1. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as
   A. Educational sociology
   B. Sociology of education
   C. Social science of education
   D. Social foundations of education

   Answer: B

2. Schools are social institutions because they
   A. Are established by the society
   B. Suggest solutions to social problems
   C. Suggest ways and means of social progress
   D. Preserve and instill in future generations the knowledge, ideas, and customs of our culture

   Answer: A

3. “Educational Sociology is the study of the interaction of the individual and his cultural environment.” This was stated by
   A. Carter
   B. Brown
   C. Skinner
   D. Ottoway

   Answer: D

4. Educational sociology is study of those phases of sociology that are significance for educative processes, specially the study of those point to valuable programmers of learning & control of learning
   A. Carter
   B. Brown
   C. Ottoway
   D. T.P. Munn

   Answer: D

5. Which of the following is not correct about schools?
   A. They are powerful instruments of social change
   B. They are social agencies of cultural transmission
   C. They are potential agents of conflicts and disintegration
   D. They are necessarily affected by the social and economic situations and changes in our civilisation

   Answer: C
6. Specialisation and further distinctions in making a living within a given economy, within an industrial economy makes
A. A greater demand for better education
B. A demand for better man-machine facilities
C. Many kinds of pressures on the expansion of education
D. A demand for specialized courses and training programmers such as management training, etc.

Answer: D

7. The nature of the differences in socioeconomic strata of the society such as the wealthy, middle class and the poor is that it
A. Affects adversely the quality of education
B. Affects negatively the morale of the teachers
C. Vitiates the socio-emotional climate of the schools
D. Runs quite frequently at cross purposes in the demands they make on education

Answer: D

8. What is the result of the existence of different socio-economic strata in the society with various class interests?
A. Creating a lot of politics in the school
B. Causing a lot of indiscipline in the classroom
C. Generating a lack of responsibility in the teachers
D. Setting up mutually incompatible tensions in the educational programme

Answer: D

9. The least hindrance in the way of the optimum development of child’s personality is
A. Incompetent teachers
B. Free education for all and equal opportunity
C. Limited economic surplus that could be spent on education
D. Mad scramble among various social groups for getting as much of the goods of education as possible

Answer: B

10. Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education?
A. Social
B. Political
C. Economic
D. Psychological
11. The least important challenge to Indian education today is presented by the
A. Expanding population   B. High cost of education
C. Poverty of the masses   D. Low return on education

Answer: C

12. Culture is
A. The sum total of feelings of the people of a group
B. The totality of the inter-relationships of the people of a group
C. The totality of mutual understandings of the people of a group
D. The characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people

Answer: D

13. To which type of culture belong attitudes, religious beliefs, moral beliefs and etiquettes?
A. Material culture
B. Industrial culture
C. Intellectual culture
D. Non-material culture

Answer: D

14. Social classes and their sub-cultures are most interesting and most important to a student of education because
A. Students belong to different social classes
B. Schools may belong to different social classes
C. Teachers also come from different social classes
D. Social classes differ from one another in many ways which are important for education

Answer: D

15. High degree of inter-dependence between education and the rest of the society is very much emphasised, not because of
A. Man’s social nature  
B. Social nature of education  
C. Dramatic changes in the role of government in educational matters  
D. Increasing number of students, requiring increasing financial support  

Answer: A

16. It is implied in the “Social nature” of education that it  
A. Educates the child for citizenship  
B. Ensures desirable socialisation of the child  
C. Enables the individual to find a job for himself  
D. Ensures the development of child’s potentialities

Answer: B

17. Which of the following does not influence the process of education?  
A. Social class structures  
B. Political organization of the society  
C. The upper middle class of the society  
D. The culture of the society and its social institutions

Answer: C

18. Which one of the following social institutions of India does not have a profound effect on education?  
A. The family  
B. The religion  
C. The government  
D. The business class organisation

Answer: D

19. Which of the following statements is not true about the family?  
A. It is an essential agency for socializing and rearing the child  
B. It is the only socially recognized relationship for child bearing  
C. It is the only important agency that introduces the child to the culture of the society  
D. It is the only institution of society which caters to the development of child’s personality

Answer: D

20. What type of education the family imparts to the child?
21. Education provided to the child by the schools is
A. Formal  B. Informal  C. Traditional  D. Highly standardized

Answer: A

22. Value conflicts in the minds of school children are often created by
A. Unruly students  B. Maladjusted teachers  C. Conflicting laws of the country  D. Conflicting value systems of the home and the school

Answer: D

23. Resolving children’s conflicts caused by contradictory value systems of the home and the schools is
A. Easy  B. Very easy  C. Impossible  D. Difficult but not impossible

Answer: D

24. Communities do not exert pressures on educational systems in the following way
A. Through revolts  B. Through agitations  C. Through legislation  D. Debates and discussions

