

Question Booklet Code :

Register
Number

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2019
SOCIOLOGY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed, it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination, it will not be replaced.
3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Code with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per Commission's notification.
7. Each question comprises *four* responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select **ONLY ONE** correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. In the Answer Sheet there are **four** circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen **ONLY ONE** circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :

(A) ● (C) (D)
9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
10. **Do not make any marking in the question booklet except in the sheet before the last page of the question booklet, which can be used for rough work. This should be strictly adhered.**
11. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. Dependency ratio is the ratio of people
- (A) of non-working ages to those of working ages
 - (B) who are physically dependent
 - (C) who are burden on the society
 - (D) none of these
2. According to Malthus positive checks include
- (A) famine
 - (B) disease
 - (C) war
 - (D) all of the above
3. Social Attitude of Indian that does not lead to high birth rate is
- (A) absence of recreational facilities
 - (B) orthodoxy
 - (C) cultural values
 - (D) tropical climate
4. How can population growth be limited?
- (A) through wide spread of contraceptives
 - (B) by initiating family planning programme
 - (C) through financial incentives
 - (D) All of the above
5. When did India introduce 'National Population Policy'?
- (A) 1976
 - (B) 1986
 - (C) 1966
 - (D) 1956
6. Sex ratio is dependent upon
- (A) marriage rate
 - (B) migration rate
 - (C) death rate
 - (D) All of the above

7. _____ is the ratio of the total registered deaths occurring in a specified calendar year to the total mid year population of that year multiplied by 1000
- (A) Crude Birth Rate (B) Crude Fertility Rate
 (C) Crude Death Rate (D) Mortality
8. Which among the following sentences are associated with 'Socio-Economic Crimes'?
- I. Socio-economic crimes do not carry any stigma.
II. The victim of socio-economic crimes is normally the entire society.
III. Socio-economic crimes are committed by means of unplanned conspiracies.
IV. Socio-economic crimes are committed by staturesd people in society
- (A) I, II and III
 (B) I, II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV
9. National Policy in child labour 1987 is mainly concerned with
- (A) Education of the working children
 (B) Vocational training of working children
(C) Rehabilitation of working children
(D) Protection of working children
10. Which among the following is not a characteristic of crime?
- (A) Crime is legally forbidden
(B) Crime is intentional
 (C) Crime is harmless
(D) Penalty is prescribed for crime
11. _____ is the cause of unemployment problem in India.
- (A) Over population (B) Transportation
(C) Poverty (D) Malnutrition

12. Which among the following sentences is not true regarding the strains experienced as a result of the practice of sexism?
- (A) Men are 5 times more likely than women to commit suicide
 - (B) Women are 3 times more likely suffer from severe mental disorders
 - (C) Women are being treated as thoughtless objects
 - (D) Many women face ageing with distaste and shame
13. An ideology in which society is divided into religious communities and opposed to each other
- (A) Individualism
 - (B) Communalism
 - (C) Religious
 - (D) Monotheism
14. Ups and downs in trade and business are known as
- (A) Industrial unemployment
 - (B) Cyclical unemployment
 - (C) Rural unemployment
 - (D) Education unemployment
15. One of the following is not the factor for emotional abuse
- (A) Poverty
 - (B) Deficient Parental Control
 - (C) Non-cordial relations within the family
 - (D) Victimisation
16. Identify the type of abuse-kidnapping children and facing them the beg in streets
- (A) Physical abuse
 - (B) Social abuse
 - (C) Emotional abuse
 - (D) Sexual abuse
17. _____ is instituted by Central Govt. in 1964 to observe corruption
- (A) Anti-corruption Bureau
 - (B) The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption
 - (C) Central Vigilance Commission
 - (D) Directorate of Vigilance and anti-corruption
18. Political causes of corruption is/are
- (A) Loopholes in law
 - (B) Illiteracy
 - (C) Inflation
 - (D) Election funding

19. British introduced the caste disabilities removal Act in
- (A) 1848 (B) 1849
 (C) 1850 (D) 1851
20. Which among the following sentences is associated with social stratification in post industrial societies?
- (A) Large number of people are ranked at the bottom of stratification ladder
(B) Large number of people are ranked at the top of stratification ladder
 (C) Large number of people are ranked in the middle of stratification ladder
(D) Large number of people are ranked at the top and bottom of stratification ladder
21. _____ of the following, which factor does not come under social differentiation according to Takott Parsons
- (A) Possession (B) Qualities
(C) Performance (D) Order
22. What among the following is not a characteristic of class distinction
- (A) Members of a class are of common origin
(B) They maintain a sense of equality amongst themselves
(C) They have common attitude towards others who may be considered inferior or superior by them
(D) Their manner of living is distinct from others
23. Social stratification means breaking up of relationship between.
- (A) two individuals (B) two societies
(C) two nations (D) group of individuals

