Code No.	<b>- 2097</b>
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				CSS					
			sc	CIOLO	GY				
			<u>Gene</u>	<u>ral Instru</u>	<u>ctions</u>				
1. The	The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.								
2. The	answers are to	be (✓) '	tick marl	ked' <b>only</b>	in the "	Respons	se Shee	t" provid	ed.
3. <u>Neg</u>	ative marking	: <b>0.25</b> m	arks wil	l be dedu	cted for	each wr	ong ans	wer.	
Time:2	Time : 2 Hours Max. Marks : 100				rks : 100				
To be fill	ed in by the Ca	andidate							
Register Number	in Figures								
Nullibel	in words								

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

 $(100 \times 1 = 100 \text{ marks})$ 

- 1. The first step of social research is
  - a) Identifying a problems
  - b) Selection of samples
  - c) Report writing
  - d) Data collection

# DONOTWRITEHERE

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- 2. The scientific method is close to
  - a) Empirical method
  - c) Deduction method
- 3. Empirical method is also known as
  - a) Historical method
  - c) Library method
- 4. Social research aims at
  - a) Testing social facts
  - c) Development of theory

- b) Induction method
- d) Theological method
- b) Field method
- d) Non-logical method
- b) Verifying social facts
- d) All the above

5.	Research problems is selected from the standpoint of						
	a)	Social relevance	b)	Supervisor's interest			
	c)	Researcher's interest	d)	Financial support			
6.	The	purpose of reviewing the literature	e is				
	a)	Selecting the samples	b)	Selecting the study area			
	c)	Identifying the research gap	d)	Fixing the statistical tools			
7.	Whi	ich hypothesis does not indicate ar	ny rela	ationship between variables?			
	a)	Null hypothesis	b)	Research hypothesis			
	c)	Alternative hypothesis	d)	Statistical hypothesis			
8.	A h	ypothesis contributes to the develo	pmer	nt of			
	a)	Concept	b)	Theory			
	c)	Evolution	d)	Generalization			
9.	Whi	/hich one of the following is a tool for data collection?					
	a)	Social survey	b)	Questionnaire			
	c)	Ethnography	d)	Oral history			
10.	Inte	rview which requires probing is cal	led				
	a)	Clinical interview	b)	Telephone interview			
	c)	Depth interview	d)	Group interview			
11.	Who	o among the following supported th	пе сус	clical theory of social change?			
	a)	E Durkhiem	b)	T Parsons			
	c)	P Sorokin	d)	H Spencer			
12.	The	concept of 'Sanskritisation' was fi	rst int	roduced by			
	a)	M.N. Srinivas	b)	G.S. Ghurye			
	c)	Louis Dumont	d)	M. Weber			

13.	13. Rober K Merton belongs to the theory of			
	a)	Functionalism	b)	Conflict theory
	c)	Symbolic interactions	d)	Feminism
14.	M.N	. Srinivas accepts ——— to u	nders	stand Indian society.
	a)	Book view	b)	Field view
	c)	Text view	d)	Both
15.	Who	o is the author of the book "History	of Ca	aste in India"?
	a)	N.K. Dutta	b)	Majundar
	c)	S.N. Ketkar	d)	Micheal
16.	Wha	at was the duration of the Second F	Five \	∕ear Plan?
	a)	1956-61	b)	1957-62
	c)	1958-63	d)	1959-64
17.	Whe	en was the planning commission se	et up?	?
	a)	2000	b)	1947
	c)	1950	d)	1959
18.	Clas	ss struggle is a characteristic of wh	ich p	hilosophy?
	a)	Capitalism	b)	Marxism
	c)	Classism	d)	Functionalism
19.	'A T	reatise on General Sociology' was	intro	duced by Pareto in the year of
	a)	1963	b)	1960
	c)	1956	d)	1966
20.	The	linear theory of social changes wa	s als	o known as the
	a)	Evolutionary theory	b)	Cyclic theory
	c)	Fluctuation theory	d)	Non-linear theory