Answer: A

25. Control of the Government over education is unavoidable because
A. The government is all powerful  B. The very term “govern” means control  C. The government is empowered to exercise  D. Education costs money; and money can be
control by the people themselves provided by the government only

Answer: D

26. Which of the following is not correct about the role of government in schooling?
A. It will be affected by neither of the foregoing conditions
B. It will swell if schooling affects larger domains of the public interest and welfare
C. It will diminish if schooling affects smaller domains of the public interest and welfare
D. It will swell if the institutional arrangements in the society become more and more interdependent

Answer: A

27. As a social institution, the essential function of the family is
A. Producing children
B. Increasing community’s population
C. Rearing of children during their immaturity
D. Imparting formal education at the initial stages of life

Answer: C

28. Which of the following is not a correct statement about children’s education in the family?
A. The parents willy-nilly produce
B. Criminality is taught to children by their parents
C. The rearing of children by the family is a form of education
D. Parents inevitably modify the behaviour of their children in one direction or another

Answer: B

29. Caring for the cultivation of emotional health of children is as important for the schools as caring for the cultivation of their intellect, not because
A. The family is not competent enough to do that
B. Rearing of children in most families is defective
C. There cannot be any other social institution which can be entrusted with this job
D. The family, being ignorant of the principles of emotional health, can do nothing about it.

Answer: C
30. “Religion has an indispensable place in the good life and the good society.” This is not supported by the argument that religion

A. Alone can prevent wars in the world and bring peace as a consequence
B. Alone can make people more spiritual, more devoted, more loving and more perfect
C. Can teach values to the community which are essential for good life and good society
D. Can provide for common worship and religious orientation to the universe as a whole bringing unity and peace

Answer: A

31. Religious education in some forms is essential because it

A. Makes good life in a good society
B. Develops essential values in children
C. Provides children with desirable knowledge
D. Is the foundation stone on which rests the success of a democratic society

Answer: B

32. Which is incorrect about the school as a social institution?

A. It stands for the satisfaction of the needs of the pupils who come for schooling
B. It has to teach about the social order and its institutions in its instructional activities
C. As it stands for the good life in general, it is the critic of society and all its institutions
D. It stands for the professional ideals of the community rather than the ideals it practices and tolerates

Answer: D

33. Which of the following type of economy places higher value on education?

A. Industrial economy
B. Agricultural economy
C. Commercial economy
D. Mixed economy

Answer: A

34. Earlier educational values were lower and less wide-spread in an agrarian than in an industrial society. This was not because

A. The agrarian society would get little time to take off to attend school
B. Education served no purpose for them as they needed no knowledge
C. The agrarian society was always in need of hard physical labour and long hours of work instead of education
D. The agrarian society needed no employment for their members outside agriculture for which education is necessary

Answer: B

35. Today agrarian society calls for considerably more schooling than formerly because
A. The farmers have become wiser now
B. Agriculture is now considered by farmers more dignified a calling
C. The farmers have greater interaction with the people in the cities who motivate them to go to schools
D. Agriculture has become a science which together with its mechanization calls for scientific knowledge

Answer: D

36. It is industrial rather than other types of economy which most enhances the regard for education, because
A. Industrialization has led to the production of a huge wealth
B. The industrialists belong to the upper class of the society
C. Each country has had tremendous development of industry
D. Modern industry has become extremely technical, science-based, knowledge-based; and scientific and technical knowledge is gained only through education

Answer: D

37. A social institution is defined as
A. An institution which serves the society
B. An institution established by the government
C. An institution established for achieving social purposes
D. The totality of relationships processes and facilities which people develop to meet a specific social interest or need

Answer: D

38. Our social institutions are frequently in conflict with one another. Which is not the possible reason?
A. They are established by people for meeting their needs
B. They are so complex that they are only partially understood by many people
C. People’s points of view with regard to their functioning or value may vary greatly
D. Different individuals and groups with different needs are associated with them for quite different reasons

Answer: A

39. The social institution that men create should be the best because
A. Best institutions are liked by all in the society
B. Poor institutions will make people still poorer
C. Poor institutions are always ineffective and corrupt
D. Poor schools, poor churches, weak and indecisive government will have a negative effect on the society which brings them into being

Answer: D

40. A level in society made up of people similar in certain respect is known as
A. Social class
B. Social order
C. Social system
D. Social hierarchy

Answer: A

41. Indian society can be divided into various levels of people. Which of the following is not one of those?
A. Hindus
B. Lower class
C. Middle class
D. Upper class

Answer: A

42. If in a social set up people are working against others in order to obtain possession, they are said to have
A. Conflict
B. Competition
C. Cooperation
D. Accommodation
43. The act of adopting oneself, and one’s behaviour, to the conditions and requirement of the community in which one lives is called social
A. dynamic B. behaviour
C. adaptation D. adjustment
Answer: C