24. Changes in social positions with regard to variations in occupation, prestige, income, wealth, power and social class is referred to as
- (A) Social change (B) International mobility
 (C) Social mobility (D) Migration
25. The membership of caste is
- (A) Non Co-operation (B) Non transfer
(C) Secular (D) Open System
26. The status determined by the talents, intelligence, wealth and achievement of person is
- (A) Ascribed status
 (B) Achieved status
(C) Mode of living
(D) Mode of feeling
27. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act was passed in the year
- (A) 1850 (B) 1851
(C) 1852 (D) 1853
28. Who propounded the Conflict theory?
- (A) Durkheim (B) Spencer
 (C) Marx (D) Comte
29. What type of status occupied a person by caste?
- (A) achieved (B) ascribed
(C) attained (D) acquired

30. Structure of the society may encourage or discourage collective behaviour. This is called as
- (A) Structural Conduciveness
 - (B) Collective Behaviour
 - (C) Structural System
 - (D) Social System
31. _____ and orientation towards social change are two important characteristics of Social Movement
- (A) Social Action
 - (B) Community Action
 - (C) Group Action
 - (D) Collective Action
32. "We can increase the rate of change towards positive society by educating people to think properly" – Whose statement?
- (A) August Comte
 - (B) Sorokin
 - (C) Talcott Parsan
 - (D) Karl Marx
33. Which movement seeks to create an ideal social system (or) a perfect society. Which can be found only in man's imagination and not in reality?
- (A) Expressive movement
 - (B) Utopian movement
 - (C) Revolutionary movement
 - (D) Reform movement
34. A temporary pattern of behaviour that catches people's attention is
- (A) panic
 - (B) trend
 - (C) fashion
 - (D) fad

35. One concern about the expansion of the information super-highway is
- (A) interest in accessing it will outstrip capacity to carry so many users
 - (B) social inequalities will become greater both on national and global basis
 - (C) people will tie up the services with non-essential activities
 - (D) people will become even more alienated as they relate move through computers
36. _____ involves a transformation of social, political and economic organisation
- (A) Westernization
 - (B) Modernization
 - (C) Sanskritisation
 - (D) Urbanization
37. _____ is the obstacle to social change.
- (A) Inventions
 - (B) Habit
 - (C) Behaviour
 - (D) Character
38. While explaining social change, who proposed two cultural extremes of 'sensate' and 'ideational'?
- (A) August Comte
 - (B) Herbert Spencer
 - (C) Pitrim A. Sorokin
 - (D) Karl Marx
39. 'Social change' formulated the hypothesis of 'cultural lag', said by
- (A) W.G. Sumner
 - (B) William F. Ogburn
 - (C) E.B. Tylor
 - (D) Lewis Henry Morgan
40. Select the correct response out of four choices given below :
- Assertion (A) : People cling themselves tenaciously to the harmful, out dated and inefficient practices.
- Reason (R) : The traditional attitudes of the people will not allow them to accept new things.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

41. Which one of the following is not one of the features of urban community?
- (A) contacts are non-segmental
 - (B) in it there is anonymity
 - (C) in it there is homelessness
 - (D) in it there is social heterogeneity
42. In urban, theoretical explanations of criminal behaviour have been classified into
- (A) 5 groups
 - (B) 6 groups
 - (C) 7 groups
 - (D) 8 groups
43. Which one of the following is NOT the cause of urban problems?
- (A) Migration
 - (B) Industrial growth
 - (C) Effective Town Planning
 - (D) Apathy of Government
44. Which among the following is not the situational factor of juvenile delinquency?
- (A) Broken homes
 - (B) Substitute parents
 - (C) Impulsiveness
 - (D) Movies
45. According to Marton, _____ is characterised by the rejection of the goals and the means and an attempt to adopt new goals and means.
- (A) Innovation
 - (B) Ritualism
 - (C) Retreatism
 - (D) Rebellion
46. Which among the following is not a characteristic of urban social interactions?
- (A) Social interactions are instrumental
 - (B) Social interactions are transitory
 - (C) Social interactions are segmental
 - (D) Social interactions are personal

