

SET A

Sociology

1. The striking similarities between the village and the town in some aspects of community life is :
 - (A) Interconnection of rural-urban
 - (B) Similarity between rural and urban
 - (C) Rural-urban convergence
 - (D) Urban cultural diffusion.
2. Who said that if the villages prosper, the country prospers; and if the villages ruin, who can save the country ?
 - (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) M.N. Srinivas
 - (C) S.C. Dube
 - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
3. A family can be divided into matriarchal and patriarchal on the basis of :
 - (A) Descent
 - (B) Authority
 - (C) Residence
 - (D) Age

4. A Harijan family trying to follow the lifestyle of a Brahman family in a multi-caste Indian village may be attributed to :
- (A) Acculturation
 - (B) Imitation
 - (C) Sanskritization
 - (D) Role-play
5. The first education commission of post-independent period in India was :
- (A) Radhakrishnan Commission
 - (B) Mudaliar Commission
 - (C) Kothari Commission
 - (D) Hunter Commission
6. Who defined caste class nexus as a set of relationships which becomes the basis of structural and cultural change ?
- (A) A. R. Desai
 - (B) M. N. Srinivas
 - (C) G. S. Ghurye
 - (D) Andre Beteille
7. The three level system of stratification according to Harold A. Gould are :
- (A) Forward classes, Middle classes and Harijans
 - (B) Landowning classes, Middle classes and Backward classes
 - (C) Landowning classes, Forward classes and Backward classes
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8. Emile Durkheim authored the book :
- (A) The Division of Labour in Society
 - (B) Caste and Class
 - (C) The Republic
 - (D) Society in India
9. Which two states have least sex ratio ?
- (A) Haryana and Punjab
 - (B) Himachal Pradesh and Goa
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 - (D) Kerala and J & K
10. The village Rampura in the south-east of Mysore in Karnataka was studied by :
- (A) S. C. Dube
 - (B) Oscar Lewis
 - (C) D. N. Majumdar
 - (D) M. N. Srinivas
11. The main purpose of Navodaya Vidyalaya is to give education to :
- (A) Rural talented students
 - (B) Girl students only
 - (C) Urban students
 - (D) Upper caste students

12. Last among adopters are called :

- (A) Innovators
- (B) Early Maturity
- (C) Early Adopters
- (D) Laggards

13. “The general assumption that the joint family is dying out is invalid” was said by :

- (A) MacIver
- (B) K.M. Kapadia
- (C) A. R. Desai
- (D) H.T. Mazumdar

14. Which of the following statements is *true* ?

- (A) Class based distinctions within the caste are found in rural area.
- (B) Caste is mainly a rural phenomenon and class is found generally in towns and cities.
- (C) Caste and class are polar opposites.
- (D) Caste view could explain everything in India.

15. PNDT Act was enacted in year :

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1990 | (B) 1992 |
| (C) 1991 | (D) 1994 |

16. The science that studies old ages population is called :
- (A) Social biology
 - (B) Social work
 - (C) Gerontology
 - (D) Psychology
17. Which type of intoxicant is taken by the use of Cigarette, Bidi, Tobacco etc. ?
- (A) Narcotics
 - (B) Sedatives
 - (C) Nicotine
 - (D) Hallucinogens
18. The term 'white-collar crime' was first introduced by :
- (A) C. Barnes
 - (B) E. Sutherland
 - (C) A. Cohen
 - (D) E. Durkheim
19. Sustainable development is characterized by :
- (A) Judicious use of resources
 - (B) Keeping soil fertility for future generations
 - (C) Maintaining ecological balance
 - (D) All of the above