44. Which of the following can serve as the suitable example of the primary group?
A. Family B. School
C. Church D. Community
Answer: A

45. Any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with one another, is called a/an
A. Office B. Group
C. Family D. Institution
Answer: B

46. “Group defined by a sex relationship, sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and up-bringing of children”— this definition given by Maclver refers to
A. Family B. Community
C. Primary Group D. Nursery Schools
Answer: A

47. The difference between the social groups, in the degree of cultural development; or the degree of antipathy manifested by individuals belonging to one group towards individuals belonging to the other
A. Apathy B. Distance
C. Disorder D. Selection
48. Out of the following four branches of psychology, with which sociology has got maximum linkage?
A. Child Psychology
B. Social Psychology
C. General Psychology
D. Industrial Psychology

Answer: B

49. The maximum contribution to the process of socialization, in general comes from
A. Home
B. School
C. Teacher
D. Community

Answer: A

50. In which of the following respect, a group and crowd differ from each other?
A. Size
B. Intimacy
C. Suggestibility
D. Organisation

Answer: D

51. Cooley’s “face-to-face” group refers to
A. A formal group
B. An in group
C. An out group
D. A primary group

Answer: A

52. The role that an individual plays in the development of social phenomenon is studied by
A. Sociology
B. Anthropology
C. Social psychology
D. Political sociology

Answer: A

53. Which of the following is a norm?
54. Which of the following does not describe a norm?
A. It describes a value held by society  
B. It is behaviour that is most often followed  
C. It is based on one or more of society’s values  
D. It is society’s expectation for right and proper behaviour

Answer: B

55. The concept of role involves
A. Taking a role voluntarily  
B. Being appointed to a role  
C. Thinking, reflecting and deciding  
D. Performing rights and duties which derive from the function to be performed

Answer: D

56. A group in which one has a “we feeling” is called a
A. Primary group  
B. Inherited group  
C. Secondary group  
D. Nationality group

Answer: A

57. An individual who tends to withdraw from association with others is called
A. Hysterical  
B. Well socialised  
C. Poorly socialised  
D. Very suggestible

Answer: D

58. The notion of the “I: me: Generalised other” was developed by
A. Mead GH  
B. Morton Robert

Answer: A
C. Thomas William  D. Cooley Charles
Answer: B

59. The notion of in group and out group was first used by
A. Mead  B. Freud  C. Maclver  D. Sumner
Answer: D

60. The rewards and ensure conformity called
A. Laws  B. Sanctions  C. Deviations  D. Ostracism
Answer: B

61. The essence of secondary group experience is
A. Casualness of contact  B. Face-to-face contacts  C. Intimate relationships  D. Consciousness of kind
Answer: A

62. Which of the following is normative integration in a group?
A. Socialisation  B. Directing individual efforts  C. Co-ordination of individual efforts  D. Choosing good leaders for projects
Answer: A

63. Which of the following is the best example of what Cooley referred to as a quasi-primary group?
A. A boy-scout-troupe  B. Columbia university  C. A mother and her child  D. A spontaneous play group
Answer: C
64. A child develops a self-concept when he is able to see himself as an object. He develops a concept of himself as he
A. Thinks as others do  B. Reflects on objects that are not present
C. Responds to the behaviour of his parents  D. Thinks about himself and his own behaviour

Answer: D

65. Which of the following statements is not true about the members of a social group?
A. They are involved in close interaction  B. They are a casual collection of people
C. They are aware of shared memberships  D. They have distinct relations with one another

Answer: B

66. The process of acting in awareness of others and adjusting responses to the way others respond is called
A. Role awareness  B. Social interaction
C. Social awareness  D. Social organisation

Answer: B

67. Which of the following is an example of an aggregate?
A. Air-line passengers  B. Tax payers’ meeting
C. Individuals at meetings  D. A Rotary Club gathering

Answer: A

68. Which of the following is inevitably involved in the exercise of competent authority in any social group?
A. Superior skill  B. Superior memory
C. Superior knowledge  D. The right to exact obedience

Answer: D

69. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?
A. It should have large membership
C. Its membership usually must be limited to one sex
B. Its members must be of the same age
D. Its members must have a high rate of interaction with one another

Answer: D

70. Of the following, the definition of personality is most appropriate, according to the text would be
A. Qualities of a person
B. Popularity with one’s peers
C. The sum total of observed or observable characteristics of an individual
D. The personal qualities which tend to emphasize how different people really are

Answer: D

71. When we try to explain the behaviour of an individual, we find that his social environment is
A. A sufficient total explanation
B. A necessary but not sufficient total explanation
C. Both a necessary and sufficient total explanation
D. Neither a necessary nor sufficient explanation

