

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR**  
**DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER (DSWO)**  
**UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, AUGUST-2023**  
**PAPER-III (SOCIOLOGY)**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

**SECTION - A (Multiple Choice questions) (100 Marks)**

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each. Attempt all questions.*

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided.*

1. Ideas such as fraternity, liberty and equality owe their origin to
  - (a) The French Revolution
  - (b) The Industrial Revolution
  - (c) The Estate System in France
  - (d) The Bourbon Dynasty
2. Which perspective does the following sentence signify?  
“Each aspect of society is interdependent and contributes to society’s functioning as a whole”
  - (a) Symbolic interactionist perspective
  - (b) Conflict perspective
  - (c) Functionalist perspective
  - (d) Feminist perspective
3. History is important to Sociology mainly because
  - (a) It provides a systematic record of man’s life and achievements from past to present
  - (b) It documents the relations of price and supply
  - (c) It mobilises mass movements
  - (d) It looks at society through the systems of social relationship
4. Conceiving babies through technological advancement as against natural conception is forbidden by some Christian denominations in Mizoram. This is an example of
  - (a) Cultural transmission
  - (b) Cultural diffusion
  - (c) Cultural lag
  - (d) High culture
5. Socialisation received by a child in institutional or formal settings is
  - (a) Primary socialisation
  - (b) Secondary Socialisation
  - (c) Adult Socialisation
  - (d) Re-socialisation
6. Which one of these is the primary agent of socialisation?
  - (a) Mass media
  - (b) State
  - (c) Religion
  - (d) Family
7. A collectivity to which individuals or groups refer when making comparisons is called
  - (a) Primary group
  - (b) Secondary group
  - (c) Reference group
  - (d) Tertiary group
8. A socially approved way of establishing a family of procreation is termed as
  - (a) Stratification
  - (b) Marriage
  - (c) Kinship
  - (d) Socialisation

9. In kinship relations which of the following is used to symbolise marriage?  
(a) = (b) O  
(c) ≠ (d) ±
10. Kinship based on common blood ties is called  
(a) Affinal kinship (b) Consanguineal kinship  
(c) Fictive kinship (d) Tertiary kinship
11. Agnatic lineage consists of all descendants through  
(a) Male (b) Female  
(c) Male and female (d) Adoption
12. Marxist Theorists believe that social stratification arises due to  
(a) Conflict of interests between groups (b) Environmental factors  
(c) Inherited individual differences (d) Too much integration of members of society
13. How many components are there in Max Weber's theory of stratification?  
(a) 5 (b) 4  
(c) 3 (d) 2
14. The changing position of a person in a social hierarchy to a better or worse position is called  
(a) Vertical mobility (b) Horizontal mobility  
(c) Intragenerational mobility (d) Intergenerational mobility
15. A shared belief system according to Durkheim is  
(a) Collective consciousness (b) Division of labor  
(c) Social fact (d) Social order
16. In Max Weber's ideal types, zweckrational refers to  
(a) Goal-rationality (b) Value-rationality  
(c) Emotional-rationality (d) Tradition
17. In Weberian theory, Action based on a commitment to a set of personal values or beliefs is  
(a) Value-rational action (b) Rationally purposeful action  
(c) Affective action (d) Traditional action
18. According to Parsons, a plurality of social actors who are engaged in more or less stable interaction according to shared cultural norms and meanings is  
(a) Social fact (b) Social action  
(c) Social paradigm (d) Social system
19. The adherent of manifest and latent function among these Sociologists is  
(a) Auguste Comte (b) Emile Durkheim  
(c) Max Weber (d) Robert K. Merton
20. Research whereby the researcher collects and statistically analyse numerical data is  
(a) Qualitative research (b) Quantitative research  
(c) Ethnographic Research (d) Mixed Research
21. A structural design of various research methods and techniques, a blueprint that are utilised by a researcher is termed as  
(a) Research Design (b) Research hypothesis  
(c) Sampling (d) Data
22. Objectivity in research requires  
(a) Bias analysis of the field (b) Preferential treatment of subjects studied  
(c) Interference of personal judgements (d) Unbiased study of the field

