

1. Who among the following develops the principle of Buddhist Economics?
 

A) M.K Gandhi	B) E.F Schumacher
C) Samir Amin	D) W.W.Rostow
  
2. ----- Gandhian principle stands for self governance, self reliance and self employment of people.
 

A) Swabhiman	B) Nai Thaleem
C) Swadeshi	D) Ahimsa
  
3. As per the Census guidelines, which of the following are the criteria for defining an area as urban in India?
  1. Minimum population of 5000
  2. At least 75% of male working population engaged in non agricultural pursuits
  3. A density of population of at least 1000 persons per sq.km

A) 1 and 2 only	B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3	D) 1 and 3 only
  
4. As per 2011 Census, which among the following are Mega Cities in India?
 

A) Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Lucknow	B) Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Vadodara
C) Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata	D) Kolkata, Delhi, Lucknow
  
5. The -----is a programme for providing basic services to households and building amenities in cities which will improve quality of life of poor and disadvantaged.
 

A) JRY	B) PMKY	C) AMRUT	D) HRIDAY
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6. 'Malayali Memorial' a petition for inclusion of educated values in the higher grades of public services was submitted to Maharaja on:
 

A) January 1, 1890	B) January 1, 1891
C) June 1, 1891	D) June 1, 1890
  
7. Match the following anti-caste movements/struggles with the year in which it occurred
 

a. Vaikom Satyagraha	1. 1893
b. Villuvandi Samaram	2. 1915
c. Guruvayoor Satyagraha	3. 1924
d. Kallumala Samaram	4. 1931

A) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2	B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1	D) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
  
8. -----was constituted by the Government of Kerala as a common platform for Keralites living across the globe.
 

A) Akila Kerala Sabha	B) Loka Malayali Sabha
C) Agola Lok Sabha	D) Loka Kerala Sabha

9. The nodal agency for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana in Kerala:  
 A) Haritha Kerala Mission      B) Kudumbashree Mission  
 C) Life Mission                      D) Aardhram Mission
10. The Government of Kerala constituted -----to encourage deserving students from poor sections among the forward communities.  
 A) Sammunathi    B) Samadharam    C) Sankalpanam    D) Sanskriti
11. The five basic dimensions of McDonaldisation are:  
 A) Efficacy-Dynamic-Calculability-Non formality of rationality-Mechanisation  
 B) Efficiency- Hierarchy- Predictability- Irrationality of rationality-Formal technology  
 C) Efficiency-Predictability-Non Human Technology-Irrationality of rationality-Calculability  
 D) Efficacy-Technology-Non rationality of rationality- Predictability-Calculability
12. Which among the following is **not** a phase in mapping of globalisation history according to Roland Robertson  
 A) The germinal phase                      B) The incipient phase  
 C) The uncertainty phase                  D) The mass consumption phase
13. According to Antony Giddens ----- involves the “lifting out” of social relations from local context of interaction and their restructuring across indefinite spans of time and space  
 A) Distancing                                  B) Disembedding  
 C) Distanciation                              D) Reflexivity
14. The revolution in Informational Technology has led to fundamental restructuring of the capitalist system and to emergence of what Manuel Castells refers to as-----.  
 A) Technological Capitalism      B) Network capitalism  
 C) Informational capitalism      D) Digital capitalism
15. Who among the following defined the modern world as a ‘juggernaut’ which is extremely dynamic, with great increase in the pace, scope and profoundness of change over prior systems  
 A) Antony Giddens                          B) Ulrich Beck  
 C) Jurgen Habermas                        D) Michel Foucault
16. Author of ‘The Coming of Post-Industrial Society’:  
 A) Alwin Toffer                                B) Raymond Aron  
 C) Daniel Bell                                 D) Theodor Adorno
17. The ‘task idea’ of separating planning (head labour) from execution (hand labour) was developed by:  
 A) Henry Ford                                 B) F. W Taylor  
 C) R. Jenkins                                 D) Howard Becker
18. The process by which different types of data are put together to arrive at an understanding of phenomena:  
 A) Integration    B) Convergence    C) Deduction    D) Triangulation

