

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

23-0009-AY

**TEST BOOKLET
SOCIOLOGY
PAPER – II**

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 16(sixteen) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts – Part – I, Part – II, Part – III and Part – IV.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. **Part-I** consists of **Multiple Choice-based Questions**. The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. **Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV** consist of **Conventional Essay-type Questions**. The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In **Part-I**, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)*. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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PART - I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- Choose the correct answers for the following questions.
- Each question carries 3 marks.

[3x50=150]

1. For purposes of describing the kinship system found in India, Irawati Karve identified four cultural zones. Which of the zones given below is *not* included in Karve's list?
 - (a) The Northern
 - (b) The Eastern
 - (c) The Western
 - (d) The Central
2. Which of the following experts believes that the Indian village's self-sufficiency is a myth?
 - (a) A. R. Desai
 - (b) M. N. Srinivas
 - (c) S. C. Dube
 - (d) Dipankar Gupta
3. Which among the following is *not* written by G. S. Ghurye?
 - (a) Caste and Race in India, 1932
 - (b) The Aborigines – “so called” – and their future, 1943
 - (c) Caste in Modern India and Other Essays, 1962
 - (d) I and Other Explorations, 1973
4. Sociology in India started even before independence. Examine the following statements in this context and state which one is not in congruence with the development of sociology as a discipline in India.
 - (a) The first universities in India were established in 1857 but formal sociology teaching started only in 1914 in the University of Bombay.
 - (b) The teaching of sociology in Bombay was followed by Calcutta University in 1917 and Lucknow University in 1921.
 - (c) Even though sociology was taught in the Universities, it was not separated from social anthropology until the 1950s in India.
 - (d) Early Indian professionals teaching sociology in India were all trained in sociology in their education.
5. (i) Before the British arrived in India, nationalism was already quite strong.
(ii) As the British administration consolidated in India, the formation of an anti-colonial consciousness led to a nationalist one.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are true/false?

- (a) Both (i) and (ii) are true
- (b) (i) is true but (ii) is false
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are false
- (d) (i) is false but (ii) is true

6. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 is a law enacted by the Government of India for ensuring -
- Self-governance through traditional gram sabha in Sixth Scheduled Areas
 - Self-governance through traditional gram sabha for Fifth Scheduled Areas
 - Self-governance through traditional gram sabha for Non-Scheduled Areas
 - None of the above
7. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- Organised Dalits movements are a recent phenomenon in the wake of capitalist corporate inventions.
 - Method of co-option and conciliation were never adopted towards Dalit rebels during the colonial rule.
- Only (i)
 - Only (ii)
 - Both (i) and (ii)
 - Neither (i) nor (ii)
8. Match the following:
- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|---------|
| i. | Brahmo Samaj | 1. 1828 |
| ii. | Prarthana Samaj | 2. 1867 |
| iii. | Arya Samaj | 3. 1927 |
| iv. | All India Women's Conference | 4. 1875 |
- Codes:
- | | i | ii | iii | iv |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
9. Land reforms in India include which of the following?
- Abolition of intermediaries
 - Tenancy regulation
 - A ceiling on land holdings
 - Encouragement of cooperative joint farming
- (i) and (ii) only
 - (i), (ii) and (iii) only
 - (i) and (iv) only
 - all the above
10. Which one of the following is *not* a necessary feature of caste system?
- Purity and impurity
 - Hierarchical structure
 - Inherited specialization
 - Common ancestor worship

11. Examine the given statements and state if they are true or false -
- i. In his study of Rampura village, M. N. Srinivas finds that the hierarchical segregation of caste based on religious understanding of pure and impure, as espoused by Louis Dumont to be true.
 - ii. Louis Dumont's idea of caste hierarchy correspond to M. N. Srinivas' idea of dominant caste.
 - (a) Only (i) is true
 - (b) Only (ii) is true
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii) are true
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii) are false
12. Which of the following options is *not* a marker of untouchability, which essentially considers the touch of the low caste as polluting and is exhibited in -
- (a) Avoiding exchange of food and water
 - (b) Practicing ascriptive occupations
 - (c) Practices of kinship and marriage
 - (d) Admitting to educational institutions
13. Legislative provision for inter-caste marriage in independent India was first provided by -
- (a) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (b) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
 - (c) The Hindu Code Bill, 1956
 - (d) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
14. Caste status is defined by -
- (a) Education
 - (b) Socialization
 - (c) Economic affluence
 - (d) Birth
15. Which of the following about the kinship rule of ultimogeniture is correct?
- (a) The eldest daughter in the matrilineal societies inherit the property
 - (b) The eldest son in the patrilineal societies inherit the property
 - (c) The youngest daughter in the matrilineal societies succeeds to the property
 - (d) The youngest son in the matrilineal societies inherit the property
16. The term 'Scheduled Caste' was coined by -
- (a) The British in 1935 in the Government of India Act
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 during Quit India Movement
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Assembly Debates
 - (d) The Simon Commission, 1927
17. While arguing the path of development and nature of social transformation in India, who principally critiqued the "modernisation syndrome" among the social scientists?
- (a) Yogendra Singh
 - (b) M. N. Srinivas
 - (c) R. Desai
 - (d) Ranajit Guha