47. Which subjects are referred as "twin sisters"?
- (A) Sociology & Anthropology (B) Sociology & Psychology
 (C) Sociology & History (D) Sociology & Economics
48. _____ is concerned with the evolution of man, his bodily characteristics, racial features, and the influence of environment.
- (A) Socio-cultural Anthropology (B) Physical Anthropology
 (C) Human Palaentology (D) Somatology
49. Statement I : Sociology is abstract in nature and less precise
Statement II: Economics is concrete in nature and more precise.
- (A) Statement I and Statement II are true
 (B) Statement I is true Statement II is false
 (C) Statement I is false Statement II is true
 (D) Both the statements are false
50. _____ studies the territorial basis of the life of people and also the problems of population such as volume and density
- (A) Social Physiology (B) General Sociology
 (C) Social Morphology (D) Social Psychology
51. The early sociological studies of religion has _____ distinctive methodological character.
- (A) two (B) three
 (C) four (D) five
52. One of the Stalwats, of this school thought, say that sociology has three main division in scope of sociology
- (A) August Comte (B) Emile Durkheim
 (C) Ginsberg (D) Karl Mannheim
53. _____ insisted that sociology has only a limited field
- (A) Durkheim (B) Small
 (C) Ginsberg (D) Vierkandt

60. MFALP stands for

- (A) Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourers Project
- (B) Migration Farmer and Agricultural Labourers Project
- (C) Movement of Farmers and Agricultural Labourers
- (D) Migrated Farmer and Artisian Labourers Project

61. _____ is basic means of production in rural society.

- (A) Land
- (B) Mills
- (C) Cottage Industry
- (D) Animal Husbandry

62. Identify the article that abolishes untouchability and its practice

- (A) Article 18
- (B) Article 17
- (C) Article 20
- (D) Article 21

63. Which Indian Prime Minister signed Panchsheela with China?

- (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (B) Mr. Narendra Modi
- (C) Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) MS. Indra Gandhi

64. Per year _____ times the Gram Sabha Assembly conduct in Indian Village.

- (A) 2 times
- (B) 5 times
- (C) 1 time
- (D) every week end

C

65. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was introduced in
(A) May 1989 (B) June 1989
(C) March 1989 (D) April 1989
66. The first resolution on National Policy on education, in India was adopted in the year
(A) 1965 (B) 1952
 (C) 1968 (D) 1970
67. Subsistence village agricultural economy was transformed into market economy during the period of
 (A) British (B) Pre-British
(C) Mugals (D) Post Independence
68. The people live in fixed abodes only for a few months is known as
(A) semi-permanent agricultural villages
 (B) migratory agricultural villages
(C) permanent agricultural villages
(D) villages without agriculture
69. The 'dark age' in Indian economy is the period of
 (A) British rule (B) Mugals rule
(C) Post Independence (D) Pre-British rule
70. Which one of the following is characteristic of familism?
(A) Greater importance of individual's interest
 (B) Greater importance of collective interests of member
(C) Greater importance to a particular community
(D) Greater importance to a particular culture

71. The process by which culture traits spread from one culturally distinct group to another is known as
- (A) Evolution (B) Assimilation
 (C) Diffusion (D) Disintegration
72. According to Durkheim, organic solidarity is based on
- (A) collective conscience (B) repressive sanctions
 (C) penal law (D) division of labour
73. To Durkheim, which one of the following is not the characteristic of Mechanical Solidarity?
- (A) Solidarity of resemblances (B) Homogeneity
 (C) Common Values and beliefs (D) Division of labour
74. Comte, in which stage, human mind seeks to establish scientific laws and principles?
- (A) Theological stage (B) Metaphysical stage
 (C) Positive stage (D) Fictitious stage
75. "Evolution is a change from a state of relatively indefinite, in coherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity". Who said
- (A) Pareto (B) Max Weber
 (C) Spencer (D) Karl Marx
76. Karl Marx, evolutionary frame work, he arranged societies in the order of
- I. Primitive Society
 II. Feudalism
 III. Capitalism
 IV. Communism
- The correct order is
- (A) IV, III, II, I (B) I, II, III, IV
 (C) IV, II, III, I (D) III, II, IV, I

