

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

Sl. No: **1229**

**Subject Code: 21**

**Subject: SOCIOLOGY**

**WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT OF POST GRADUATE TEACHERS FOR  
NON-GOVT. AIDED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF ODISHA**

*Time Allowed : 2 Hours*

*Maximum Marks: 150*

**: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- 1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
- 2. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.**

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- 3. The Test Booklet contains 100 questions. Each question comprises four options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered wrong.**
- 4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.**
- 5. All questions carry equal marks. While 1.5 marks will be awarded for each correct answer, each wrong answer will result in negative marking of 0.50 mark.**
- 6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the OMR Answer Sheet to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.**
- 7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.**

**Candidate's full signature**

**Invigilator's signature**

**P.T.O.**

1. From which of the following languages the term 'socius' is derived?
 

(A) French	(B) Portuguese
(C) Greek	(D) Latin
  
2. Which of the following was the simplest form of society in terms of economic organization?
 

(A) Pastoral and Horticultural societies	(B) Hunting and gathering societies
(C) Agricultural societies	(D) Industrial societies
  
3. An integrated set of social norms to fulfil human needs is called:
 

(A) Institution	(B) Norms
(C) Mores	(D) Values
  
4. When a social status involves an array of roles, what is it called?
 

(A) Role incongruence	(B) Role set
(C) Role conflict	(D) Role strain
  
5. Who among the following commented "Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, and the soul of soulless conditions. It is the opium of the people"?
 

(A) Karl Popper	(B) Oppenheimer
(C) Karl Marx	(D) Emile Durkheim
  
6. The patterns or traits of culture that are globally common to all societies are called:
 

(A) Material Culture	(B) Nonmaterial culture
(C) Cultural ethnocentrism	(D) Cultural universals
  
7. When a foreign culture is imposed on a population without their desire, what does the population experience?
 

(A) Cultural assimilation	(B) Culture shock
(C) Cultural annihilation	(D) Cultural accommodation
  
8. Which of the following is not an informal means of social control?
 

(A) Police coercion	(B) Taboos
(C) Customs	(D) Folkways and mores

9. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the stages of socialization?
- (A) Anal, Oral, Oedipal, and Adolescent (B) Oral, Oedipal, Anal and Adolescent  
(C) Oral, Anal, Oedipal, and Adolescent (D) Oedipal, Anal, Oral, and Adolescent
10. Who among the following authored the article "Some Principles of Stratification: A Critical Analysis"?
- (A) Melvin Tumin (B) Davis and Moore  
(C) Karl Marx (D) Ralph Dahrendorf
11. Who among the following stressed merit as a principle of hierarchy in society?
- (A) The Conflict theorists (B) The Functionalist theorists  
(C) The Interactionists (D) The Phenomenologists
12. Who among the following is not an evolutionary theorist of social change?
- (A) Morgan (B) Tylor  
(C) Hobhouse (D) Arnold J. Toynbee
13. Which of the following period established the ideas of "reality" and "rationality"?
- (A) The Industrial Revolution (B) The French Revolution  
(C) The Enlightenment (D) The Commercial Revolution
14. Which sociological perspective emphasizes the role of shared norms and values in maintaining social order?
- (A) Functionalist perspective (B) Conflict perspective  
(C) Symbolic interactionist perspective (D) Post-modern perspective
15. When some elements of society contribute towards the disruption of social stability, what are they called?
- (A) Functional (B) Dysfunctional  
(C) Malfunctional (D) Nonfunctional
16. Who among the following Sociologists gave the idea of dynamic equilibrium?
- (A) Morrison (B) Giddens  
(C) Parsons (D) Weber
17. Which of the following schools developed the critical theory?
- (A) Formalistic School (B) Synthetic School  
(C) The Chicago School (D) The Frankfurt School

18. Who among the following coined the term "Symbolic interactionism"?
- (A) George Herbert Mead (B) Herbert Blumer  
(C) Erving Goffman (D) Max Weber
19. What are the unsought consequences of a social process called?
- (A) Social facts (B) Dysfunctions  
(C) Manifest functions (D) Latent functions
20. Who among the following is an advocate of the humanistic perspective in Sociology?
- (A) Talcott Parsons (B) George Herbert Mead  
(C) Peter Berger (D) August Comte
21. What is an empirically verifiable observation called?
- (A) Empiricism (B) Concept  
(C) Fact (D) Theory
22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a theory?
- (A) Explanation of facts (B) Precision  
(C) Logic based statement (D) Tentative supposition
23. Consistency of results is called what in research?
- (A) Validity (B) Reliability  
(C) Verifiability (D) Predictability
24. Which of the following represents the weakest form of validity?
- (A) Construct validity (B) Content validity  
(C) Criterion validity (D) Face validity
25. If the null hypothesis is false, then which of the following is accepted?
- (A) Alternative Hypothesis (B) Null Hypothesis  
(C) Positive Hypothesis (D) Negative Hypothesis

