

Sr. No.	Question			
1.	Caste and family status are the examples of :			
	A.	Achieved status	B.	Ascribed status
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
2.	Marriage within the caste is called:			
	A.	Exogamy	B.	Endogamy
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
3.	Occupation in traditional caste system was related with:			
	A.	Religion	B.	Caste
	C.	Education	D.	Society
4.	In urban areas social control is more by			
	A.	Informal means of control	B.	Formal means of control
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
5.	Rural Sociology is the branch of :			
	A.	Sociology	B.	Psychology
	C.	Anthropology	D.	History
6.	Socio-economic interdependence of different castes is called:			
	A.	Institution	B.	Culture
	C.	Jajmani system	D.	None of the above
7.	The term Sociology was coined by:			
	A.	Durkheim	B.	Max Weber
	C.	Karl Marx	D.	Auguste Comte
8.	Density of population and rurality are:			
	A.	Positively correlated	B.	Negatively correlated
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
9.	Marriage of widow with brother of her deceased husband is called:			
	A.	Sororate	B.	Levirate
	C.	Exogamy	D.	Endogamy
10.	Caste system is a:			
	A.	Social institution	B.	Economic institution
	C.	Political institution	D.	None of the above
11.	Family where husband goes to live with wife's family is called:			
	A.	Patrilocal	B.	Matrilocal
	C.	Neolocal	D.	Joint family
12.	Problem of poverty is due to :			
	A.	Illiteracy	B.	Increasing Population
	C.	More expenditure on religious ceremonies and Social customs	D.	All of the above
13.	Direct face to face interaction is the main feature of:			
	A.	Secondary group	B.	Primary group
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
14.	The term primary group was given by:			
	A.	Auguste Comte	B.	Max Weber
	C.	C.H .Cooley	D.	Karl Marx
15.	Reference group is:			
	A.	That group to which individual relates as a part	B.	That group to which the individual belongs
	C.	None of the above	D.	All of the above

16.	Social mobility in rural areas is			
	A.	Lower than urban areas	B.	Higher than urban areas
	C.	None of the above	D.	All of the above
17.	Concept of ethnocentrism means:			
	A.	Mores	B.	Is an assumption that values and ways of life and the attitudes of one's own group are superior than to those of others.
	C.	Folkways	D.	None of the above
18.	Max Weber and Tonnies are the supporters of :			
	A.	Synthetic school of thought	B.	Specialistic school of thought
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
19.	Speed of the social change is:			
	A.	Uniform	B.	Not uniform
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
20.	The "law of three stages" of social development was originally given by:			
	A.	Emile Durkheim	B.	Auguste Comte
	C.	Karl Marx	D.	Max Weber
21.	Social research is :			
	A.	The collection of facts on given subject	B.	All the relevant facts put together.
	C.	Collection of maps.	D.	The logical arrangement of the facts which mutually explain each other
22.	Which among the following involves competition?.			
	A.	Group assignment	B.	Students taking the IAS exam
	C.	Playing together with friends	D.	All of the above
23.	Primary groups are :			
	A.	Smaller in size than secondary groups	B.	Larger in size than secondary group
	C.	Both are equal in size	D.	None of the above
24.	Reference groups are symbolic of :			
	A.	Clan	B.	Family group
	C.	Class	D.	Some exterior group for consultative purpose.
25.	Which is the reason for the origin of family.?			
	A.	Sexual urge	B.	Economic need
	C.	Need for procreation	D.	All of the above
26.	Pratiloma marriage is:			
	A.	When woman lives with man without marriage	B.	When man purchases the wife
	C.	Marriage between woman of superior caste and man of lower caste	D.	Marriage of higher caste man with lower caste woman
27.	When people think primarily of themselves and they are not integrated in to social group, they are prone to:			
	A.	Anomic suicide	B.	Altruistic suicide
	C.	Egoist suicide	D.	None of the above
28.	The book on "Das Kapital" was written by:			
	A.	Emile Durkheim	B.	Karl Marx
	C.	Bogardus	D.	Max Weber
29.	The case study method is used to study :			
	A.	The individual case	B.	Or that of group
	C.	Or an institution	D.	All of the above

