

SYLLABUS FOR JRF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT

Syllabus for JRF Entrance Examination in Sociology is divided into two parts — PART A and PART B. Candidates will have to opt for either PART A or PART B in the Entrance Examination.

PART A

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

Problems of socio-economic development in India.

Basic literature on agrarian economy and society in India.

PART B

Comparative development and social transformation: agrarian relations

Decentralization of planning

Gender studies

Religious and ethnic problems

Social network approach

Social movements: historical and contemporary dimensions

**Sample Questions for JRF Entrance Examination (2006)
in Sociology**

PART A

Paper I

Objective questions

1. The share of the rural population in the total population of India at the Census of 2001 was
 - (a) 52
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 72
 - (d) 92

2. The Planning Commission's official poverty line level of income (in rupees per capita per month) in rural India during 1999-2000 was around
 - (a) Rs 1000
 - (b) Rs 300
 - (c) Rs 2500
 - (d) Rs 5000

3. The population of persons aged 0-6 years in India (at the Census of 2001) was around
 - (a) 8 million
 - (b) 50 million
 - (c) 158 million
 - (d) 508 million

4. The rate of inflation over the previous year in the Wholesale Price Index has been around (in percentage per annum)
 - (a) 3 per cent
 - (b) 6 per cent
 - (c) 10 per cent
 - (d) 0.5 per cent

5. The rural female work participation rate (as per the Census of India 2001) is around
- (a) 10 per cent
 - (b) 50 per cent
 - (c) 75 per cent
 - (d) 30 per cent
6. The life expectancy at birth for females in India is around (in years)
- (a) 72
 - (b) 52
 - (c) 40
 - (d) 62
7. The share of central government expenditure on education in GDP is around
- (a) 3 per cent
 - (b) 1 per cent
 - (c) 8 per cent
 - (d) 10 per cent
8. The median years of schooling among girls in rural India is around:
- (a) 15 years
 - (b) 5 years
 - (c) 0 years
 - (d) 7 years
9. Food production in India is
- (a) Below 100 million tonnes
 - (b) Below 150 million tonnes
 - (c) Below 250 million tonnes
 - (d) None of the above
10. The country with the highest population density in South Asia is
- (a) India
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Sri Lanka

11. Among the following, the state with the highest per capita income (SDP) is

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

12. Among the following, the State with the highest female literacy is

- (a) Goa
- (b) Assam
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

Short answer-questions

1. Human development index
2. Coefficient of variation
3. Gender budgeting
4. Piece rate wages
5. Micro-credit
6. Infant industry
7. Green revolution
8. Green Box
9. Regression analysis
10. Privatisation
11. Zamindari system
12. Terms of trade

PART A

Paper II

1. What are the ways in which the WTO Agreement on Agriculture is likely to impact on domestic agriculture in a developing country like India?
2. What are the main sources of data on employment in rural India? Elaborate.
3. What is the definition of the official poverty line in India, and how is it measured?
4. Contrast the features of social and development banking with policies of financial liberalisation?
5. Distinguish between chronic hunger and famine with illustrations.
6. Why is education a key component of the Human Development Index?
7. What is the difference between census surveys and sample surveys? If we want to examine differences between landless households and landowning households, what type of sampling would you suggest?
8. Distinguish between fixed rent tenancy and sharecropping tenancy.
9. Name two states in which farmer suicides have been reported in recent years. What are the main explanations for such suicides?

10. You are given the following data on landholdings and production of rice. What steps will you take to test the relationship between operated land holding and rice yields? Only the steps need be given; the actual tests need not be attempted.

Serial Number of farmer	Extent of land operated	Rice production
1	2 hectares	10.3 metric tonnes
2	3 bighas	1600 kilograms
3	5.1 acres	12 metric tonnes
4	4.2 bighas	63 maunds
5	0.79 hectares	3800 metric tonnes
6	2.47 acres	5000 kilograms
7	2.3 bighas	35 maunds
8	1.35 hectares	6700 kilograms
9	4.94 acres	10.4 metric tonnes
10	3.12 hectares	1700 kilograms

Notes:

1 bigha = 0.3 acres

1 hectare = 2.47 acres

1 maund = 40 kg

1 metric tonne = 1000 kg

PART B

Paper I

Objective questions

- 1) Henry Derozio was forced to resign for his liberal ideas from
 - a) Hindu College
 - b) Calcutta Medical College
 - c) University of Calcutta
 - d) The Asiatic Society
- 2) Which one of the following does not represent ascribed status
 - a) a father
 - b) a priest
 - c) a Brahmin
 - d) a prince
- 3) Reservation for the women to the elected positions in the Panchayat bodies was ensured due to the stipulations of
 - a) 73rd amendment of the Indian Constitution
 - b) Report of the Sarkaria Commission
 - c) 71st amendment of the Indian Constitution
 - d) Report of the Kothari Commission
- 4) Caste is
 - a) an endogamous group
 - b) an exogamous group
 - c) hypergamous group
 - d) hypogamous group
- 5) The idea of 'interpretative understanding' of social action is related with
 - a) Max Weber
 - b) Talcott Parsons
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) B. Malinowski
- 6) Prejudice and cultural superiority give rise to
 - a) assimilation
 - b) mobility
 - c) terrorism
 - d) ethnocentrism

- 7) Which of the following is not the part of 'little tradition'?
 - a) folk tales
 - b) legends
 - c) the Ramayana
 - d) Marriage songs
- 8) The nodal agency for literacy and post-literacy activities in the country is
 - a) NCERT
 - b) ICSSR
 - c) National Literary Mission
 - d) Planning Commission
- 9) These are the tribes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - a) Chenchu, Jarawa, Onge
 - b) Jarawa, Sentinalese, Shompen
 - c) Rava, Chenchu, Uraly
 - d) None of the above
- 10) The R.I.N Mutiny in Bombay and Karachi took shape among the ranks of Indians serving the British rulers in
 - a) Army
 - b) Navy
 - c) Civil Service
 - d) Police Service

Short answer-questions

- 1) Primary data
- 2) 'Open' and 'closed' society
- 3) Village Panchayat
- 4) Oral tradition
- 5) Post-industrial society
- 6) Secularization
- 7) The Cabinet Mission (1946)
- 8) Share-cropping system
- 9) Participant observation
- 10) Organic solidarity
- 11) Cultural pluralism
- 12) Competitive inequality

PART B

Paper II

- 1) How would you relate decentralization of planning with local level development?
- 2) How would you account for the political importance of minority groups in India?
- 3) How did the *Swadeshi* Movement take shape from 1905 onwards? Did it spread evenly throughout India?
- 4) How important is the call of 'education for all' in our country now a day in the context of globalization?
- 5) Can the status of women be improved by legislation alone?
- 6) How do you account for the political importance of minority groups in India?
- 7) What is meant by 'social framework' of agriculture?
- 8) Does industrialization essentially mean depeasantization in our country?
- 9) How would you differentiate 'hierarchical inequality' with 'competitive inequality' in the context of social change in our societies?
- 10) Below are the wages paid to the workers in a small factory. Find out the central tendency and dispersion (using appropriate statistical measure) of the following data set:

1.10	1.13	1.44	1.27	1.17	1.58
1.55	1.12	1.58	1.46	1.40	1.21
1.29	1.31	1.47	1.33	1.20	1.52