26. Which of the following research designs aims at getting quantitative data?  
(A) Exploratory (B) Descriptive  
(C) Diagnostic (D) Experimental
27. Which of the following research designs makes use of a controlled group?  
(A) Exploratory (B) Experimental  
(C) Descriptive (D) Diagnostic
28. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling technique?  
(A) Quota sampling (B) Cluster sampling  
(C) Systematic sampling (D) Stratified random sampling
29. When a researcher takes up a cross-community study, it becomes an example of:  
(A) Case study (B) Experimental study  
(C) Comparative study (D) Longitudinal study
30. Impact assessment studies mainly involve which of the following research designs?  
(A) Case study design (B) Experimental design  
(C) Diagnostic design (D) Pre-Post study design
31. Which one of the following was the earliest form of summated scale?  
(A) Bogardus scale (B) Likert scale  
(C) Guttman scale (D) Thurstone scale
32. Which of the following is the lowest, weakest and simplest level of measurement?  
(A) Nominal/ categorical (B) Ordinal  
(C) Interval (D) Ratio
33. Which scale measures non-numeric concepts like satisfaction, happiness, discomfort, etc.?  
(A) Nominal/ categorical (B) Ordinal  
(C) Interval (D) Ratio
34. Who among the following developed the Bogardus scale?  
(A) Earnest Bogardus (B) Eric Bogardus  
(C) Emory Bogardus (D) Erring Bogardus

35. Which of the following is not a feature of qualitative research?
- (A) Collection of in-depth data  
 (B) Subjective immersion of the researcher in the group  
 (C) Primacy of Interpretation  
 (D) Driven heavily by data
36. Which of the following represents Durkheim's works in chronological order?
- (A) The Division of Labour in Society, The Rules of Sociological Method, Suicide, and The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.  
 (B) The Rules of Sociological Method, The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, Suicide and The Division of Labour in Society.  
 (C) The Rules of Sociological Method, The Division of Labour in Society, Suicide, and The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.  
 (D) Suicide, The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, The Division of Labour in Society, The Rules of Sociological Method.
37. According to Durkheim, under what conditions is solidarity of resemblance found?
- (A) Anomie (B) Alienation  
 (C) Mechanical solidarity (D) Organic solidarity
38. Which of the following is not a characteristic of social facts?
- (A) Exteriority (B) Interiority  
 (C) Constraining capacity (D) Generality
39. The act committed by Dharmapada after completing the Konark temple is an example of what type of suicide as suggested by Durkheim?
- (A) Egoistic (B) Altruistic  
 (C) Anomic (D) Fatalistic
40. Utilitarian objects of everyday life pertain to which sphere as discussed by Durkheim?
- (A) Profane (B) Sacred  
 (C) Magic (D) Supreme Belief
41. Who among the following has authored the book: *The Wages, Labour and Capital*?
- (A) Hegel (B) Karl Marx  
 (C) Engels (D) Stalin

42. Marx derived the concept of dialectics from which of the following thinkers?
- (A) Hegel (B) Kant  
(C) Dahrendorf (D) Montesquieu
43. Which of the following is not a law of the dialectics of Marx?
- (A) Law of unity and struggle of opposites.  
(B) Law of transformation from quantity to quality.  
(C) Law of Negation of Negation.  
(D) Law of survival.
44. In which of the following epochs, did Marx visualise the absence of classes?
- (A) Primitive communism (B) Slave society  
(C) Feudalism (D) Capitalism
45. The syndrome that resulted from the experience of human life as meaningless or the human self as worthless in modern capitalist society by men was termed as what by Marx?
- (A) Anomie (B) Communism  
(C) Alienation (D) Assimilation
46. What does neo-Marxism stand for?
- (A) Opposing Marx's ideas  
(B) Extending Marx's ideas in toto  
(C) Extending Marx's ideas with some amendments  
(D) Propagating Marxism
47. Which of the following terms was a major contribution of Antonio Gramsci?
- (A) Power (B) Capitalism  
(C) Market (D) Hegemony
48. Which of the following is not a proposition of Functionalist Theory?
- (A) Society is a system (or structure) of interconnected parts  
(B) Parts work (function) together to maintain social equilibrium  
(C) Society comprises independent parts which are autonomous and bring social conflict  
(D) Social structure consists of stable patterns of social behaviour and tries to ensure social solidarity