23. The term Value neutrality in research is synonymous with
- (a) Impartiality
  - (b) Biasness
  - (c) Prejudice
  - (d) Favouritism
24. Organisations that attempt to influence government policies and decisions is called
- (a) Power elite
  - (b) Pressure groups
  - (c) Nation
  - (d) Sects
25. The belief that people, animals, objects, geographic features and natural phenomena are inhabited by spirit is called
- (a) Animism
  - (b) Pluralism
  - (c) Secularism
  - (d) Monism
26. A group of people with common language, history, culture and usually geographic territory is
- (a) State
  - (b) Nation
  - (c) Cult
  - (d) Elite
27. Which theory of social change argued that societies and civilisations similar to biological organism has a life cycle?
- (a) Evolutionary theory of social change
  - (b) Functional theory of social change
  - (c) Conflict theory of social change
  - (d) Cyclical theory of social change
28. Abolition of Sati act 1829 is an example of social change through
- (a) Education
  - (b) Science and technology
  - (c) Social legislation
  - (d) Geographical factors
29. What best describes the Enlightenment Period?
- (a) Finding out the true meaning of god and religion.
  - (b) Inventions and discoveries in the field of industrial electricity.
  - (c) Separation of state and religion.
  - (d) The end of the Dark Ages.
30. Symbolic Interactionist perspective in Sociology teaches us that:
- (a) Some human interactions do not mean anything.
  - (b) Some symbols do not mean anything.
  - (c) Symbols have well defined and static meanings.
  - (d) Words do not have a well defined and static meaning.
31. Conflict perspective in Sociology teaches us that:
- (a) Conflict can be avoided or overcome only through the right perspective achieved through the study of Sociology.
  - (b) Conflict creates social problems therefore it must be avoided in our daily social life.
  - (c) Conflict is a natural part of society and therefore has and will always be inevitable.
  - (d) If faced with conflict, we must overcome it with positivity and with the appropriate intensity.
32. A close friends' circle is an example of:
- (a) Primary group
  - (b) Secondary group
  - (c) Tertiary group
  - (d) Reference group
33. Which of the following have defined primary and secondary groups?
- (a) Charles H Cooley
  - (b) C Wright Mills
  - (c) George H Mead
  - (d) John S Mill

34. Mizo society traditionally follows which form of post-marital residence?  
(a) Matrilocality (b) Mixed  
(c) Neolocality (d) Patrilocality
35. Avunculocality is when married couples reside with:  
(a) Husband's father's brother (b) Husband's mother's brother  
(c) Wife's father's brother (d) Wife's mother's brother
36. Claude Lévi-Strauss's alliance theory gives importance to:  
(a) Clan solidarity (b) Conflict and negotiation between tribes  
(c) Descent theory (d) Incest Taboo
37. "A caste may be said to be dominant when it preponderates numerically over other castes and when it also wields preponderant economic and political power. A large and powerful caste group can be more easily dominant if its position in the local caste hierarchy is not too low." By this quote M N Srinivas means that:  
(a) Being at the very top of ritual hierarchy is not as important as numbers and economic & political power in order to become the dominant caste.  
(b) Brahmins are usually dominant because they are already high in the local caste hierarchy, and only need the numbers and economic & political power.  
(c) Dominant castes usually have the highest number in powerful positions such as civil service, affluent businesses, politics, religious leadership etc.  
(d) With their high numbers, low castes need to sanskritise to upper caste after getting economic & political power in order to become dominant.
38. Andre Beteille has contributed to the study of social stratification by writing on the topic of:  
(a) Democracy (b) Gender equality  
(c) Natural inequality (d) The French Revolution
39. Who says that class system is based on similar life chances?  
(a) Karl Marx (b) Max Weber  
(c) MN Srinivas (d) Ralf Dahrendorf
40. Social facts:  
(a) Are an aggregate of all individual facts. (b) Are coercive to an individual.  
(c) Are internal to the individual. (d) Are scientifically proven.
41. *Sui Generis* is Latin for:  
(a) A self-generating kind. (b) Beginning of a kind.  
(c) Of its own kind. (d) Suitable for a kind.
42. A case study is done on:  
(a) Only groups. (b) Only individuals.  
(c) Particular individuals or particular groups. (d) Particular sample population.
43. Choose the most conventional research procedure from the following  
(a) Choosing topic, formulating hypothesis, gathering data, data analysis  
(b) Choosing topic, formulating hypothesis, data analysis, gathering data  
(c) Formulating hypothesis, writing report, data analysis, data collection  
(d) Field investigation, data analysis, writing report, data collection
44. Civil society is:  
(a) A contributor to polity and economy. (b) Confined to the family sphere.  
(c) Established by the government. (d) Established by the military.