21.		ciology tries to find out the general cociation about the nature.	al law	s or principles about ———— and				
	a)	Human interaction	b)	Group Interaction				
	c)	Interaction	d)	Basic interaction				
22.	Soc	ciety symbolizes the network of						
	a)	Human relationship	b)	Social relationship				
	c)	Interconnections	d)	Group relationships				
23.	In v	which year the term 'Sociology' was	s coir	red?				
	a)	1798	b)	1817				
	c)	1839	d)	1849				
24.	Wh	Which subject is not included in social science at upper primary level?						
	a)	Philosophy	b)	Political science				
	c)	History	d)	Anthropology				
25.	Psy	chology depends on ———— fo	or und	derstanding human nature properly.				
	a)	Social structure	b)	Sociology				
	c)	Anthropology	d)	Economics				
26.		hropologist conduct research usi alitative and quantitate methods.	ng –	while sociologist use both				
	a)	Ethnography	b)	Ethnology				
	c)	Ethnomethodology	d)	Phenomenology				
27.		ciology is a science of society a ence is a science of State and	and s	social relationship where as politica				
	a)	Nation	b)	Country				
	c)	Government	d)	Territory				

28.	The	The term 'social structure' means that society					
	a)	has concrete structure	b)	is structured			
	c)	is stratified	d)	has many fold			
29.	The and	key agencies and mechanisms o	of forr	mal social regulation are the ————			
	a)	Law, State	b)	Group, Structure			
	c)	Legislation, Judiciary	d)	Military, Defense			
30.	Cult	ture or culture specific traits are kn	own a	as ———— culture.			
	a)	Counter	b)	Etic			
	c)	Emic	d)	Eugenic			
31.	'The sociology of rural life is a study of rural population, rural social Organization and the rural social processes operative in rural society'.						
	a)	Desai	b)	Chapin			
	c)	Sanderson	d)	Smith			
32.	The	subject matter of rural sociology is	S				
	a)	Rural community	b)	Rural social organization			
	c)	Rural social process	d)	All of the above			
33.	Rur	al social structure is based on					
	a)	Kinship and family relationships					
	b)	Unilineal relationship					
	c)	Joking relationship					
	d)	Living relationship					
34.	The	larger Green Revolution endeavo	r initia	ated by			
	a)	Vandana Shiva	b)	M.S. Swaminathan			
	c)	Norman Borlaug	d)	Tagore			

35.	_	ayat religion was equalities beformination before God and it is take		od, so there was no place for caste ace in
	a)	Uttar Pradesh	b)	Karnataka
	c)	Odisha	d)	Maharastra
36.	The thre	Balvantrai Mehta Committee e- tier-system of Rural Local Gove		ommended the configuration of a nt, to be called
	a)	Gram Panchayat	b)	Panchayat Raj
	c)	Zila Parishad	d)	Panchayat Samiti
37.	The	term Panchayat Raj is relatively n	ew, h	aving originated during the
	a)	British administration	b)	Independent India
	c)	Post Independent period	d)	Pre Independent period
38.	The	biggest beneficiary of the green re	volut	ion is
	a)	Rice production	b)	Wheat production
	c)	Oil production	d)	Milk production
39.	Fact	tors which are not the element of r	ural c	ommunity
	a)	Technology	b)	Village
	c)	Environment	d)	Cultural diversity
40.	40. Rural sociology was originated in the year of			
	a)	1800	b)	1810
	c)	1820	d)	1830
41.	Acc	ording to Comte, the nature of pos	itivisn	n as a
	a)	Atheism	b)	Doctrine
	c)	Heterodoxy	d)	Evolution
42.	In th	neological stage, the sub-stage feti	shism	n became
	a)	Rational	b)	Perplex
	c)	Practical	d)	Cumbersome

43.	Soc	cial statics emphasizes ————	of Sc	ociety.
	a)	Diversity	b)	Change
	c)	Unity	d)	Civilization
44.	Acc	ording to Spencer, which acts as a	a mas	ter key to the riddles of the universe?
	a)	Law of Organic analogy	b)	Law of Motion
	c)	Law of Evolution	d)	Law of Regression
45.	Dur	kheim claimed that society is ——		– in reality.
	a)	Spontaneous	b)	Miscellaneous
	c)	Sui-generis	d)	Colloquial
46.		e book "Theory of Division of labo tionship between	ur" er	mphasizes the theme that defines the
	a)	Capitalist and Labourers	b)	Individual and Society
	c)	Industry and Labourers	d)	Union and Capitalist
47.	Maı	x borrowed the concept of "Dialect	tical N	Materialism" from
	a)	Hegel	b)	Lewis A Coser
	c)	L.H. Morgan	d)	Weber
48.		cording to Marx, "The history of the class struggle."	e ——	——— existing society is the history of
	a)	Industrialization	b)	Colonization
	c)	Revolution	d)	Hitherto
49.	Acc	ording to L. A Coser, the major ca	use fo	or Social conflict is the withdrawal of
	a)	Unlawful activities	b)	Legitimate activities
	c)	Unauthorized activities	d)	Fraudulent activities
50.	Rad	dcliff Brown defined Social Structur	e em	pirically as ———— Social relations
	a)	Patterned	b)	Abnormal
	c)	Disorganized	d)	Incoherence