18. Examine the following statements and choose the correct code to answer -
- Official identification of tribes in India was given an impetus through its formal classification of the population in the census as early as 1881.
 - The classification of the population was required for identification of the group of people.
- Codes:**
- Only (i) is true
 - Only (ii) is true
 - Both (i) and (ii) are false
 - Both (i) and (ii) are true
19. Who claimed that the tribals of India were actually 'Backward Hindus'?
- M.N. Srinivas
 - G.S. Ghurye
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - D.P. Mukherjee
20. Which of the following tribes lives in the Nilgiris of South India?
- Apatani
 - Baiga
 - Mishmi
 - Toda
21. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was recommended by -
- Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - Elwin Committee
 - Ashoka Mehta Committee
 - Jayaprakash Narayan Committee
22. In India, kinship generally determines -
- Inheritance of status and property
 - Cooperation
 - Marriage rules
 - All the above
23. Which of the following policies for dealing with the tribal population of India was advocated by Verrier Elwin?
- Reservation in jobs and education
 - Land reforms and cultivation rights
 - No State intervention in tribal way of life
 - Their complete integration into the national life
24. Which of the following is *not* the distinguishing feature of the Jajmani system?
- Reciprocal relationship
 - Position being hereditary
 - The Jajman provides goods against services to the Kamins
 - The Kamins performs a uniform range of activity for the jajmans

25. The middle class in India emerged in the nineteenth century under the patronage of the Britishers. In light of this statement, which among the following is true?
- (a) They did not play any role in India's struggle for independence
 - (b) They played important role in India's struggle for independence
 - (c) In the post-independence they become capitalist and were antagonistic to national economic policies and social change pursued by the Indian State
 - (d) Most of the early middle-class population in India engaged in trade and industry and did not possess learned profession

26. A new class of landlord called the zamindars were created under/by the -
- (a) Ryotwari Settlement
 - (b) Mahalwari Settlement
 - (c) Permanent Settlement
 - (d) East India Company

27. In the study of kinship in India, examine the following two authors and their area of studies and identify them as true or false -
- i. E. K. Gough discussed the unity of lineage with corporate rights on land.
 - ii. T. N. Madan while studying the Kashmiri pandits finds strong patrilineal ideology characterising kinship system.

Codes:

- (a) Only (i) is true
 - (b) Only (ii) is true
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii) are false
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii) are true
28. Which region of the Nayar of Kerala followed the practice of 'visiting husbands' in the past?
- (a) Southern
 - (b) Central
 - (c) Northern
 - (d) Western
29. Consider the following statements:
- i. Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.
 - ii. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race caste, language or any of them.

Which of the statements given above is/are explicitly stated in Article 29 of the Constitution of India for protection minorities' interest?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

30. The major religion in India includes Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Christianity. Among these religions -
- (a) Only Jainism and Christianity are non-Indic
 - (b) Only Jainism and Islam are Indic religion
 - (c) Only Islam and Christianity are non-Indic religion
 - (d) None of the above
31. The constitutional provision for minority and their education rights under article 30 -
- (a) Includes only linguistic minorities
 - (b) Includes both caste and linguistic minorities
 - (c) Includes both religion and linguistic minorities
 - (d) Includes race, caste, linguistic and religious minorities
32. Which of the following tribes does NOT belong to North Eastern India?
- (a) Naga
 - (b) Khasi
 - (c) Bodo
 - (d) Onge
33. Modernisation of Indian society is associated with -
- (a) Changes in cognitive-structural attributes of the society
 - (b) Acceptance of western life-style
 - (c) Cultural renaissance
 - (d) Acceptance of legal rationalism
34. The Community Development Programme in India was introduced in the year -
- (a) 1947
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1952
 - (d) 1956
35. Examine the following statements on social movements in India, and identify which one is true -
- (a) Happened abruptly during the colonial period
 - (b) There were generally no specific leaders for social movements in modern India
 - (c) Leadership and ideology played a significant role in Indian social movement
 - (d) The Rajbanshi Kshatriya movement was not a social movement
36. Indian economy was liberalized in line with structural adjustment and stabilisation policies initiated by International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank since -
- (a) 1981
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 2001
 - (d) 2011
37. The Nehruvian model of development focuses on -
- (a) Science and Technology to promote development
 - (b) Small and cottage-based industries
 - (c) Agriculture and alternative sources of power
 - (d) Khadi and village industries

38. Examine the statements below and identify the correct one.
- The rise of the Kulaks in India is a significant example of agrarian transformation.
 - Some examples of collectivity of the Kulaks are Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Bharatiya Kisan Union, and Shetkari Sangathan.