19. The issue of causality is closely related to ---- validity.  
 A) External      B) Internal      C) Ecological      D) Construct
20. ----is the research design that entails the collection of data on more than one case at a single point in time.  
 A) Cross sectional      B) Longitudinal  
 C) Experimental      D) Analytical
21. -----is an approach in which the researcher diagnoses a problem to develop a solution based on the diagnoses  
 A) Pure research      B) Action research  
 C) Applied research      D) Experimental research
22. The United Nations has declared which of the following decades as UN Decade of Healthy Ageing:  
 A) 2001-2011      B) 1991-2001  
 C) 2021-2031      D) 2011-2021
23. The 'Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Act' came into force in India from  
 A) 2011      B) 2012      C) 2013      D) 2014
24. Which among the following is a book **not** authored by Kancha Ilaiah?  
 A) Why I am not a Hindu      B) Post-Hindu India  
 C) Buffalo Nationalism      D) Dalits and Democratic Revolution
25. Who among the following played an important role in the formation of Self Employed Women's Association?  
 A) Ela Bhatt      B) Medha Patkar  
 C) Aruna Roy      D) Kamla Bhasin
26. The state in India which has the highest population residing in Slums as per 2011 census:  
 A) Uttar Pradesh      B) Maharashtra  
 C) West Bengal      D) Andhra Pradesh
27. ----is the massive city modernisation scheme launched by the Ministry of Urban Development.  
 A) JNNURM      B) HRIDAY      C) Smart Cities      D) NULM
28. The first United Nations World Conference on the environment was organised at  
 A) Kyoto      B) Doha  
 C) Rio de Janeiro      D) Stockholm
29. Ulrich Beck discusses about ----to analyse how the side effects of risks strike back even at the centres of production  
 A) Cannibal effect      B) Reverse effect  
 C) Reflexive effect      D) Boomerang effect

30. Assertion(A) : Positivism assumes that social laws can be used for making predictions  
Reason(R) : Positivism is an approach that specifies that social laws could be formulated just like natural laws
- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
C) A is true but R is false  
D) A is false but R is true
31. “Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains” to whom do you attribute this quote  
A) Thomas Hobbes B) Jean Jacques Rousseau  
C) John Locke D) Montesquieu
32. Enlightenment is the period in which-----replaced religion as organising principle of knowledge  
A) Empiricism B) Idealism C) Rationalism D) Atheism
33. Michael Burawoy refers to the basic academic education, research, culture and cerendials of Sociologists as ----- Sociology.  
A) Public B) Professional C) Critical D) Policy
34. Choose the correct statement(s):  
1. Crowd is an aggregate of people in proximity with each other and united temporarily  
2. The focus of attention of crowd is narrow  
3. The sense of responsibility of crowd is the highest
- A) 1, 2 and 3 B) 1 and 3 only C) 1 and 2 only D) 2 and 3 only
35. -----is a culturally based tendency to value other culture more highly than one’s own.  
A) Cultural Relativism B) Ethnocentrism  
C) Xenocentrism D) Temporocentrism
36. Which among the following is **not** an institutionalised means of social control?  
A) Education B) Marriage  
C) Policial system D) Folkways
37. The theorist associated with cyclical theories of social change:  
A) Herbert Spencer B) Pitirim Sorokin  
C) Auguste Comte D) Emile Durkheim
38. Acculturation is a preliminary and necessary step towards-----.  
A) Competition B) Assimilation  
C) Accommodation D) Co-operation
39. According to. G.P.Murdock every normal adult belongs to a family of orientation and a family of -----.  
A) Co-operation B) Production  
C) Procreation D) Subsistence

40. Who argued that 'decline of capitalism' will be largely the consequence of the rejection of 'bourgeoisie' values, not economic breakdown
- A) J. A. Schumacher                      B) C.W.Mills  
C) Karl Polyani                              D) Max Weber
41. Which among the following is **not** a source of authority as proposed by Max Weber?
- A) Traditional                                B) Authoritative  
C) Rational Legal                            D) Charismatic
42. -----refers to a social system in which status is achieved through ability and effort rather than inherited advantages.
- A) Meritocracy    B) Bureaucracy    C) Autocracy    D) Anarchy
43. W.W. Rostow has conceptualised historic process of development from the subsistence economy of affluent society in five stage sequence .From among the following options find out the correct sequence
- A) The take off -precondition for take off-the drive to technical maturity-traditional society-age of mass consumption  
B) Traditional society-precondition for take off- the take off-the drive to technological maturity-age of high mass consumption  
C) Precondition for take off-the take off-traditional society-age of mass consumption-the drive to technological maturity  
D) The take off-traditional society-preconditions for take off-age of mass consumption-the drive to technological maturity
44. Assertion (A): Functionalists can examine a part of society in terms of its contribution to the maintenance of the social system.  
Reason(R): Functionalism adopts the perspective that various parts of the society are interrelated
- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
C) A is true but R is false  
D) A is false but R is true
45. The common findings that racial minorities and lower socioeconomic strata are disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards has lead to movements towards:
- A) Environmental justice                      B) Social ecology  
C) Environmental equality                      D) Social justice
46. The phrase deep ecology was coined by:
- A) R.E.Dunlap                                B) Arne Naess  
C) W.R Catton                                D) Lynn Townsend White
47. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was passed in the year:
- A) 1971                      B) 1972                      C) 1973                      D) 1975

