
- (A) Sex. (B) Gender.
(C) Femininity. (D) All of the above.
14. _____ is a mode of reasoning that moves from the specific to the general.
- (A) Deductive. (B) Inductive.
(C) Quantitative research. (D) Positivism.

15. Deductive research is one that :
- (A) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis.
 - (B) Allows theory to emerge out of the data.
 - (C) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible.
 - (d) All of the above.
16. ——— maintains that society needs to be understood as a system :
- (A) Structuralism.
 - (B) Functionalism.
 - (C) Marxism.
 - (D) Positivism.
17. Who among the following advocated the study society based on human actions :
- (A) Max Weber.
 - (B) Talcot Parsons.
 - (C) Emile Durkheim.
 - (D) R. K. Merton.
18. Who is the author of the book *Second Sex* ?
- (A) Judith Butler.
 - (B) Sygmund Freud.
 - (C) Simone DeBouvoir.
 - (D) Arlie Hoschild.
19. The theory of role set is a contribution of :
- (A) Max Weber.
 - (B) Talcott Parsons.
 - (C) Robert K. Merton.
 - (D) G. H. Mead.
20. Who wrote the book '*Social, Background of Indian Nationalism*' ?
- (A) M. N. Srinivas.
 - (B) G. S. Ghurye.
 - (C) Andrei Betelie.
 - (D) A. R. Desai.
21. The first *five* year plan was known as a model named after :
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - (B) Mahatma Gandhi.
 - (C) P. C. Mahalnobis and Domar.
 - (D) V. K. R. V. Rao.

Turn over

22. Kerala Panchayat Raj Act was passed in the year :
- (A) 1982. (B) 1991.
(C) 1995. (D) 1994.
23. People's Planning in Kerala was launched in the year :
- (A) 1996. (B) 1993.
(C) 1990. (D) 1991.
24. One third reservation of seats in panchayat for women was passed in India with the constitution amendment of :
- (A) 1990. (B) 1993.
(C) 1996. (D) 1991.
25. Who is the author of the book 'Modernisation of Indian Tradition' ?
- (A) Andrei Beteille. (B) M. N. Srinivas.
(C) Yogendra Singh. (D) T. K. Oommen.
26. Who introduced the concept of 'Iron Cage of Bureaucracy' ?
- (A) Peter M. Blau. (B) Emile Durkheim.
(C) George Simmel. (D) Max Weber.
27. A Survey should try to avoid asking questions which are :
- (A) Direct. (B) Choice based.
(C) Double barreled. (D) Simple.
28. The descent system that is Calculated through the female line is called :
- (A) Uterine kinship. (B) Bilateral kinship.
(C) Agnatic descent. (D) Patrilineal kinship.
29. Who is the proponent of alliance theory of kinship ?
- (A) Louis Dumont. (B) Irawati Karve.
(C) A. M. Shah. (D) Veena Das.

30. Household dimension of Family in India is proposed by :
- (A) Dipankar Gupta. (B) A M Shah
(C) Patricia Uberoi. (D) G. S. Ghurye.
31. Which of the following is not a tribal movement of Kerala ?
- (A) Kurichiya revolt. (B) Chengara movement.
(C) Muthanga movement. (D) Mappila revolt.
32. The idea of 'social fact' is a contribution of :
- (A) Louis Althusser. (B) G Lukacs.
(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) Max Weber.
33. The theory of 'Class, Status and Party' is developed by :
- (A) Habermas. (B) George Ritzer.
(C) Anthony Giddens. (D) Max Weber.
34. The cause factor in a research is also known as :
- (A) Independent variable. (B) Binary Variable.
(C) Dependent Variable. (D) Diagnostic variable.
35. Mode is an example of :
- (A) Inferential statistics. (B) Descriptive statistics.
(C) Sociometry. (D) Attitude study.
36. Unstructured interview schedule is a tool used in :
- (A) Quantitative research. (B) Non probability sampling.
(C) Qualitative research. (D) Survey research.
37. Longitudinal surveys involve :
- (A) Studies across time.
(B) Studies across people.
(C) Studies during monsoon season.
(D) All of the above.

Turn over

38. Who among the following is associated with Chicago school ?
- (A) J. Habermas. (B) T. Parsons.
(C) R. K. Merton. (D) Robert Ezra Park.
39. Frankfurt School is associated with :
- (A) Critical theory. (B) Conflict theory.
(C) Structuralist theory. (D) Exchange theory.
40. Find the odd one out :
- (A) Modernity. (B) French revolution.
(C) Industrial revolution. (D) Russian Revolution.
41. Theory of needs is associated with :
- (A) A. R. Radcliff Brown. (B) B. Malinowsky.
(C) R. K. Merton. (D) Levi Strauss.
42. The author of the work 'German ideology'.
- (A) Max Weber. (B) A Comte.
(C) Karl Marx. (D) George Stimmel.
43. The idea of 'Formal sociology' is developed by :
- (A) H. Spencer. (B) J. Habermas.
(C) George Simmel. (D) J. H. Turner.
44. Who is the proponent of the categories of 'militant and industrial society' ?
- (A) K Marx. (B) H Spencer.
(C) Max Weber. (D) A. Comte.
45. Find the odd one out :
- (A) E. Durkheim. (B) Karl Marx.
(C) R. Dahrendorf. (D) Lewis A Coser.

46. Identify the wrong statement :
- (A) Qualitative research is inductive.
 - (B) Quantitative methods have more reliability.
 - (C) Qualitative methods have less validity.
 - (D) Quantitative methods have less validity.
47. _____ refers to a group of people who identify themselves, or are identified by others as sharing common characteristics such as culture, language, ancestry etc.
- (A) Race.
 - (B) Ethnicity.
 - (C) Nationality.
 - (D) Genetics.
48. Social actions and behaviours that violate commonly accepted values and norms are called _____.
- (A) Deviance.
 - (B) Crime.
 - (C) Subculture.
 - (D) Anomie.
49. Find the odd one out :
- (A) Social System.
 - (B) Consensus.
 - (C) Integration.
 - (D) Class.
50. Find the odd one out :
- (A) Materialist approach.
 - (B) Mode of production.
 - (C) Order and stability.
 - (D) Conflict

(Total 50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part 2 Define the Concept

Answer any 6 (Six) questions out of 11 (eleven).

Each question carries 3 marks.

Answer should not exceed five sentences.

51. Modernity.
52. Sex and Gender.

Turn over

53. Structural Functionalism.
54. Questionnaire.
55. Race.
56. Social Change.
57. Social mobility.
58. Deviance.
59. Association.
60. Resocialisation.
61. Community.

(6 × 3 = 18 marks)

Part 3 (Short essays)

Answer any 4 (four) questions out of 8 (eight).

Each question carries 8 (eight) marks.

Answer should not exceed 300 words.

62. Present the subject matter and scope of sociology.
63. Examine the idea of Sociological Imagination.
64. Present the basic assumptions of functionalism.
65. Discuss Comte's theory of hierarchy of sciences.
66. Explain Durkheim's theory of religion.
67. Critically evaluate Weber's Protestant ethics thesis
68. Examine the problem of gender discrimination in India.
69. Critically evaluate the socio political challenges faced by modern India

(4 × 8 = 32 marks)