Answer: C

72. Socialisation is a process of converting a biological organism into
A. Social man
B. Modern man
C. Human being
D. Super human being

Answer: A

73. The study of society is nothing but study of
A. Laws
B. Mores
C. Folkways
D. Conventions

Answer: C

74. The term “oral dependency” means
A. Unwritten promise  
B. Depending on words  
C. Depending on eating  
D. A stage of child’s dependency on mother  

Answer: D

75. A role conflict occurs when  
A. The role being played is questioned  
B. The ego occupies two conflicting roles  
C. The roles of two persons different with each other  
D. There is a mental conflict over the choice from a set of roles  

Answer: B

76. George Simmel classified human aggregates units  
A. Groups  
B. Societies  
C. Institutions  
D. Communities  

Answer: A

77. The essence of secondary group experience is  
A. Face-to-face contacts  
B. Casualness of contacts  
C. Intimate relationships  
D. Consciousness of kind  

Answer: B

78. The preferential feeling which individual have for their own group is called  
A. Egoism  
B. Primary  
C. Fraternal  
D. Ethnocentrism  

Answer: D

79. A group of individuals having essentially the same social status in a given society is called a  
A. Struggle  
B. Social class  
C. Social group  
D. Secondary group  

Answer: B
80. Which one of the following is not strictly speaking, one of Freud’s stages of psycho sexual development?
A. Oral  
B. Phallic  
C. Genital  
D. Oedipal

Answer: D

81. A situation where a student is expected by his parents to study his lessons and is expected by his room-mates to visit a movie-house illustrates
A. Role conflict  
B. Status conflict  
C. Culture conflict  
D. Primary-secondary group conflict

Answer: A

82. Individual and society are considered as
A. Contradictory  
B. Supplementary  
C. Complementary  
D. Interdependent

Answer: D

83. Human nature develops in man as a
A. Citizen of a state  
B. Member of a society  
C. Member of a religion  
D. Member of an organisation

Answer: B

84. Man’s behaviour in society is determined mainly by two forces, namely
A. Physical and social  
B. Formal and informal  
C. Natural and unnatural  
D. Psychological and philosophical

Answer: B
85. Identify a quasi-group among the following,
A. Mob  
B. Crowd  
C. Trade union  
D. Status groups  
Answer: A

86. An individual starts learning from
A. Childhood  
B. Adulthood  
C. Mother’s wom  
D. Adolescence  
Answer: C

87. Suggestion is one of the basic principles of
A. Class  
B. Caste  
C. Socialization  
D. Human behaviour  
Answer: C

88. One of the basic principles of socialing individuals is
A. Caste  
B. Imitation  
C. Religion  
D. Education  
Answer: B

89. When the child is able to judge the response of a group as a whole, he is responding to a
A. “Significant other”  
B. “Particular other”  
C. “Generalised other”  
D. “Insignificant other”  
Answer: C

90. Internalization means that the individual
A. Conforms to group norms  
B. Has standards to judge his own behaviour  
C. Has identity, social location, aspiration and values  
D. Has adopted the norms and values of the group and uses them  
Answer: C
91. The concept of the looking-glass self may be summarised as follows
A. What ego thinks alter is       B. What ego thinks ego is
C. What alter thinks ego is      D. What ego thinks, alter thinks, ego is
Answer: D

92. The process which aims to destroy the opponent is
A. Conflict                      B. Competition
C. Co-operation                  D. Accommodation
Answer: A

93. When a group of clans get merged together, then the resultant grouping is called
A. Gotra                         B. Family
C. Siblings                      D. Lineage
Answer: D

94. The preferences and aversions amongst the various members of a group is shown by
A. Sociogram                     B. Social psychology
C. Interactional analysis        D. Sociological analysis
Answer: C

95. The technique of measurement of the patterns of social behaviour in a group is known as
A. Sociometry                    B. Sociogram
C. Social distance scale         D. Interactional analysis
Answer: A
96. “Birds of the same feather flock together” refers to the idea of a socialising process known as
A. Imitation
B. Sympathy
C. Suggestion
D. Identification

Answer: D

97. The price paid to the Muslim bride is called
A. Mehar
B. Dowry
C. Bride Price
D. Compensation

Answer: A

98. In early Hindu society, widow remarriage was
A. Protected
B. Permitted
C. Promoted
D. Prohibited

Answer: B

99. The laws of Muslim marriage are based on
A. Quran
B. Muslim law
C. Indian contract act
D. Constitution of India

Answer: A

100. Mehar given by husband to the wife immediately after marriage is known as
A. Meharul Misl
B. Settled Dower
C. Muwajjal Mehar
D. Dower after dissolution of marriage

Answer: C