49. The functions that are neither conscious nor deliberate but also produce benefits are called what according to Merton?
- (A) Manifest functions (B) Latent functions  
(C) Dysfunctions (D) Non-functions
50. When people agree around a set of shared norms and values, what is it called according to Parsons?
- (A) Collective conscience (B) Conscience collective  
(C) Value Consensus (D) Shared norms
51. Which of the following systems performs the integration function as a pre-requisite of a society?
- (A) Political system (B) Economic system  
(C) Family system (D) Cultural system
52. When norms are violated for a group of near relations, what is the pattern variable there?
- (A) Self-orientation (B) Collective orientation.  
(C) Universalistic orientation (D) Particularistic orientation
53. Which of the following approaches emphasizes evidence of lived experience?
- (A) Phenomenology (B) Ethnomethodology  
(C) Exchange theory (D) Postmodernism
54. Who among the following sociologists worked elaborately on Exchange Theory?
- (A) Garfinkel (B) George Homans  
(C) Garfinkel (D) Levi Strauss
55. Who among the following introduced the term "sociation"?
- (A) Dahrendorf (B) Karl Marx  
(C) George Simmel (D) L. Coser
56. Who stressed the integrative and adaptive functions of conflict for social systems?
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Dahrendorf  
(C) Lewis Coser (D) George Simmel



57. Impersonal relationship characterises which type of group?
- (A) Primary Group (B) Secondary group  
(C) In group (D) Out group
58. In which year was the book *The Sociological Imagination* published?
- (A) 1905 (B) 1911  
(C) 1922 (D) 1959
59. Who among the following is not an Indologist?
- (A) S. C. Dube (B) G. S. Ghurye  
(C) Irawati Karve (D) Louis Dumont
60. Which of the following characteristics of caste was not delineated by Ghurye?
- (A) Segmental division of society  
(B) Inter-caste dependence  
(C) Hierarchy  
(D) Civil and religious disabilities and privileges
61. Who among the following Sociologists established the ideology of caste in the assumption of the unity of Indian civilization?
- (A) Louis Dumont (B) G. S. Ghurye  
(C) David Hardiman (D) B. R. Ambedkar
62. Which of the following statements pertains to Dumont's ideas on caste?
- (A) Caste brings integration into Indian society  
(B) Caste is not social stratification, but a system of hierarchy based on inequality  
(C) Caste is the other form of class  
(D) Caste and class are diametrically opposed to each other
63. Who among the following Sociologists championed the cause of field view in Sociology?
- (A) L. Dumont (B) G.S. Ghurye  
(C) M.N. Srinivas (D) B. R. Ambedkar

64. In which of the following books, did D. P. Mukherjee's concept of tradition appear for the first time?
- (A) *Modern Indian Culture: A Sociological Study*  
 (B) *Nature and Methodology of Indian Society*  
 (C) *Diversities: Essays in Economics, Sociology and Other Social Problems*  
 (D) *Indian Culture and Tradition in Transition*
65. Who among the following had studied the Devi Movement?
- (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (B) Gail Omvedt  
 (C) M.N.Srinivas  
 (D) David Hardiman
66. What does subaltern imply?
- (A) Caste hierarchy  
 (B) Caste egalitarianism  
 (C) Marginalisation and oppression stemming out of low socio-political and economic position  
 (D) Struggle for freedom
67. Which of the Indian social thinkers rested his works on historical materialism?
- (A) A. R. Desai  
 (B) S. C. Dube  
 (C) L.Dumont  
 (D) B. R. Ambedkar
68. In which schedule of the Indian Constitution, languages are given recognition?
- (A) Tenth Schedule  
 (B) Eighth Schedule  
 (C) Ninth Schedule  
 (D) Twelfth Schedule
69. Which of the linguistic families does the Manipuri language belong to?
- (A) Indo-European  
 (B) Dravidian  
 (C) Austroasiatic  
 (D) Sino-Tibetan
70. Which of the following is not a sect of Buddhism?
- (A) Mahayana  
 (B) Vajrayana  
 (C) Digambar  
 (D) Hinayana