77. The society pass through 3 stages of its development the theological, the meta physical and scientific. This view was hold by
- (A) E. Durkheim (B) H. Spencer
(C) Max Weber (D) Auguste Comte
78. Existence of slavery and one class owns and exploits the members of the another is known as
- (A) Ancient Stage (B) Primitive Communist Stage
(C) Feudal Stage (D) Capitalist Stage
79. "An essay on social physics" is the work of
- (A) Comte (B) Adolf Oventelet
(C) Adolf Hitler (D) Spencer
80. According to Max Weber, the authority which is based on the acceptance of a set of impersonal rules is called
- (A) Traditional authority
(B) Charismatic authority
(C) Coercive authority
 (D) Rational-legal authority
81. The type of order that is associated with theological stage is
- (A) Collective order (B) Universal order
 (C) Domestic order (D) Mutual order
82. Who used the structural functional method in the study of social phenomena?
- (A) Simmel (B) Auguste Comte
 (C) Talcott Parsons (D) P.A. Sorokin

83. The close associated Sanskrit word for evolution is
 (A) Vikas (B) Evolve
(C) Vipak (D) Vitak
84. The book "The Holy Family" was the work of
 (A) Marx & Engels
(B) Comte & Spencer
(C) Comte & Marx
(D) Marx & Spencer
85. "Harakiri", practiced in Japan is an example of _____ suicide
 (A) Altruistic (B) Egoistic
(C) Anomic (D) Solidarity
86. "The Rules of Sociological Method" was the work of
(A) Weber (B) Comte
 (C) Durkheim (D) Coser
87. Sociology, according to Pareto, is a _____ based exclusively on the observation of and experiment with social facts
 (A) logico-experimental science
(B) empirical science
(C) social science
(D) qualitative research

88. According to _____ self and society are not identical.
- (A) Cooley (B) Mead
 (C) Freud (D) Marx
89. _____ is the characteristic of In-group
- (A) Simple (B) Primary relation
 (C) Competition (D) Ethnocentric
90. "Gemeinschaft" is referred to as
- (A) Community (B) Association
(C) Society (D) Institution
91. 'Looking Glass Self' is a socialization process which essentially means
- (A) A self perception of what others think of us
(B) A true judgement of approval and disapproval
(C) To attract attention and seek praise
(D) A true reflection of one's personality
92. _____ introduced the term "reference group" into the literature on small groups.
- (A) Mazafer Sherif (B) Ogburn Nimkoff
(C) Horton Hunt (D) Johnson
93. Who gave the concept of "Looking-Glass Self"
- (A) G.H. Mead (B) C.H. Cooley
(C) Sigmund Freud (D) H.M. Johnson

94. Broad socialization is intended to promote
- (A) Independence and self expression
 - (B) Obedience and Conformity
 - (C) Authority
 - (D) Equality
95. Who distinguished groups on the basis of contacts?
- (A) Tonniere
 - (B) Simmel
 - (C) Sorokin
 - (D) Cooley
96. Which among the following factors is not favouring assimilation?
- (A) Toleration
 - (B) Amalgamation
 - (C) Dominance
 - (D) Education
97. Which of the following statements about 'looking glass self' is incorrect?
- (A) the development of self is an ongoing life long process
 - (B) we move beyond looking glass self as we mature
 - (C) the process of looking glass self applies to old age
 - (D) the self is always in process
98. The process, which concentrates on the internalisation of cultural norms and values and the appreciation of other roles and perspectives is called
- (A) Developmental Socialisation
 - (B) Adult Socialisation
 - (C) Primary Socialisation
 - (D) Secondary Socialisation

99. Which of the following conditions is known as the new balance of population?
(A) High fertility and low mortality
 (B) Low fertility and low mortality
(C) High fertility and high mortality
(D) Low fertility and high mortality
100. Which of the following is not the term associated with the method of population collection?
(A) Vital events
(B) Vital records
(C) Vital statistics
 (D) Vital information
101. Early marriage is associated with
 (A) high fertility
(B) high fecundity
(C) low fecundity
(D) low fertility
102. Who initially launched the twenty point programme in 1975?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (B) Indira Gandhi
(C) R.D. Karve
(D) Rabindranath Tagore
103. _____ is the causes for the rapid growth of population in India.
(A) Lack of material knowledge
(B) Lack of attitudes of Indians
 (C) Progress in medical knowledge
(D) Lack of social solidarity
104. _____ refers to the total number of moves made during a given migration interval which have a common area of origin and a common area of destination.
 (A) Migration streams
(B) Migratory movement
(C) Gross migration
(D) Migration patterns
105. When was the first census conducted in Independent India?
 (A) 1951
(B) 1971
(C) 1982
(D) 1972