20. Privatization of education is the consequences of :
- (A) Urbanization
 - (B) Globalization
 - (C) Science and technology
 - (D) Increase in population
21. Which of the following is *not* the problem of urban slums ?
- (A) Inadequate water supply
 - (B) White collar crimes
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) Over crowded dwellings
22. The term secularism was coined by :
- (A) A. R. Desai
 - (B) Jacob Holyoake
 - (C) B. Whyte
 - (D) Louis Wirth
23. Who is the author of the book "Sociology of Economic life" ?
- (A) W. W. Rostow
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24. The main strategy adopted in the new economic policy of 1991 is :
- (A) Liberalization
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25. Brain Drain' is a concept associated with which one of the following ?
- (A) Immigration of qualified
 - (B) Displacement of people due to war
 - (C) Flight of labour
 - (D) Immigration of foreign experts
26. Who differentiated material and non-material culture in discussion of social change ?
- (A) Sorokin
 - (B) Ogburn
 - (C) MacIver
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27. Who divides the world systems into two sectors viz. self-centered and peripheral ?
- (A) Samir Amin
 - (B) A. G. Frank
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28. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in :
- (A) 1965 (B) 1961
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- (A) A. R. Desai
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(C) David Hardiman
(D) N. K. Bose
31. Who said that “revolutions are locomotives of history” ?
- (A) Hegel
(B) Marx
(C) Engels
(D) Kant

32. The industrial revolution exemplifies the kind of social change as :
- (A) Manifest
 - (B) Abrupt
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Latent
33. Who among the following has supported the cyclical theory of social change ?
- (A) T. Parsons
 - (B) P. Sorokin
 - (C) M. Weber
 - (D) Hobhouse
34. Who proposed the Power elite theory of social change ?
- (A) T. Parsons
 - (B) C.W. Mills
 - (C) E. Durkheim
 - (D) V. Pareto
35. To which caste Dr. Ambedkar belonged ?
- (A) Mahar
 - (B) Nair
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 - (D) Ezavas

36. The concept of 'role-set' has been formulated by :
- (A) Talcott Parsons
 - (B) R. K. Merton
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) A. R. Redcliffe-Brown
37. Simmel, Weber and Tonnies belong to :
- (A) Chicago school
 - (B) Synthetic school
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 - (D) None of the above
38. According to Durkheim, the most primitive type of religion is :
- (A) Animism
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39. Concept of glocalization was propounded by :
- (A) George Ritzer
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40. Some social change occurs without being noticed by majority is known as :
- (A) Manifest change
 - (B) Relative change
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41. Find the odd one out :
- (A) Percentile
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42. Which type of sampling method is ideally suited, where there is no knowledge about population ?
- (A) Convenient sampling method
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43. Who has contributed the concept of 'role distance' ?
- (A) Ralph Linton
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44. Which of the following is a non-parametric test ?
- (A) Z test
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45. Likert scale is a type of :
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46. Case-study involves :
- (A) Quantitative analysis
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47. Who is noted for his/her work on Indian family among the following ?
- (A) Iravati Karve (B) S. C. Dube
(C) D. N. Mazumdar (D) K. M. Kapadia
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SET B

Sociology

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SET C

Sociology

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- (A) Inadequate water supply
 - (B) White collar crimes
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) Over crowded dwellings
49. The term secularism was coined by :
- (A) A. R. Desai
 - (B) Jacob Holyoake
 - (C) B. Whyte
 - (D) Louis Wirth
50. Who is the author of the book "Sociology of Economic life" ?
- (A) W. W. Rostow
 - (B) N. J. Smelser
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Paul Baran

SET D

Sociology

1. The concept of 'role-set' has been formulated by :
 - (A) Talcott Parsons
 - (B) R. K. Merton
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) A. R. Redcliffe-Brown
2. Simmel, Weber and Tonnies belong to :
 - (A) Chicago school
 - (B) Synthetic school
 - (C) Formalistic school
 - (D) None of the above
3. According to Durkheim, the most primitive type of religion is :
 - (A) Animism
 - (B) Totemism
 - (C) Magic
 - (D) Naturism
4. Concept of glocalization was propounded by :
 - (A) George Ritzer
 - (B) Manuell Castles
 - (C) R. Robertson
 - (D) Kimbell Young