Codes:

- Only (i) is correct
 - Only (ii) is correct
 - Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
39. The first All India Census was conducted in the year -
- 1871
 - 1861
 - 1881
 - 1950
40. The first universities in India were established in 1857 in -
- Bombay, Calcutta and U.P
 - Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
 - Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow
 - Bombay, Punjab and Madras
41. According to the Indian sociologist I. P. Desai,
- Urban India experiences increase in residential nuclear family but functionally remain joint family.
 - The strains between the younger and older generations has led to the weakening of attachment of the children to their families.
- Select the correct code:**
- Only (i) is correct
 - Only (ii) is correct
 - Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
42. Indian polity has the embeddedness of -
- The ideological principles of hierarchy and inequality
 - Caste based humiliation and deprivation
 - Caste based exploitation that are more invisible than visible
 - All the above
43. The central assertion of Chipko movement in India is -
- Plant more trees
 - All women should oppose cutting of trees
 - To protect trees from felling and to check the growth of industries in forest areas
 - To protect trees commensurate with the growth of industries

44. In the Indian context “urban” is generally described as -
- (a) A community enjoying modern facilities with low density of population
 - (b) A function of population size and density
 - (c) A permanent settlement of elites
 - (d) A class of people characterised by higher education
45. The reform and protection with legal measures that have completely eradicated the social problems is -
- (a) The Sarada Act to check child marriage
 - (b) Chipko movement to check felling of trees
 - (c) Abolition of untouchability under article 17
 - (d) None of the above
46. Indian electoral democracy has encouraged -
- (a) Regionalism
 - (b) Communalism
 - (c) Casteism
 - (d) All the above
47. The First Five-Year Plan stated its intention on population policy as -
- (a) the increase in birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of the national polity
 - (b) the increase in birth rate in rural India which will impact agricultural products
 - (c) the reduction of birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of the national economy
 - (d) the reduction of birth rate in urban India.
48. Scheduled Tribes were first categorised in the:
- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1858
 - (d) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950
49. Kinship system in India is traced -
- (a) Only through patrilineal descent
 - (b) Only through matrilineal descent
 - (c) Through both (a) and (b) but matrilineal descent is more common
 - (d) Through descent and alliance that involves commonly the patrilineal system
50. “To initiate a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life.” This was stated in regard to the goal of development in post independent India by-
- (a) National Commission for Backward Classes, 1993
 - (b) Madras Service Commission, 1930
 - (c) Planning Commission, 1952
 - (d) Finance Commission, 1951

PART - II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- **Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.**
- **Each question carries 5 marks.** **[5x10=50]**

51. Define the new social movement.
52. Briefly explain the jajmani system.
53. What is avunculocal residence?
54. Bring out the difference between 'free', 'unfree' and 'bonded labour'?
55. What according to you are the social consequences of urbanisation?
56. What is Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Movement?
57. What are the salient features of Indian caste system as described by Ghurye?
58. What is 'modernisation' according to Yogendra Singh?
59. How does modern methods of farming induce agrarian distress?
60. What was the central assertion of the Chipko movement in India?
61. What was the colonial policy towards the tribals of India?
62. What are the constitutional provisions for prohibition of child labour in India?
63. What are the main arguments of anti-secularism in India?

PART - III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*

[10x5=50]

64. The middle class in India grew at the intersection of colonialism, democratic state and economic development. Comment on this statement.
65. Why is there marginalization of religious minorities in India? Discuss.
66. Critically examine the agrarian structure outlined by Daniel Thorner.
67. Does class mobility impact caste mobility in India? Discuss.
68. Discuss any two processes of social change in India.
69. Discuss the contribution of Indological perspective in understanding Indian society.
70. Critically evaluate the impact of 'Green Revolution' on agrarian transformation in India.
71. Is there a need for affirmative action policy in the private sector in India? Discuss.

PART - IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.*

[25x2= 50]

72. Critically analyse the colonial construction of Indian villages.
73. Examine the impact of globalisation on the institutions of family and marriage with examples particularly from Sikkim.
74. What are the factors impeding national integration? Elaborate.
75. What according to you are the factors responsible for violence against women in India? Suggest measures to tackle violence against women.