30.	The questionnaire is:			
	A.	A list of important and pertinent questions concerning the problem	B.	List of important documents.
	C.	List of the books	D.	None of the above.
31.	Interview method consists of :			
	A.	List of important questions	B.	Direct personal contacts with the group concerned who are in any way connected with the problem .
	C.	None of the above .	D.	All of the above
32.	Class struggle is more intense in :			
	A.	Capitalistic society	B.	Primitive society
	C.	Feudal society	D.	Socialistic society
33.	Deviance means behavior which :			
	A.	Is not punishable by law	B.	Does not confirm to the norms of morality
	C.	None of the above	D.	All of the above
34.	Rural society is more stratified than urban society.			
	A.	True	B.	False
	C.	Equally stratified as urban society	D.	None of the above
35.	Stratification means :			
	A.	Division of society into higher and lower social units	B.	Equality of status
	C.	Equal distribution of duties and privileges	D.	System of integrated social relationships
36.	Religion:			
	A.	Is belief in supernatural powers	B.	Is following of Scientific attitude
	C.	None of the above	D.	Both A and B
37.	Characteristic of the traditional rural family :			
	A.	Mutual co-operation and personal relationships	B.	Collective ownership of the property
	C.	Common residence and common kitchen	D.	All of the above
38.	“The Sociology is the science of social institutions.” Who gave this definition ?			
	A.	Smith, T. L	B.	F. Stuart Chapin
	C.	Desai, A. R	D.	Durkheim, E
39.	Bhoodan Movement was launched by :			
	A.	Gandhi ji	B.	Vinoba Bhave
	C.	Jawaher Lal Nehru	D.	None of the above
40.	In traditional societies leaders were selected on the basis of :			
	A.	Ascribed criteria of status	B.	Achieved criteria of status
	C.	Both	D.	None of the above
41.	Sociology is scientific study of :			
	A.	Environment	B.	Space
	C.	Society	D.	None of the above
42.	Feature of the New Panchayati Raj system :			
	A.	Reservation of women	B.	Reservation of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population
	C.	All members in Panchayati Raj are directly elected	D.	All of the above

43.	Women empowerment means :			
	A.	Independence of women	B.	More rights and power to women
	C.	Economic independence	D.	All of the above
44.	Government's effort for empowering women are :			
	A.	Constitutional provisions	B.	Educational Programme
	C.	Employment and income generating programmes	D.	All of the above
45.	Who can become member of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj System :			
	A.	Every individual living in the village	B.	Every adult male or female living with in the area of Gram Sabha
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
46.	Which is the example of primary group ?			
	A.	Family	B.	Crowd
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
47.	Tenure of elected members in the New Panchayati Raj system is :			
	A.	Ten years	B.	Five years
	C.	Four years	D.	Three years
48.	Structure of the New Panchayati Raj System is of :			
	A.	Two- tier	B.	Four- tier
	C.	Three- tier	D.	None of the above
49.	A form of social interaction where in two or more persons work together to gain a common end is called :			
	A.	Competition	B.	Co-operation
	C.	Conflict	D.	None of the above
50.	Conflict is :			
	A.	Universal	B.	found only in modern societies
	C.	Found only in traditional societies	D.	None of the above
51.	Repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life are called			
	A.	Social control	B.	Social processes
	C.	Law	D.	None of the above
52.	The processes of developing temporary working agreement between conflicting individuals or groups is called :			
	A.	Co-operation	B.	Accommodation
	C.	Assimilation	D.	Conflict
53.	Material part of the culture includes:			
	A.	Norms	B.	Values
	C.	Man made physical things	D.	Mores
54.	Mores are rules of behaving in the society which are associated :			
	A.	With social sanction	B.	Not associated with social sanction
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
55.	Competition takes place when :			
	A.	There is an insufficient supply of things that human beings commonly desire	B.	There is sufficient supply of things that human beings commonly desire
	C.	No supply of things that human beings commonly desire	D.	None of the above
56.	"Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capability acquired by man as a member of the society." definition given by :			
	A.	MacIver	B.	Gillin
	C.	Tylor	D.	Redfield