5. Some social change occurs without being noticed by majority is known as :
- (A) Manifest change
 - (B) Relative change
 - (C) Latent change
 - (D) Absolute change
6. Find the odd one out :
- (A) Percentile
 - (B) Decile
 - (C) Quartile
 - (D) Deviation
7. Which type of sampling method is ideally suited, where there is no knowledge about population ?
- (A) Convenient sampling method
 - (B) Purposive sampling method
 - (C) Quota sampling method
 - (D) Snowball sampling method
8. Who has contributed the concept of 'role distance' ?
- (A) Ralph Linton
 - (B) Erving Goffman
 - (C) Ralph Nadel
 - (D) Robert Merton
9. Which of the following is a non-parametric test ?
- (A) Z test
 - (B) T test
 - (C) Sign test
 - (D) F test

10. Likert scale is a type of :
- (A) Interview schedule (B) Attitude scale
(C) Opinion scale (D) Questionnaire
11. Case-study involves :
- (A) Quantitative analysis
(B) Quantitative and qualitative analysis
(C) Qualitative analysis
(D) None of the above
12. Who is noted for his/her work on Indian family among the following ?
- (A) Iravati Karve (B) S. C. Dube
(C) D. N. Mazumdar (D) K. M. Kapadia
13. Which of the following is a probability sampling design ?
- (A) Quota sampling
(B) Snowball sampling
(C) Cluster sampling
(D) Purposive sampling
14. The Square of the standard deviation is known as :
- (A) Co-efficient (B) Mean
(C) Variance (D) Mode
15. What is the appropriate research tool for collecting information from a large group of educated respondents drawn from a widely scattered area ?
- (A) Interview Schedule (B) Case Study
(C) Questionnaire (D) Observation

16. The striking similarities between the village and the town in some aspects of community life is :
- (A) Interconnection of rural-urban
 - (B) Similarity between rural and urban
 - (C) Rural-urban convergence
 - (D) Urban cultural diffusion.
17. Who said that if the villages prosper, the country prospers; and if the villages ruin, who can save the country ?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) M.N. Srinivas
 - (C) S.C. Dube
 - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
18. A family can be divided into matriarchal and patriarchal on the basis of :
- (A) Descent
 - (B) Authority
 - (C) Residence
 - (D) Age

19. A Harijan family trying to follow the lifestyle of a Brahman family in a multi-caste Indian village may be attributed to :
- (A) Acculturation
 - (B) Imitation
 - (C) Sanskritization
 - (D) Role-play
20. The first education commission of post-independent period in India was :
- (A) Radhakrishnan Commission
 - (B) Mudaliar Commission
 - (C) Kothari Commission
 - (D) Hunter Commission
21. Who defined caste class nexus as a set of relationships which becomes the basis of structural and cultural change ?
- (A) A. R. Desai
 - (B) M. N. Srinivas
 - (C) G. S. Ghurye
 - (D) Andre Beteille
22. The three level system of stratification according to Harold A. Gould are :
- (A) Forward classes, Middle classes and Harijans
 - (B) Landowning classes, Middle classes and Backward classes
 - (C) Landowning classes, Forward classes and Backward classes
 - (D) Forward classes, Backward classes and Harijans

23. Emile Durkheim authored the book :
- (A) The Division of Labour in Society
 - (B) Caste and Class
 - (C) The Republic
 - (D) Society in India
24. Which two states have least sex ratio ?
- (A) Haryana and Punjab
 - (B) Himachal Pradesh and Goa
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 - (D) Kerala and J & K
25. The village Rampura in the south-east of Mysore in Karnataka was studied by :
- (A) S. C. Dube
 - (B) Oscar Lewis
 - (C) D. N. Majumdar
 - (D) M. N. Srinivas
26. The main purpose of Navodaya Vidyalaya is to give education to :
- (A) Rural talented students
 - (B) Girl students only
 - (C) Urban students
 - (D) Upper caste students