48. Robert K Merton introduced the term-----to identify a number of roles attached to a single status.  
 A) Role analysis B) Role play C) Role set D) Role reversal
49. ----- are culturally defined standards by which people assess desirability, goodness that serve as board guidelines for social living.  
 A) Beliefs B) Values C) Norms D) Mores
50. ----- designates cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population.  
 A) subculture B) popular culture  
 C) counter culture D) cultural lag
51. G.H Mead's central concept----- refers to that part of an individual's personality composed of self awareness and self image.  
 A) Me B) I C) Self D) Others
52. Which among the following is **not** a part of the dialectical process of social construction of reality as mentioned by Berger and Luckman?  
 A) Integration B) Externalisation  
 C) Objectivation D) Internalisation
53. Erving Goffman's most cited work is:  
 A) The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life  
 B) Gender Advertisements  
 C) Asylums  
 D) Stigma
54. Who among the following argued that external conflict can strengthen a group?  
 A) Randall Collins B) Ralf Dahrendorf  
 C) Lewis Coser D) Jurgen Habermas
55. Which of the following sentences about Auguste Comte's idea of hierarchical arrangement of the sciences are correct?  
 1. Hierarchy of sciences is in the order of their historical emergence and development  
 2. Hierarchy of sciences is in the order of dependence upon each other  
 3. Hierarchy of sciences is based on the increasing degree of generality and decreasing degree of complexity of subject matter  
 A) 1, 2 and 3 B) 1 and 2 only  
 C) 1 and 3 only D) 2 and 3 only
56. Which of the following is the main characteristic of social facts according to Durkheim?  
 A) Externality, constraint, independence and generality  
 B) Internality, constraint, dependence and specificity  
 C) Externality, access, dependence and generality  
 D) Internality, access, independence and specificity

57. According to Max Weber, Sociology is a science which attempts the interpretative understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at ----- explanation of cause and effect.  
 A) Analytical      B) Effective      C) Causal      D) Factual
58. In the feudal mode of production, surplus is expropriated through-----.  
 A) Profit      B) Rent      C) Trade      D) Speculation
59. The Sociologist who distinguished two classes of governing and non governing elites:  
 A) Pitirim Sorokin      B) George Simmel  
 C) Vilfredo Pareto      D) Karl Mannheim
60. The *Andamana Islanders* is the work of:  
 A) Bronislaw Malinowski      B) Radcliffe Brown  
 C) W.H.R Rivers      D) E.B. Tylor
61. Which of the following exchange principles of George C Homans is related to the statement “For all actions taken by persons, the more often a particular action of a person is rewarded the more likely the person is to perform that action”  
 A) Success proposition      B) Stimulus proposition  
 C) Value proposition      D) Deprivation-Satiation proposition
62. Who among the following proposed the idea of ‘stock of exchange’ which is social recipes of appropriate behaviour?  
 A) Herbert Blumer      B) Edmund Husserl  
 C) Alfred Schultz      D) Peter Berger
63. -----democracy refer to an organisational form in which decision making is decentralised, nonhierarchical and consensus-oriented  
 A) Direct      B) Participative  
 C) Constitutional      D) Representative
64. -----environment consists of all elements of human made physical environment.  
 A) Social      B) Natural      C) Built      D) Modified
65. Emic and Etic are shorthand terms for a/an -----and -----view of a social world.  
 A) Insider, Outsider      B) Micro, Macro  
 C) Vertical, Lateral      D) Generic, Specific
66. ----- refers to media reactions to particular social groups or particular activities defining it as threatening societal values ,thus creating anxiety among general population  
 A) Propoganda model      B) Moral Panics  
 C) Desensitisation      D) Catharsis
67. -----occurs when firms diversify into new business areas in order to spread risk.  
 A) Vertical integration      B) Synergy  
 C) Convergence      D) Diversification