106. Demography focuses are
- (A) size of population
 - (B) distribution of population
 - (C) composition of population
 - (D) All of the above
107. According to 2011 census, the average number of females per 1000 males (sex ratio) is
- (A) 933
 - (B) 934
 - (C) 927
 - (D) 940
108. _____ is the ratio of total live births in some specified year in a particular area to the member of women in the child-bearing age, multiplied by 1000
- (A) the crude birth rate
 - (B) the general fertility rate
 - (C) the total fertility rate
 - (D) the gross reproduction rate
109. When was the "National Family Planning Programme" launched?
- (A) 1951
 - (B) 1949
 - (C) 1952
 - (D) 1955
110. The first world population conference was held in Rome in the year
- (A) 1954
 - (B) 1965
 - (C) 1948
 - (D) 1974
111. National Population Policy deals with
- (A) Human Behaviour
 - (B) Agriculture Production
 - (C) Health Care Services
 - (D) Industrial Production

112. When was the medical termination of pregnancy act up passed?
(A) 1978 (B) 1982
 (C) 1971 (D) 1984
113. "Unemployment is a condition in which an individual is not in a state of remunerative occupation despite his desire do so", who said this?
(A) C.B. Mamoria
 (B) Juhani Lonroth
(C) D'Mello
(D) Nava Gopal Das
114. Which scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment to adults?
 (A) NREGA (B) PMEGP
(C) VAMBAY (D) NFFWP
115. Behaviour patterns or conditions which arise from social processes are
 (A) Social Problems
(B) Economic Problems
(C) Political Problems
(D) Religious Problems
116. _____ modifying the learnt behaviour of the delinquent through the development of new learning process
(A) Psycho therapy
 (B) Behaviour therapy
(C) Reality therapy
(D) Active therapy
117. _____ defined crimes "an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed with not defence or justification"
(A) Cadwell (B) Tappan
(C) Thoresten Sellin (D) Hall Jerome

118. Which among the following is not a socio-economic crime?
- (A) Tax evasion (B) Under-invoicing
 (C) Molestation (D) Smuggling
119. People who are partially employed on doing inferior jobs while they could do better job are not adequately employed in.
- (A) Unemployment
 (B) Under Employment
(C) Voluntary Unemployment
(D) Conditional Unemployment
120. ————— is largely concerned with men and women who constitute the labour force of the country, who are able to bodied and willing to work but are not gainfully employed.
- (A) Under Employment
(B) Seasonal Unemployment
 (C) Unemployment
(D) Industrial Unemployment
121. Which among the following sentences is not true regarding consequence of sexism?
- (A) The talents of women go unutilised
(B) Sexism places limited opportunities for women
(C) Men occupy and actively exclude women from positions of economic and political power
 (D) Women do not suffer from institutional sexism
122. The classification of group into Primary and Secondary group has been done by
- (A) Cooley (B) Tonniere
(C) Sumner (D) MacIven

123. _____ is a sentiment uniting a whole group sharing a similar social status
- (A) Class consciousness (B) Competitive class feeling
 (C) Corporate class consciousness (D) Class antagonism
124. _____ mobility refers to social ascendance of the individuals or groups in the status scale
- (A) Structural (B) Horizontal
 (C) Upward (D) Downward
125. The societies which are based on achieved statuses are called
- (A) Herding Societies (B) Closed Societies
 (C) Pastoral Societies (D) Open Societies
126. The term "Sanskritisation" was introduced into Indian Sociology by whom?
- (A) G.S. Ghwye (B) M.N. Srinivas
 (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) James O'Connell
127. Class and caste are the two main types of
- (A) Culture (B) Religion
 (C) Social Group (D) Social stratification
128. "Caste is a system in which an individual's rank and its accompanying rights and obligations is ascribed on the basis of birth into a particular group". Who said this?
- (A) H. Cooley (B) Williams
 (C) E.A. Gait (D) MacIver
129. _____ refers to movement in any or all of the 3 areas of living class, occupation and power.
- (A) Horizontal mobility (B) Vertical mobility
 (C) Migration (D) Downward mobility