27. Last among adopters are called :

- (A) Innovators
- (B) Early Maturity
- (C) Early Adopters
- (D) Laggards

28. "The general assumption that the joint family is dying out is invalid" was said by :

- (A) MacIver
- (B) K.M. Kapadia
- (C) A. R. Desai
- (D) H.T. Mazumdar

29. Which of the following statements is *true* ?

- (A) Class based distinctions within the caste are found in rural area.
- (B) Caste is mainly a rural phenomenon and class is found generally in towns and cities.
- (C) Caste and class are polar opposites.
- (D) Caste view could explain everything in India.

30. PNDT Act was enacted in year :

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1991
- (D) 1994

31. The science that studies old ages population is called :
- (A) Social biology
 - (B) Social work
 - (C) Gerontology
 - (D) Psychology
32. Which type of intoxicant is taken by the use of Cigarette, Bidi, Tobacco etc. ?
- (A) Narcotics
 - (B) Sedatives
 - (C) Nicotine
 - (D) Hallucinogens
33. The term 'white-collar crime' was first introduced by :
- (A) C. Barnes
 - (B) E. Sutherland
 - (C) A. Cohen
 - (D) E. Durkheim
34. Sustainable development is characterized by :
- (A) Judicious use of resources
 - (B) Keeping soil fertility for future generations
 - (C) Maintaining ecological balance
 - (D) All of the above

35. Privatization of education is the consequences of :
- (A) Urbanization
 - (B) Globalization
 - (C) Science and technology
 - (D) Increase in population
36. Which of the following is *not* the problem of urban slums ?
- (A) Inadequate water supply
 - (B) White collar crimes
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) Over crowded dwellings
37. The term secularism was coined by :
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- (A) W. W. Rostow
 - (B) N. J. Smelser
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Paul Baran

39. The main strategy adopted in the new economic policy of 1991 is :
- (A) Liberalization
 - (B) Globalization
 - (C) Privatization
 - (D) All of the above
40. Brain Drain' is a concept associated with which one of the following ?
- (A) Immigration of qualified
 - (B) Displacement of people due to war
 - (C) Flight of labour
 - (D) Immigration of foreign experts
41. Who differentiated material and non-material culture in discussion of social change ?
- (A) Sorokin
 - (B) Ogburn
 - (C) MacIver
 - (D) Marx
42. Who divides the world systems into two sectors viz. self-centered and peripheral ?
- (A) Samir Amin
 - (B) A. G. Frank
 - (C) I. Wellerstein
 - (D) Paul Bran

43. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in :
- (A) 1965 (B) 1961
(C) 1980 (D) 1971
44. Which is the most important factor of urbanization ?
- (A) Increase in population
(B) Localization
(C) Rural-urban migration
(D) Marginalization
45. Who authored the book : “Annihilation of caste” ?
- (A) A. R. Desai
(B) B. R. Ambedkar
(C) David Hardiman
(D) N. K. Bose
46. Who said that “revolutions are locomotives of history” ?
- (A) Hegel
(B) Marx
(C) Engels
(D) Kant

47. The industrial revolution exemplifies the kind of social change as :
- (A) Manifest
 - (B) Abrupt
 - (C) Continuous
 - (D) Latent
48. Who among the following has supported the cyclical theory of social change ?
- (A) T. Parsons
 - (B) P. Sorokin
 - (C) M. Weber
 - (D) Hobhouse
49. Who proposed the Power elite theory of social change ?
- (A) T. Parsons
 - (B) C.W. Mills
 - (C) E. Durkheim
 - (D) V. Pareto
50. To which caste Dr. Ambedkar belonged ?
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) Mahar | (B) Nair |
| (C) Nadar | (D) Ezavas |