76. Hegemony is defined as -----Leadership.  
 A) Economic B) Social C) Authoritative D) Cultural
77. To Bourdieu ----- is a power of “world making-a power of creating things with words” to impose the legitimate vision of social world.  
 A) Capital power B) Symbolic power  
 C) Economic power D) Cultural power
78. In *Structuration theory*, Antony Giddens has visualised resources as:  
 A) Authoritative and Alternative  
 B) Allocative and Assessmentative  
 C) Authoritative and Allocative  
 D) Allocative and Analytical
79. Integrated Sociological Paradigm is a macro-micro integration effort taken up by:  
 A) Antony Giddens B) Jeffrey Alexander  
 C) George Ritzer D) Randal Collins
80. The occupation theory of caste is associated with-----.  
 A) Nesfield J.C B) Mckim Marriott  
 C) D.N.Majumdar D) M.N.Srinivas
81. Who classified the people of India into 6 racial types based on 1931 census operations  
 A) Herbert Risley B) B.S Guha  
 C) A .R Desai D) R.K.Mukherjee
82. Arrange the following states of India in increasing order of Buddhist Population  
 1. Karnataka 2. Maharastra 3. West Bengal 4. Uttar Pradesh  
 A) 2, 1, 4, 3 B) 2, 4, 1, 3 C) 4, 1, 3, 2 D) 4, 3, 1, 2
83. Author of the book ‘*Anatomy of a Rururban Community on indigenous sources of urbanism in India*’:  
 A) S.C Dube B) G.H.Ghurye  
 C) Patrick Geddes D) Andre Beteille
84. The Indian Sociologist who explained himself as Marxologist:  
 A) M.N Srinivas B) A.M.Shah  
 C) D.P.Mukherjee D) Surajit Sinha
85. It was on the basis of the study of village of -----M.N Srinivas proposed the notion of dominant caste.  
 A) Coorg B) Tanchavoor C) Rampura D) Shamirpet
86. Who argues that caste system is not a ‘division of labour’, as much as it is ‘division of labourers’?  
 A) KanchaIllaiah B) B.R Ambedkar  
 C) Louis Dumont D) N.K.Bose

87. Which of the following articles in the Constitution of India explicitly guarantee the protection of the interests of minorities in India?  
 A) Articles 27 and 28                      B) Articles 31 and 32  
 C) Articles 29 and 30                      D) Articles 33 and 34
88. Match Articles and Provisions and select the correct answer  
 a. Article 15                      1. Abolition of untouchability  
 b. Article 330                      2. Promotion of education and economic interests of SC/ST  
 c. Article 46                      3. Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, sex  
 d. Article 17                      4. Reservation of seats for SC/ST in Lok Sabha
- A) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2                      B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1  
 C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2                      D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
89. Bourdieu describes ----- as the 'dialectic of the internalisation of externality and externalisation of internality'.  
 A) Habitus                      B) Field                      C) Distinction                      D) Life world
90. Antony Giddens developed a typology of rules and resources based on three concepts, which are they  
 A) Internalisation, Externalisation, Signification  
 B) Institutionalisation, Externalisation, Domination  
 C) Domination, Routinisation, Regionalisation  
 D) Domination, Legitimation, Signification
91. Which one of the following intellectual traditions have a positivist approach?  
 A) Hermeneutics                      B) Phenomenology  
 C) Realism                      D) Verstehen
92. ----- is a model in which general principles (theories) are developed from specific observations.  
 A) Abductive inquiry                      B) Deductive inquiry  
 C) Inductive inquiry                      D) Logical inquiry
93. ----- processes refers to the process when conclusion drawn are based upon hard evidence gathered from information collected from real life experiences and observation.  
 A) Empirical                      B) Evaluative                      C) Empathetic                      D) Ethical
94. The 'nature' and 'form' of social reality is:  
 A) Epistemological question                      B) Methodological question  
 C) Ontological questions                      D) Epidemiological question
95. When theories develop from observations or field it is referred to as:  
 A) Empirical theories                      B) Logistic analysis  
 C) Regressive reasoning                      D) Grounded theories
96. ----- validity is concerned with the question of whether the results of the study can be generalised beyond the specific research context.  
 A) External                      B) Ecological                      C) Internal                      D) Predictive