130. In the caste system an individual's status is fixed by

- (A) occupation (B) education
 (C) birth (D) aptitude

131. In our times most acceptable theory about the origin of the caste system is

- (A) Occupational theory (B) Evolutionary theory
(C) Racial theory (D) Political theory

132. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer :

List I

List II

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (a) Narmada Bacho Andolan | 1. Against Government decision to replace the natural Sal forest with Teak |
| (b) Silent Valley Movement | 2. Uttara Kannada and Shimoga district of Karnataka State |
| (c) Appiko Movement | 3. KSSP, an NGO |
| (d) Jungle Bachao Andola | 4. Medha Patkar |

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (A) 4 3 2 1
(B) 1 2 3 4
(C) 2 3 1 4
(D) 4 2 1 3

133. According to Anderson and Parker, _____ is a form of dynamic pluralistic behaviour which progressively develops structure through time.

- (A) Social mobility (B) Social movements
(C) Social disorganisation (D) Social order

134. The 'Relative Deprivation theory' and the 'strain theory' give us an impression that social movements necessarily arise out of _____ conditions.

- (A) Positive (B) Negative
(C) Pressure (D) Behavioural

135. SNDP is an Association for maintenance of Dharma founded by

- (A) Shri Narayana
- (B) Ambedkar
- (C) Gandhiji
- (D) Dayananda Saraswati

136. Backward class movement assumed the characteristics of a _____ and became anti-hindi, anti-sanskrit and anti-brahmin.

- (A) Dravidian Movement
- (B) Aryan Movement
- (C) Dalit Movement
- (D) Political Movement

137. A non-institutional effort to change society through collective action is called

- (A) Social Change
- (B) Social Action
- (C) Social Movement
- (D) Social Solidarity

138. 'Violence is the midwife of history' _____ declared.

- (A) Marx
- (B) Coser
- (C) Simmel
- (D) Dahrendorf

139. Among the following who does not belong to the cyclical theories of social change?

- (A) Spengler
- (B) Toynbee
- (C) Sorokin
- (D) Morgan

140. Social continuity cannot be defined in the absence of
- (A) Social change (B) Urbanization
 (C) Industrialization (D) Bureaucratization
141. Which among the following is not a psychological cause of drug abuse?
- (A) Satisfying Curiosity (B) Relieving tension
 (C) Staying awake (D) Removing inhibitions
142. Which among the following are true regarding urban society?
- I. Urban community is characterised by intense and social mobility
 II. Functional segregation is found in urban society
 III. Regulation of social behaviour is largely done through family
 IV. Urban people are more individualistic
- (A) I, II and III (B) II, III and IV
 (C) I, III and IV (D) I, II and IV
143. _____ are specially created for delinquent children under 19 who cannot be sent to certified schools.
- (A) Auxiliary homes (B) Borstal institutions
 (C) Foster homes (D) Remand homes
144. Who said, the main cause of poverty is the personal ownership and monopoly of the individual on the land.
- (A) Henry George (B) J.G. Goddard
 (C) John. L. Gillin (D) Adam Smith
145. Which society is dominated by secondary relations?
- (A) Rural society (B) Urban society
 (C) Tribal society (D) Peasantry class
146. Which one of the following contributed the maximum to the growth of urbanisation?
- (A) availability of educational facilities
 (B) availability of more houses
 (C) availability of more land for dwelling
 (D) growth in the means of transportation and communication

147. _____ the schemes taken by the Government to remove urban poverty.

- (A) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
- (B) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (C) National Social Assistance Programme
- (D) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

148. _____ said that "Sociology and Social Anthropology are, in their broadcast sense one and the same"?

- (A) Robert Redfield
- (B) Kroeber
- (C) Hoebel
- (D) Radcliffe Brown

149. Who said "Theories without facts are empty and facts without theories are blind"?

- (A) Immanuel Kant
- (B) Max Muller
- (C) Kingsley Davis
- (D) Malthus

150. "A Modern Utopia" is the work of

- (A) H.G. Wells
- (B) A.R. Desai
- (C) C.H. Cooley
- (D) C.H. Mead

151. "New Atlantis" is the work of

- (A) Sir Thomas More
- (B) Sir Francis Bacon
- (C) Comte
- (D) Godwin

152. Who is the author of the book "Politics"?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Kautilya
- (C) Manu
- (D) Confucius

153. Who are among the following sociologists does not belong to French School of Sociology?

(A) Auguste Comte

(B) Max Weber

(C) Emile Durkheim

(D) B. Charles Montesquieu

154. Who explained his theory of the evolution of society on the principle of natural evolution?

(A) Charles Darwin

(B) N.G. Muller

(C) Karl Pearson

(D) Herbert Spencer

155. Sociology emerged as a response to

(A) the issues and problems associated with American society

(B) the effects of World War I

(C) the revolutionary social changes stemming from the effect of the reformation

(D) the revolutionary social changes stemming from the effects of the industrial revolution

156. Who introduced the concept 'Sociological Imagination'?

(A) C. Wright Mills

(B) Auguste Comte

(C) Max Weber

(D) Durkheim

157. _____ belongs to the synthetic school of thought.