71. Which state of India accommodates the highest number of Zoroastrians?
- (A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
72. Who among the following is accredited to have started the first systematic study of Indian villages?
- (A) Sir Henry S. Maine (B) Kautilya  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) R. K. Mukherjee
73. Who among the following edited the book: *The Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology*?
- (A) Sorokin (B) Zimmerman  
(C) Galpin (D) All the above
74. In which period was the Green Revolution launched in India?
- (A) Beginning of the 1950s (B) Mid of the 1960s  
(C) End of the 1970s (D) Mid of the 1980s
75. Which of the following was not an aim of land reforms in India?
- (A) Distribution of agricultural land (B) Abolition of intermediaries  
(C) Giving land rights to women (D) Increasing agricultural outputs
76. Among which tribes of India "marriage by capture" is more common?
- (A) Santhals (B) Gonds  
(C) Kondhs (D) Mundas
77. Which one of the following is not a function of kinship?
- (A) It sets rules for governing the relationship between kin  
(B) It sets rules for marriage relationships  
(C) It establishes rights and obligations of the members in all religious practices right from the birth to the death of a person  
(D) It decides how much property one can own
78. Which one of the following was a characteristic of agrarian society in India?
- (A) Agriculture was the main occupation of the people  
(B) People used modern means of cultivation  
(C) There was surplus production  
(D) Institutional credits were available for the farmers

79. What was the eldest male member of the Tarwad known as?
- (A) Patriarch (B) Karnavan  
(C) Mukhia (D) Pita
80. Among which community Prof. M. N. Srinivas conducted his studies on caste?
- (A) Okaligas (B) Nayars  
(C) Coorgs (D) Kammas
81. Which of the following is not a feature of Redfield's "little community" idea?
- (A) Distinctiveness (B) Heterogeneity  
(C) Homogeneity (D) Self-sufficiency
82. Who among the following conducted his studies at Kishan Garhi in Aligarh?
- (A) McKim Marriott (B) Robert Redfield  
(C) F. G. Bailey (D) A. R. Desai
83. Who among the following led the Champaran movement?
- (A) Sardar Ballav Bhai Patel (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Sunderlal Bahuguna (D) Vinova Bhave
84. In which State of India was the Kheda Satyagraha launched?
- (A) Bihar (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Gujarat (D) Andhra Pradesh
85. ✓ Who among the following is a linear theorist of social change?
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Oswald Spengler  
(C) Ferdinand Tonnies (D) Arnold Toynbee
86. Which among the following organisations publishes the Human Development Report?
- (A) WHO (B) UNDP  
(C) UNESCO (D) UNICEF

87. Which of the following adopts a holistic approach to development?
- (A) Gender development (B) Economic development  
(C) Social development (D) Environmental development
88. How many goals are there in the SDGs?
- (A) 5 (B) 8  
(C) 10 (D) 17
89. What is the "Triple bottom line" concept in sustainable development?
- (A) Environmental sustainability (B) Economic sustainability  
(C) Social sustainability (D) All the above
90. What is the terminology used by Marx for the "haves"?
- (A) The Bourgeois (B) The Proletariat  
(C) The Rich (D) The Affluents
91. Which of the following factors is not a strong driver of globalisation?
- (A) The rise in trade and commerce  
(B) Maritime explorations  
(C) Colonisation  
(D) The discovery of the money economy
92. In which year was the Bretton Woods Conference held?
- (A) 1924 (B) 1940  
(C) 1944 (D) 1947
93. Which one of the following is not exactly an economic dimension of globalisation?
- (A) Free trade  
(B) The rise of the new rich class  
(C) The rise of new economic international role players  
(D) The movement of capital across border.
94. What does technoscape mean?
- (A) Diffusion of technology changing the landscape of technology  
(B) Technology becoming a back-seater in development  
(C) Technology and society becoming separate from each other  
(D) Society dominating technology

95. Which of the following was substituted by WTO?
- (A) World Bank (B) IMF  
(C) GATT (D) UNESCO
96. Which of the following processes implies the sinking of the sovereign power of the State?
- (A) Deterritorialisation (B) Modernisation  
(C) Westernisation (D) Sanskritisation
97. What does LPG stand for?
- (A) Liquefied Petroleum Gas  
(B) Liberalised Private Gain  
(C) Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation  
(D) Liberated People's Game
98. When was New Industrial Policy introduced in India due to globalisation?
- (A) 1990 (B) 1991  
(C) 1992 (D) 1995
99. Which of the following organisations assists developing countries through long-term financing of development projects and programs?
- (A) ILO (B) World Bank  
(C) IMF (D) WTO
100. Who among the following introduced the concept "The generalized other"?
- (A) G.H. Mead (B) H. Blumer  
(C) V. Pareto (D) None of the above

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