97. Which among the following is an example of non probability sampling?  
 A) Systematic sampling                      B) Multistage sampling  
 C) Cluster sampling                            D) Snowball sampling
98. Panel study and Cohort study are two types of-----research design.  
 A) Cross sectional                              B) Experimental  
 C) Longitudinal                                 D) Case study
99. Arrange the following peasant movements in India in chronological order  
 1. Tebhaga movement  
 2. Champaran Satyagraha  
 3. Bardoli Satyagraha  
 4. Moplah rebellion  
 A) 2-4-3-1                      B) 2-1-3-4                      C) 4-1-3-2                      D) 4-3-1-2
100. ----- is an ideology which states that the society is divided into religious communities whose interests differ and are at times even opposed to each other  
 A) Secularism                                    B) Communism  
 C) Socialism                                      D) Communalism
101. Khalisthan movement in Punjab is an example of :  
 A) Casteism                                      B) Regionalism  
 C) Linguism                                      D) Class cleavages
102. The Central Social Welfare Board was established in:  
 A) 1952    B) 1953    C) 1954    D) 1951
103. Gender Empowerment Measure was introduced in the year:  
 A) 1995    B) 1997    C) 1993    D) 1998
104. Which of the following is **not** among the three indicators of Human Development Index?  
 A) Life expectancy rate                      B) Gross national income  
 C) Mean years of schooling                D) Net national income
105. Which among the following is **not** a goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals?  
 A) No poverty                                    B) Life on space  
 C) Good health and well being            D) Climatic action
106. The common principles behind the Sustainable Development Goals are  
 A) People, Nation, Peace, Development  
 B) People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership  
 C) People, Universe, Happiness, Social Justice  
 D) People, Freedom, Security and dignity, Peace
107. According to Samir Amin, the process of accumulation on a -----is the transfer of value from periphery to the centre.  
 A) world scale                                    B) nation scale  
 C) centre scale                                    D) export scale

108. In the World System theory, which stratum did Wallerstein identify as ‘both exploited as exploiter’  
 A) Core B) Semi Pheriphery  
 C) Periphery D) Households
109. -----variable provides information about the distance between the values.  
 A) Interval B) Nominal C) Ratio D) Ordinal
110. Which of the following sentences regarding ‘causal hypothesis is/are correct?’  
 1. It has a group of variables  
 2. It expresses cause-effect relationship between variables  
 3. It is falsifiable, capable of being tested against empirical evidence  
 A) 1, 2 and 3 B) 1 and 2 only C) 2 and 3 only D) 1 and 3 only
111. A ----is a measure in which a researcher captures the intensity, direction, level or potency of a variable construct  
 A) Scale B) Concept C) Cohort D) Panel
112. -----is a method in which the researcher uses an unstructured interview in which the respondent is asked to recall events from his/her past and to reflect on them.  
 A) Survey B) Experiment  
 C) Oral history D) Cross sectional
113. Which of the following is **not** a measure of dispersion?  
 A) Range B) Quartile deviation  
 C) Standard deviation D) Mode
114. The tendency of two or more groups or series of items to vary together directly or inversely is defined as:  
 A) Correlation B) Median C) Quartiles D) Probability
115. Which of the following is the arithmetic mean of the following values?  
 9, 12, 8, 11  
 A) 10 B) 12 C) 8 D) 11
116. Match the following tribes and the respective tribal zone  
 a. Chakma 1. Southern Zone  
 b. Bhil 2. Andaman& Nicobar Zone  
 c. Toda 3. Northern Eastern Zone  
 d. Sentinelese 4. Central Zone  
 A) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3  
 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

117. Which among the following are a series of “flows” which constitute globalisation according to Arjun Appadurai
- A) People, Media, Technology, Capital and Ideas
  - B) Human, Ideology, Corporations Trade and Finance
  - C) People, Machine, Resource, Media and Trade
  - D) Human, Idea, Media, Machine and Finance
118. Author of ‘The Mcdonaldization of society’ published in 1993:
- A) John Drane
  - B) James L Watson
  - C) Dennis Hays
  - D) George Ritzer
119. All definitions of corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) recognize that:
- A) Companies have a responsibility for their impact on society and environment
  - B) The natural environment should be the main focus of CSR activities
  - C) Business ethics is a complex issue
  - D) Companies must pay equal attention to business ethics and sustainability
120. An approach to the study of reality that suggests that only knowledge gained through experience and the senses is acceptable:
- A) Empiricism
  - B) Constructivism
  - C) Objectivism
  - D) Positivism
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