(A) Vierkandt

(B) Ginsberg

(C) Weber

(D) Tonnies

158. Sociology is Science, because it is
- (A) objective (B) quantitative
(C) qualitative (D) methodical
159. _____ refers to the objective, scientific unbiased study of society for the purposes of pure knowledge and theoretical advance.
- (A) Real Sociology
 (B) Pure Sociology
(C) Neutral Sociology
(D) Value Neutrality
160. Cours de Philosophie the first book highlighting the special subject of Sociology is written by
- (A) Comte (B) Weber
(C) Green (D) Durkheim
161. Identify the social science that focus on individual behaviour and mental processes.
- (A) Anthropology (B) Economics
(C) Political Science (D) Psychology
162. What is the main focus of Sociology?
- (A) Group (B) Individual
(C) Natural World (D) Personality
163. The functionalist perspective had its original inspiration from the work of
- (A) Spencer & Durkheim (B) Spencer & Marx
(C) Spencer & Coser (D) Spencer & Mead

164. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Indian tribes?
- (A) Kinship as an instrument of social bonds
 - (B) A strong hierarchy among men and groups
 - (C) Communitarian basis of land holding
 - (D) Lack of distinction between form and substance of religion
165. Which among the following is not a personal factor of unemployment?
- (A) Vocational Unfitness
 - (B) Physical disabilities
 - (C) Defective educational system
 - (D) Incapabilities
166. Which among the following is not an element of unemployment?
- (A) An individual should be technologically strong
 - (B) An individual should be willing to work
 - (C) An individual should be capable of working
 - (D) An individual must make an effort to find work
167. Which of the following is not associated with rural communities in India?
- (A) Social homogeneity
 - (B) Informal social control
 - (C) Individualisation
 - (D) Dominance of primary relations
168. Which are the tribes that belong to the Sub-Himalayan region of North and North West India?
- (A) Garos, Nagas, Kuki
 - (B) Santals, Ho, Munda
 - (C) Gujjans, Bodh, Kinnaurs
 - (D) Ahoms, Garos, Nagas
169. _____ said that "Poverty is the exploitation of the labourer by the capitalist".
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Gillin and Gillin
 - (C) Malthus
 - (D) Adam Smith

170. Who introduced Jawahar Rozgar Yojna?
- (A) Prime Minister Manmohan Singh
 - (B) Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi
 - (C) Prime Minister Nehru
 - (D) Prime Minister Modi
171. Non-formal education scheme was introduced in 1978-80 by the Central Government to support
- (A) formal system of education for children below 14 years
 - (B) uniformal system of education for children below 14 years
 - (C) elementary education
 - (D) None of the above
172. Which are the tribes that belong to Western India comprising of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra?
- (A) Mina, Bhils, Kumbis
 - (B) Oraons, Gonds, Chenchu
 - (C) Gujjars Bodh, Swanglia
 - (D) Khasis, Mizos, Nagas
173. Identify the programme that focussed on the development of ST by assisting them economically to cross poverty line
- (A) LAMPS
 - (B) TRIFED
 - (C) Vocational tracing
 - (D) The 20 Point Programme
174. When did Panchayati Raj come into force in Indian Society?
- (A) 24th May 1993
 - (B) 24th April 1993
 - (C) 24th October 1992
 - (D) 24th April 1992