57.	Polyandry is the form of marriage which implies:			
	A.	One woman marrying more than one man	B.	One woman has one husband
	C.	A woman living temporarily with man	D.	None of the above
58.	The role of the Religion has been			
	A.	Harmonizing	B.	To bring the people closer
	C.	To provide faith to men in distress	D.	All of the above
59.	Culture is :			
	A.	An innate quality	B.	Acquired quality
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
60.	An organization deliberately formed for the collective pursuit of some interest or set of interests, which its member share is called:			
	A.	Association	B.	Institution
	C.	Group	D.	None of the above
61.	The manner in which a person actually carries out the requirement of his position is called:			
	A.	Status	B.	Role
	C.	Rank	D.	None of the above
62.	Positions which are neither earned nor chosen but are assigned called :			
	A.	Achieved positions	B.	Ascribed positions
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above
63.	Human population living within a limited geographic area and carrying on a inter-dependent life is called			
	A.	Organization	B.	Community
	C.	Group	D.	All of the above
64.	Random Sampling method that requires selecting samples based on a system of intervals in a numbered population is called :			
	A.	Simple Random method	B.	Lottery method
	C.	Cluster Sampling	D.	Systematic Random Sampling
65.	Science which studies population is called :			
	A.	Psychology	B.	Sociology
	C.	Demography	D.	Anthropology
66.	High rate of alcoholism, drug addiction, crime and divorce in the cities is mainly due to:			
	A.	Frustration	B.	Value conflict
	C.	Break down of joint families	D.	All of the above
67.	Female foeticide means :			
	A.	Aborting the female foetus in the womb of the mother	B.	Killing the infant after birth
	C.	Still birth	D.	All of the above
68.	Sex ratio in India as per 2011 census :			
	A.	800 per thousand males	B.	943 per thousand males
	C.	921 per thousand males	D.	900 per thousand males
69.	Population problem in India is due to :			
	A.	Illiteracy	B.	Old traditions and customs
	C.	Son preference	D.	All of the above
70.	Environment pollution in India is due to :			
	A.	Increasing exploitation of natural resources.	B.	Increasing population
	C.	Urbanization and Industrialisation	D.	All of the above
71.	Which one is the Formal position of Leadership?			
	A.	Wealthy person of the community	B.	Vice Chancellor of the University
	C.	Large land owner	D.	None of the above

