

**SYLLABUS FOR JRF (GROUP A) ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**  
**SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT**

Sources of basic statistical information on the Indian economy and society.

Problems of development in India.

Basic literature on agrarian economy and society in India.

Contemporary policy issues including the impact of liberalization on the rural economy.

References: Such as Human Development Reports prepared by UNDP, Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze, *India, Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, R. Dutt and K.P.M Sundaram, *Indian Economy* (2005), S.Chand and Co. Ltd., New Delhi.

**GROUP B**

Comparative development and social transformation : agrarian relations/  
rural development/ decentralization of planning/ evaluation of primary  
education and literacy & post literacy programme / gender studies/  
religious and ethnic studies/ social network.

**SAMPLE PAPER**

**TEST CODE: RXI**

**GROUP A**

Paper I

**Section 1**

1. At the Census of 2001, the number of workers in agriculture (cultivators and agricultural labourers) as a proportion of the labour force was
  - (a) 20 per cent
  - (b) 40 per cent
  - (c) 60 per cent
  - (d) 90 per cent
  
2. The infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births) in India is currently around
  - (a) 51
  - (b) 71
  - (c) 91
  - (d) 131
  
3. The sex ratio or number of females per 1000 males at the Census of 2001 was
  - (a) 933
  - (b) 833
  - (c) 1013
  - (d) None of the above
  
4. The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is between
  - (a) 50-55 years
  - (b) 55-60 years
  - (c) 60-65 years
  - (d) 70-75 years

5. The number of people of the scheduled tribes as a proportion of the population of India in 2001 was
- (a) 28 per cent
  - (b) 15 per cent
  - (c) 8 per cent
  - (d) 1 per cent
6. The share of manufacturing in national income (GDP) is around
- (a) 52 per cent
  - (b) 22 per cent
  - (c) 12 per cent
  - (d) None of the above
7. The proportion of total national employment in the organized sector is around
- (a) 10 per cent
  - (b) 20 per cent
  - (c) 30 per cent
  - (d) 40 per cent
8. According to the ILO, the minimum age of employment should be
- (a) 15 years
  - (b) 12 years
  - (c) 18 years
  - (d) 21 years
9. The Gini coefficient is a measure of
- (a) population growth
  - (b) poverty
  - (c) inequality
  - (d) None of the above
10. The country with the highest life expectancy in South Asia is
- (a) India
  - (b) Nepal
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) Sri Lanka

11. Among the following, the state with the highest female literacy is
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Himachal Pradesh
  - (c) Haryana
  - (d) Punjab
12. Land leased in by a tenant is included in
- (a) His ownership holdings of land
  - (b) His operated holdings of land
  - (c) His mortgaged land
  - (d) All of the above.

**Group B**  
**Paper I**

1. Number the following stages of social change sequentially
- a) feudal
  - b) primitive communism
  - c) slavery
  - d) capitalism
- 4
2. Which one of the following pairs does not match?
- a) Historical materialism: Karl Marx
  - b) Collective consciousness: Emile Durkheim
  - c) Power elite: C. Wright Mills
  - d) Ideal Type: August Comte
3. The book 'The Protestant Ethic and The Spirit of Capitalism' was written by
- a) Durkheim
  - b) Max Weber
  - c) Comte
  - d) Pareto
4. The Study of Social Stratification is the study of
- a) social problem
  - b) social differences
  - c) social inequalities
  - d) social disorganization

5. The District Gazetteers can provide basic facts on
  - a) the list of gazette notifications issued in a district
  - b) history, natural resources, socio-economic condition and administrative system of a district
  - c) the list of official publications available in a district
  - d) the list of District Magistrates/ Collectors in a district
  
- 6) The book "An Outline of the Social System" was written by
  - a. Talcott Parsons
  - b. Ben Franklin
  - c. Malinowsky
  - d. Margaret Mead
  
- 7) Prejudice and feeling of cultural superiority give rise to
  - a. assimilation
  - b. mobility
  - c. terrorism
  - d. ethnocentrism
  