51.	The essay "Urbanism as a way of life" written by						
	a)	Howard Woolston	b)	James A. Quinn			
	c)	Lowis Wirth	d)	Kingsley Davis			
52.	Who	o stated that 'the city effects are wi	der th	nan the city itself?'			
	a)	Spengler	b)	Davis			
	c)	McKenzie	d)	MacIver			
53.	The	concept of non-material culture is	relati	vely			
	a)	More precise and less ambiguous	3				
	b)	More ambiguous and less clear					
	c)	c) More precise and more ambiguous					
	d)	Less clear and less ambiguous					
54.	An e	example of material culture					
	a)	Folk ways	b)	Beliefs			
	c)	Civilisation	d)	Norms			
55.	The	borrowing of cultural elements from	n and	other society is called as			
	a)	Cultural lag	b)	Cultural diffusion			
	c)	Cultural invention	d)	Cultural growth			
56.	The	heart process of socialization is th	e em	ergence of			
	a)	Social being	b)	Cultural knowledge			
	c)	Sense	d)	Self			
57.		o stated that social control is a courity to its members and conformity	-	ete process where a society provides leir prospects?			
	a)	Ogburn	b)	Tylor			
	c)	Horton and Hunt	d)	MacIver			

58.	The increased processes of 'specialization' and 'differentiation' societies from underdeveloped countries to developed countries is called				
	a)	Westernisation	b)	Modernisation	
	c)	Globalisation	d)	Industrialisation	
59.	How	v has globalization impacted the K	nowle	edge system of Indian society?	
	a)	The old ways of medicines as companies	e be	een considered by the multinational	
	b)	The traditional knowledge has be	en fo	rgotten	
	c)	Companies are taking patents of abstained	these	e knowledge recipes and this must be	
	d)	All the above			
60.	The	stratification system is more open	for		
	a)	Community	b)	Caste	
	c)	Class	d)	Slavery	
61.	Whi	ch of the following is not a charact	eristic	c of co-operation?	
	a)	Personal processes	b)	Continuous process	
	c)	Universal process	d)	Informal process	
62.	indiv	is the simple words who viduals altogether in a place?	nich	means staying together of different	
	a)	Co-operation	b)	Accommodation	
	c)	Assimilation	d)	Acculturation	
63.		imilation is the process whereby developed into a united group wa		des of many persons are united and en by	
	a)	Ogburn	b)	Bogardus	
	c)	Nimkoff	d)	Biesanz	
64.	Diss	sociative process is also called as		——— Social process.	
	a)	Universal	b)	Associative	
	c)	Dissociative	d)	None of these	

65.		e consists of two or more se of unity common identity.	peop	le who regularly interact and share a
	a)	Primary group	b)	Secondary group
	c)	Social group	d)	Peer group
66.		——— was the first sociologist the first sociologist the groups as family, neighbor and continuous and continuous and continuous and continuous and continuous architectures.		e the term primary group to describe en play group.
	a)	Herbert Hyman	b)	C.H. Cooley
	c)	Horton and Hunt	d)	Ogburn and Nimkoff
67.	Pol	yandry was found among the ——		– of Nilgirs in South India.
	a)	Nairs	b)	Ahirs of Haryana
	c)	Jats and Gujarat	d)	Todas and Kotas
68.		he ———— form of marriage, le's father.	bride	price is given by bride groom to the
	a)	Gandharva	b)	Arsha
	c)	Asura	d)	Deiva
69.		nciple of descent in which people ther's kin and their father's kin at th		of themselves related to both of their ne time is called the
	a)	Unilineal	b)	Bilateral
	c)	Double descent	d)	Parallel descent
70.	The	e term cultural lag was coined by		
	a)	Edward Said	b)	William F. Ogburn
	c)	Pierre Bourdiew	d)	R.K. Merton
71.		ad rejected ————— notion th ogical drives.	at p	ersonality is determined partly by
	a)	Freud	b)	C.H. Cooley
	c)	R.K. Merton	d)	Anthony Giddens