72.	Which is the formal agency of social control :			
	A.	Norms	B.	Mores
	C.	Law	D.	Folkways
73.	Formal changes in rural society can take place by :			
	A.	Five Year Plans	B.	Natural disaster
	C.	Climate change	D.	All of the above
74.	Reason for disintegration of joint families in India :			
	A.	Industrialization	B.	Change in moral values
	C.	Modernization	D.	All of the above
75.	The problem of unemployment in India is mainly due to :			
	A.	Illiteracy	B.	Increasing population
	C.	Low level of education	D.	All of the above
76.	Who was considered as father of extension in India:			
	A.	Seaman A Knapp	B.	James Stuart
	C.	S V Supe	D.	K N Singh
77.	The full form of ATMA is :			
	A.	Agriculture Technology Mission Agencies	B.	Agriculture Technology Management Agencies
	C.	Agriculture Technology Management Association	D.	None of these
78.	Bulletin consist of :			
	A.	12-24 pages	B.	4-12 pages
	C.	24-48 pages	D.	None of these
79.	Expression of the ends towards which our efforts are directed is called :			
	A.	Goal	B.	Objectives
	C.	Needs	D.	Aim
80.	Which among the following is called paper tiger :			
	A.	Democratic leader	B.	Autocratic leader
	C.	Laissez –fair leader	D.	None of thes
81.	IVLP stands for :			
	A.	Indian Village Linkage Programme	B.	Indian Village Linkage Plan
	C.	Institution Village Linkage Programme	D.	Integrated Village Linkage Programme
82.	Which of the following gives the clear idea of proportion :			
	A.	Pie-chart	B.	Flow-chart
	C.	Organizational chart	D.	Strip-tease chart
83.	Cone of experience was devised by :			
	A.	Edgar dale	B.	Rogers and shoemaker
	C.	O.P. Bhatnagar	D.	S.V. Supe
84.	The adoption of an innovation having relatively high degree of complexity will be :			
	A.	Slow	B.	Fast
	C.	Quick	D.	Cannot be said anything
85.	Problem of semantic barrier in communication is related to :			
	(A)	Channel	B.	Source
	(C)	Receiver	D.	Word meaning
86.	Management by Objectives concept was propounded by:			
	A.	Philip Kotler	B.	Chester Barnard
	C.	Peter F. Drucker	D.	Mc Kinsey
87.	Work ethics and Employee's integrity are the focal elements of :			
	A.	Organizational change	B.	Organizational culture
	C.	Organizational communication	D.	Organizational Control

88.	Which of the following is not a On-the Job method Management development:			
	A.	Coaching Method	B.	Job Rotation Method
	C.	Committee Participation	D.	Case Study
89.	Marginal utility reflects the change in total utility with:			
	A.	Change in price of the product	B.	Change in cost of the product
	C.	Change in quantity consumed	D.	Change in population of the country
90.	If demand increases and supply decreases in the same proportion:			
	A.	Quantity remains constant	B.	Price remains constant
	C.	Price increases	D.	Quantity increases
91.	The change in Total product with unit change in input is called as:			
	A.	Average product	B.	Increment product
	C.	Marginal product	D.	Productivity
92.	Profit will be maximum when:			
	A.	Total cost = Total revenue	B.	Average cost = Average Revenue
	C.	Marginal cost = Marginal revenue	D.	All of the above
93.	A line or curve connecting the least cost combination of inputs for all output levels is known as:			
	A.	Budget Line	B.	Iso-cost Line
	C.	Isoclines	D.	None of the above
94.	Marginal rate of substitution between complementary products is:			
	A.	Positive	B.	Negative
	C.	Zero	D.	None of the above
95.	The term opportunity cost refers to:			
	A.	Variable cost	B.	Short run cost
	C.	Cost related to an optimum level of production	D.	Cost of one product in terms of production of other foregone
96.	The National Statistics day is observed on which date in India?			
	A.	26 <sup>th</sup> June	B.	27 <sup>th</sup> June
	C.	28 <sup>th</sup> June	D.	29 <sup>th</sup> June
97.	Who was appointed as Director of Research & Analysis Wing (RAD)?			
	A.	Samant Kumar Goel	B.	Anil Kumar Dhasmane
	C.	Sushil Chaturvedi	D.	T. Chandrashekar
98.	Which online facility has been launched by the Union Government to provide a direct solution to the problem of agriculture sector			
	A.	e-Krishi Samasya	B.	e-Krishi Samveda
	C.	e-Krishi Samvad	D.	e-Krishi Solution
99.	National Botanical Research Institute is situated at			
	A.	Delhi	B.	Bangalore
	C.	Lucknow	D.	Pune
100.	Veteran agriculture scientist M.S. Swaminathan received an honorary medallion from this country for his contribution towards the development of agricultural practices.			
	A.	Australia	B.	New Zealand
	C.	Canada	D.	Mexico