175. Which of the following sentences is not true regarding Durkheims organic solidarity?
- I. Solidarity is based on strong social constraint
 - II. Solidarity is achieved with administrative and constitutional law
 - III. Solidarity is based on homogeneity of values and behaviour
 - IV. Solidarity stresses equality, liberty, fraternity and justice
- (A) I and IV
 - (B) I and III
 - (C) II and IV
 - (D) II and III
176. Which of the following sentences is not associated with Spencer's industrial society?
- (A) Industrial Society was a decentralised Government
 - (B) Economic autonomy is found in industrial society
 - (C) Industrial society is characterised by voluntary co-operation
 - (D) The functions of the state are very much limited in industrial society
177. Which of the following constitute essential aspect of the 'Functional theory'
- (A) Functional imperatives
 - (B) Functional alternatives
 - (C) Functional accomplishment
 - (D) Functional failure
178. _____ defined an ideal type is an analytical construct that serve the investigation as a measuring rod to ascertain similarities as well as deviation in 'concrete cases'
- (A) Sorokin
 - (B) Max Weber
 - (C) Spencer
 - (D) Parsons
179. _____ is the goal oriented organisation.
- (A) Authority
 - (B) Bureaucracy
 - (C) Power
 - (D) Hierarchy

180. Simmel insisted _____ always involved both harmony and conflict attraction and repulsion
- (A) Sociation
 - (B) Conflict
 - (C) Cooperation
 - (D) Assimilation
181. Who introduced the concept of social statics and social dynamics in sociology?
- (A) Weber
 - (B) Durkheim
 - (C) Cooley
 - (D) Comte
182. Which one of the following social thinkers is closely associated with the statement "a philosophy of social revolution"
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Lewis Coser
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) Parsons
183. Cathartic action is special action with
- (A) rationalism
 - (B) feudalism
 - (C) emotions
 - (D) functionalism
184. The theory "Law of three stages" was the work of
- (A) Auguste Comte
 - (B) Spencer
 - (C) Durkheim
 - (D) Karl Marx

185. According to Max Weber an ideal type is a _____ that serves the investigator as a measuring rod to ascertain similarities as well as deviation in concrete cases
- (A) Critical construct (B) Analytical construct
(C) Social construct (D) Theoretical construct
186. What is the child labour age according to the Article 24?
- (A) Below 14 years (B) Below 16 years
(C) Below 18 years (D) Below 15 years
187. Sociologists make use of "_____" as measuring rods or as means to find out similarities and differences in the actual phenomena.
- (A) Modern type (B) Pure type
 (C) Ideal type (D) Village type
188. Following statement NOT come under the characteristics of class consciousness of working class?
- (A) Awareness of exploitation (B) Recognition of common rights
 (C) Presence of conservatism (D) Identification of opposition group
189. Marxism is founded in _____ ideology.
- (A) Conservative ideology (B) Radical ideology
(C) Traditional ideology (D) Liberal ideology
190. A social fact is a phase of behaviour (thinking, feeling or acting) which is subjective to the observer and which has a coercive nature said by
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Durkheim
(C) S.K. Murthy (D) E.S. Borardus.

191. "In group and Out group" classification was given by
- (A) Cooley
 - (B) Sumner
 - (C) Sorokin
 - (D) Ellwood
192. _____ are mostly organized groups.
- (A) Primary group
 - (B) Secondary groups
 - (C) Tertiary groups
 - (D) Territorial groups
193. _____ is a less violent form of opposition in which two or more persons or groups struggle for some end or goal.
- (A) Competition
 - (B) Conflict
 - (C) Accommodation
 - (D) Assimilation
194. In urban, industrial societies, the younger generation other transmits knowledge and skills to the older generation is known as
- (A) Reverse socialization
 - (B) Resocialization
 - (C) Anticipatory socialization
 - (D) Secondary socialization
195. Accommodation is the
- (A) The process of getting along inspite of differences
 - (B) Fusion of group and culture
 - (C) Violent form of opposing
 - (D) Working together to pursuit the common goal

196. _____ defined socialisation is the process by which individual learns to conform to the norms of the group.
- (A) Bogardus (B) W.F. Ogburn
(C) Peter Worsley (D) Lundberg
197. Groups are classified on the basis of nature and quality of social interaction into
- (A) In and Out groups
(B) Primary and Secondary groups
(C) Temporary and Permanent groups
(D) Horizontal and Vertical groups
198. "Family as an ideological conditioning device" opinion by
- (A) Pierre Bourdieu (B) David Cooper
(C) G.H. Mead (D) Gerald Handel
199. "The process in which man attains a sense of harmony with his environment" is called
- (A) Assimilation (B) Accumulation
(C) Acculturation (D) Accommodation
200. Which group participate in the larger social life but mainly for its own gain and not for the greater good?
- (A) Unsocial (B) Antisocial
(C) Prosocial (D) Pseudo social

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