72.	ıne	The looking glass self-theory was mentioned in which book					
	a)	Social organization	b)	Human nature and the social order			
	c)	Mind, self and society	d)	Essays in social psychology			
73.		ected by what his wife feels and		chieve social mobility is "bound to be s, by the size and age range of the			
	a)	J.H. Abraham	b)	L.H. Morgan			
	c)	W.P. Scott	d)	Wallace and Wallace			
74.	Wh	ich is the second stage of socializa	ation				
	a)	Anal	b)	Oral			
	c)	Oedipal	d)	Adolescence			
75.	Hov	w many agents of socialization?					
	a)	5	b)	4			
	c)	7	d)	6			
76.	A s	status may be given by birth or status	by p	lacement in a social group is called			
	a)	Ascribed	b)	Achieved			
	c)	None of these	d)	both (a) and (b)			
77.		is socially defined position	n in g	roup or society.			
	a)	Deviance	b)	Role			
	c)	Status	d)	Interaction			
78.	The	e term role set was introduced by					
	a)	R.K. Merton	b)	C.H. Cooley			
	c)	Anthony Giddens	d)	Talcott Parsons			

79.	A p	A person holds a status and performs a role is defined by						
	a)	Young and Mack	b)	Kingsley Davis				
	c)	Linton	d)	The business Dictionary				
80.	Soc	ciety rests on what ———— call	s "cor	nsciousness of kind".				
	a)	Maclver	b)	Ginsberg				
	c)	F.H. Giddings	d)	Lapiere				
81.	———— is the sexual exploitation of child for remuneration in cash or kind but not organized by an intermediary.							
	a)	Child prostitution	b)	Child trafficking				
	c)	Both (a) and (b)	d)	None of the above				
82.	Pick the odd one out							
	a)	a) Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act – 1994						
	b)	Infanticide Regulation Act – 1990	)					
	c)	c) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act – 1971						
	d)	West Bengal Premises Tenant A	ct – 1	997				
83.	"———— is the misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gain which need not to be monetary" by DH Bailey.							
	a)	Corruption	b)	Nepotism				
	c)	Civil disobedience	d)	Public property				
84.	———— is a type of common practice particularly in matters relating to grants and sanctions.							
	a)	Corruption	b)	Speed money				
	c)	Bribery	d)	Black money				
85.	According to Emile Durkheim ———— is a state of disequilibrium and a lack of social solidarity and consensus.							
	a)	Social disorganization	b)	Social illness				
	c)	Social problem	d)	Social justice				

86.	Which one of the following are the characteristics of social disorganization?								
	1.								
	2.	Individuation							
	3.	Conflict of mores							
	4.	Consistency in achievement							
	a)	1, 2 and 3 only	)	4 on	ly				
	c)	1 and 2 only	1)	1 an	d 3 only				
87.	Which one of the following are not the causes of juvenile delinquency?								
	1.								
	2.	Street life							
	3.	Love of adventure							
	4.	Good relationship with parents and wards							
	5.	School satisfaction							
	a)	1, 2, 3 only	)	4 an	d 5 only				
	c)	2 and 3 only	d)	Non	e of the above				
88.	Pick	Pick out the correct sequence of hierarchy of stages of man?							
	a)								
	b)	Infancy, childhood, adolescent, adulthood and old age							
	c)	Old age, childhood, infancy, adulthood and adolescent							
	d)	d) Childhood, adolescent, infancy, adulthood and old age							
89.	Match the following of following Acts :								
	1.	Apprentice Act		(a)	1850				
	2.	Reformatory School Act		(b)	1897				
	3.	Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act		(c)	1880				
	4.	Provision in Criminal Procedure Co	de	(d)	under 399				
	a)	1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d							
	b)	1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d							
	c)	1_h 2_d 3_a 4_c							

d) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

90.	Match the following of authors with their books :								
	1.	Anuja Agarwal	(a)	chaste patriarch India	wives and prostitution sisters: y and prostitution among Bedias in				
	2.	Bales Kavin	(b)	Disposable people : new slavery in the coloni economy					
	3.	Heather Dell	(c)	Hierarchies of feminists : sex works					
	4.	Laura Maria Augustin	(d)	Sex at m	nargin : migration, labour markets and				
	a)	1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d							
	b)	1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d							
	c)	1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c							
	d)	1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a							
91. "Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to norms of the group"				e individual learns to conform to the					
	a)	Bogardus		b)	Lundberg				
	c)	W.F. Ogburn		d)	Majumdar				
92.	Whi	Which one of the following is not an agent of socialization?							
	a)	Family		b)	Religion				
	c)	Kinship		d)	Community				
93.	According to C.H. Cooley ———— play crucial role in the formation of self and personality of an individual.								
	a)	Primary group		b)	Formal group				
	c)	Territory group		d)	Small group				
94.	According to Merton, each social status involves not a single associated role, but an array of roles he calls								
	a)	Status role		b)	Roles set				
	c)	Master status		d)	Statuses				

95.	Who says that, "you occupy a status, but you play a role"?							
	a)	Parsons	b)	Johnson				
	c)	Linton	d)	Weber				
96.			_	ge, norms, values, beliefs, and more				
	that	t, together, form a people's way of	life.					
	a)	Norms	b)	Values				
	c)	Culture	d)	Status				
97.	Who says the definition of culture (1871) "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by [a human] as a member of society"?							
	a)	Sir Edward B. Tylor	b)	Nimkoff				
	c)	MacIver	d)	Ogburn				
98.		Which is refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture?						
	a)	Material culture	b)	Non material culture				
	c)	Cultural lag	d)	Culture				
99.	is includes creations and abstract ideas that are not embodied in physical objects							
	a)	Nonmaterial culture	b)	Resources				
	c)	Customs	d)	Norms				
100.	The cultural lag concept was first theorized and the term was coined by							
	a)	William F. Ogburn	b)	Karl Marx				
	c)	Durkheim	d)	Weber				

# **ANSWER SHEET**

1 A B C D E	26 A B C D E	51 A B C D E	76 A B C D E
2 A B C D E	27 A B C D E	52 A B C D E	77 A B C D E
3 A B C D E	28 A B C D E	53 A B C D E	78 A B C D E
4 A B C D E	29 A B C D E	54 A B C D E	79 A B C D E
5 A B C D E	30 A B C D E	55 A B C D E	80 A B C D E
6 A B C D E	31 A B C D E	56 A B C D E	81 A B C D E
7 A B C D E	32 A B C D E	57 A B C D E	82 A B C D E
8 A B C D E	33 A B C D E	58 A B C D E	83 A B C D E
9 A B C D E	34 A B C D E	59 A B C D E	84 A B C D E
10 A B C D E	35 A B C D E	60 A B C D E	85 A B C D E
11 A B C D E	36 A B C D E	61 A B C D E	86 A B C D E
12 A B C D E	37 A B C D E	62 A B C D E	87 A B C D E
13 A B C D E	38 A B C D E	63 A B C D E	88 A B C D E
14 A B C D E	39 A B C D E	64 A B C D E	89 A B C D E
15 A B C D E	40 A B C D E	65 A B C D E	90 A B C D E
16 A B C D E	41 A B C D E	66 A B C D E	91 A B C D E
17 A B C D E	42 A B C D E	67 A B C D E	92 A B C D E
18 A B C D E	43 A B C D E	68 A B C D E	93 A B C D E
19 A B C D E	44 A B C D E	69 A B C D E	94 A B C D E
20 A B C D E	45 A B C D E	70 A B C D E	95 A B C D E
21 A B C D E	46 A B C D E	71 A B C D E	96 A B C D E
22 A B C D E	47 A B C D E	72 A B C D E	97 A B C D E
23 A B C D E	48 A B C D E	73 A B C D E	98 A B C D E
24 A B C D E	49 A B C D E	74 A B C D E	99 A B C D E
25 A B C D E	50 A B C D E	75 A B C D E	100 A B C D E

# **ROUGH WORK**

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