- 8) The study of Sociological Theories of Deviance is the study of
  - a. crime and delinquency
  - b. Reductionism
  - c. Social action
  - d. Social dynamics
  
- 9) Alienation is the study of
  - a) Emotional and impulsive action that is an end in itself
  - b) Any process which reduces people to their animal nature
  - c) State of social disorganization
  - d) The idea that specific phenomena can be understood only in terms of some over-arching totality or whole
  
- 10) The book 'Ideology and Popular Protest' was written by
  - a) C. Wright Mills
  - b) George Rude
  - c) Max Weber
  - d) Christopher Hill

**Group A**  
**Section 2**

[ Provide short definitions of any ten of the following: ]

1. Basic Needs
2. Mode and Median of a distribution
3. Bonded labour system
4. Financial liberalisation
5. Minimum support price
6. Import substitution
7. Peasant economy
8. Tariffs
9. Stratified sample
10. Child labour
11. Sharecropping
12. Disguised unemployment

**Group B**  
**Part II**

[ Provide short definitions of any ten of the following: ]

- 1) Affective action
- 2) Qualitative Research
- 3) Postmodernism
- 4) Collective consciousness
- 5) Empiricism
- 6) Formal rationality
- 7) Generalized other
- 8) Rationalization

- 9) Social statics
- 10) Sui generis reality
- 11) Jajmani system
- 12) Sanskritisation
- 13) Theological stage
- 14) Gender studies
- 15) Oral history

**SAMPLE PAPER**

**TEST CODE: RXII**

**GROUP A**

Paper II

1. What is meant by the Green Revolution? What was its impact on agricultural production in India?
2. What are the main sources of data of unemployment in rural India?
3. India has to reduce tariff rates in agriculture to meet its commitment to the WTO. Explain.
4. Discuss the ways in which financial liberalization has affected rural banking.
5. What has been the nature of land reform in India?
6. What are the three components of the Human Development Index? Elaborate.

7. What is the difference between census surveys and sample surveys? If we want to test for differences in farm incomes across farm size, what type of sampling would you suggest?

8. What are the objectives of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act? Is such an Act needed?

9. Does the caste system affect the functioning of rural markets?

10. If you were given the following data on family size and household land ownership, how would you test for a relationship of wealth on family size? Only the steps need be given; the actual tests need not be attempted.

Serial Number of household	Extent of land owned	Family size
1	2 hectares	7
2	3 bighas	2
3	5.1 acres	4
4	4.2 bighas	4
5	0.79 hectares	3
6	2.47 acres	5
7	2.3 bighas	3
8	1.35 hectares	5
9	4.94 acres	6
10	3.12 hectares	7

Notes:

1 bigha = 0.3 acres

1 hectare = 2.47 acres



**Group B**  
**Paper II**

Answer the following questions in not more than 350 words each.

- 1) What is meant by 'relational data' in Sociology? Discuss about its major features?
- 2) Are ethnic conflicts mainly caused due to economic deprivation?
- 3) What is meant by 'environmental sociology'? Discuss theoretical approaches to 'environmental sociology'.
- 4) What is urban sociology? What are the major problems associated with the process of urbanization in India?
- 5) You are given below the wages paid to some workers in a small factory. Form a frequency and percentage distribution with class interval of 10 paise.  

1.10	1.13	1.44	1.27	1.27	1.17	1.58	1.36	1.30
1.27	1.24							
1.55	1.12.	1.58	1.46	1.40	1.21	1.31	1.51	1.48
1.46	1.55							
1.29	1.31	1.47	1.33	1.20	1.52	1.19	1.44	1.49
1.39	1.57							
- 6) What is the connection between biological sex and our identities as men and women?
- 7) What is family? What social forces contribute to the rise in divorce?
- 8) Who wrote 'The Dominant Caste and Other Essays'? What were the major features of this book?
- 9) In what respect Merton's definition of 'Anomie' differs from that of Durkheim's?
- 10) Briefly describe functions and dysfunctions of religion in society.