45. Which of the following have written on elite theory?
- (a) Erving Goffman (b) Jacques Lacan  
(c) Marcel Mauss (d) Vilfredo Pareto
46. According to B Malinowski,:
- (a) Magic has many superstitions and is therefore overcome by religion and science as society progresses.  
(b) Magic is usually done to cause harm, religion is used to bring harmony, and science bridges the gap between the two.  
(c) Religion, magic and science can simultaneously coexist in society as they all have the similar function of fulfilling human needs.  
(d) Religion and magic exist in eternal conflict of ideology and practices while science exists on a different and separate plane.
47. "Social Darwinism" is associated with:
- (a) Charles Darwin (b) Erasmus Darwin  
(c) Herbert Spencer (d) Saint-Simon
48. Which of the following does not fit Lewis H Morgan's theory of social change?
- (a) Barbarism (b) Civilisation  
(c) Industrialisation (d) Savagery
49. Who first introduced the idea of dialectics?
- (a) EB Tyler (b) Friedrich Hegel  
(c) Karl Marx (d) William Shakespeare
50. Functionalists believe that social change:
- (a) Brings about adjustments made by social institutions.  
(b) Disrupts the functionality of social norms and practices.  
(c) Has no effect on the basic and necessary functions of society.  
(d) Questions the ability of a society to remain constant.

**SECTION - B (Short answer type question) (100 Marks)**

*Marks for each question is indicated against it.*

*Answer any 10 (ten) questions from the following.*

*This Section should be answered only on the **Answer Sheet** provided.*

1. Analyse the social conditions in Europe that led to the emergence of Sociology. (10)
2. Write an essay on the relationship between Sociology and Anthropology. (10)
3. Explain socialisation and elaborate on the changes and agencies of socialisation. (10)
4. Write an essay on how positive reward acts as a form of social control in society. Give examples to support your argument. (10)
5. Explain the importance of kinship through rules of descent and lineage. (10)
6. What are the functions of family? Do we see any changing trends in its functions over the years? (5+5=10)
7. Discuss the Marxian perspective on Social Stratification. (10)
8. Explain the following concepts : (5×2=10)
  - (a) Social stratification
  - (b) Social mobility
  - (c) Deprivation
  - (d) Hierarchy
  - (e) Poverty
9. In the context of a Mizo social structure, explain Merton's theory of latent and manifest functions. (10)
10. Drawing from Max Weber's work, discuss how the protestant ethics resulted in the growth of capitalist ideology. (10)
11. Discuss the different techniques of data collection in social research. (10)
12. What is sampling? Discuss the different type of sampling method used in social research. (3+7=10)
13. Give an analysis of science and religion by highlighting its divergence and relations. (10)
14. Write an essay on Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy. (10)
15. Write an account on social change and resistance to social change. (10)