

Multiple type questions

1. From which of the following authors August Comte borrowed the word “ Social Physics”?
 - a. Saint Simon
 - b. Quetelet
 - c. Plato
 - d. Aristotle
2. Who among the following wrote the book “Principles of Sociology”?
 - a. August Comte
 - b. Ferdinand Tonnies
 - c. George Simmel
 - d. Herbert Spencer
3. Who has described “society as a web of social relationships.”?
 - a. Mead
 - b. Ogburn
 - c. Leacock
 - d. Maclver
4. From which words “ socius” and “ logos” are derived?
 - a. Latin, Greek
 - b. Greek, Latin
 - c. Hebrew, Latin
 - d. Hebrew, Greek
5. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Adam Smith
 - c. Auguste Comte
 - d. John Graunt
6. The Secondary Group, as explained by Cooley, is characterized by:
 - a. Strong group solidarity
 - b. Spontaneous Relationship
 - c. Large Size
 - d. Face-to-Face interaction
7. In formulating his ideas on the progress of the human mind, Auguste Comte was deeply influenced by:
 - a. Tocqueville
 - b. Condorcet
 - c. Montesquieu
 - d. Proudhon
8. One way to distinguish between Sociology and Psychology is :
 - a. Psychology focuses on the Mind, while Sociology focuses on Society

b. Psychologists are interested in mental health, while sociologists are interested in societal functions

c. Psychologists look inward to understand behavior, while Sociologists look outward

d. All of the above

9. Which of the following statements about Culture is not correct?

a. Culture is learnt

b. Culture is biologically transmitted over generations

c. Culture is shared by members of a group

d. Culture is dynamic and changes with time

10. Who among the following gave the classification of in- group and out- group?

a. C.H. Cooley

b. F.Tonnies

c. G. Sumner

d. G.H.Mead

11. What aspect of status is role?

a. Static

b. Counter

c. Latent

d. Dynamic

12. The concept of 'Role' in Sociology refers to:

a. The social position of the individual

b. The static aspect of Status

c. The behavioural aspect of Status

d. All of the above

13. Who among the following coined the term primary group?

a. Mead

b. Sumner.

c.Merton

d. Cooley

14. Which of the following is a need satisfying mechanism of the society?

a. Group

b. Institution

c. Association

d. None of the above

15. The term 'Ethnocentrism' was coined by :

- a. W. G. Sumner
- b. Georg Murdock
- c. Albion Small
- d. Max Weber

16. A distinction between 'Significant Other' and 'Generalized Other' was made by :

- a. W.I. Thomas
- b. C. H. Cooley
- c. G. H. Mead
- d. E. A. Ross

17. Which one of the following is the distinctive characteristic of human society in comparison to the animal society?

- a. Interaction
- b. Group Life
- c. Culture
- d. Territory

18. What is the layering of people into hierarchies called?

- a. Social inequality
- b. Social hierarchy
- c. Social differentiation
- d. Social stratification

19. What is social stratification based on individual's achievement is called?

- a. Caste system
- b. Class system
- c. Estate system
- d. None of the above

20. Which sociological perspective argues that stratification is universal and social inequality is necessary so that people will be motivated to fill socially important positions?

- a. Functionalist Perspective
- b. Conflict Perspective
- c. Interactionist Perspective
- d. Labelling Perspective

21. What is movement from one position to the other in the same social level called?

- a. Vertical mobility**
- b. Intra generational mobility**
- C. Inter generational mobility**
- d. Horizontal mobility**

22. The term 'Socialization' is used to describe :

- a. How people interact during different social situations**
- b. How people learn social norms, beliefs, and values**
- c. Peoples' internal mental states in a group setting**
- d. None of the above**

23. In which of the following author's work did the concept of social control first emerge?

- a. Ogburn**
- b. E. A. Ross**
- c. Durkheim**
- d. G. H. Mead**

24. Who among the following wrote the book "Invitation to Sociology"?

- a. Kingsley Davis**
- b. Mac Iver and Page**
- c. Harry M. Johnson**
- d. Peter L. Berger**

25. What does 'looking glass self' mean?

- a. Learning who we are by self feeling**
- b. Learning by an act of imitation**
- c. Learning through other people's experience with us**
- d. By imagining ourselves to be someone else**

26. Which of the following statements is not proposed by the functionalist theorist about stratification?

- a. Stratification helps in fitting the best person in the best position.**
- b. Stratification brings rift in the society.**
- c. Stratification helps to fulfil the functional needs of the society.**
- d. None of the above**

27. Who among the following talks about the "variable-sum" approach to power?

- a. Parsons**

- b. Weber
- c. C. Writemills
- d. Marx

28. Who among the following has said that “all cultures go through a regular succession of stages corresponding to spring, summer, autumn and winter”?

- a A.J. Toynbee
- b Oswald Spengler
- c F.S. Chapin
- d A.L. Kroeber

29. When a woman marries a man of lower status, the marriage is called:

- a. Hypogamy
- b. Hypergamy
- c. Exogamy
- d. None of the above

30. The author of the book *The Remembered Village* is :

- a. Andre Beteille
- b. S.C. Dubey
- c. M. N. Srinivas
- d. A. R. Desai

31. How many tribes are found in Odisha ?

- a. 60
- b. 62
- c. 58
- d. 66

32. When the father gives away his daughter after receiving a cow and a bull from the bridegroom what is that form of marriage called?

- a. Brahma marriage
- b. Daiva marriage
- c. Arsha marriage
- d. Prajapatya marriage

33. What is the type of marriage in which the wives are invariably the sisters called?

- a. Sororal polygyny
- b. Non- sororal polygyny
- c. Polyandry
- d. Fraternal polyandry

34. . Who among the following initiated studies in kinship terminologies?

- a. Lewis Henry Morgan**
- b. Robert Redfield**
- c. E.B. Tylor**
- d. Talcott Parsons**

35.Among whom matrilineal families are found?

- a. Kondhs**
- b. Gonds**
- c. Santals**
- d. Niars**

36. What is the non-identification of society with religion exactly called?

- a. Westernization**
- b. Secularization**
- c. Democratization**
- d. Modernization**

37.In which of the following books did Prof. M.N.Srinivas introduced his concept “ Sanskritisation”?

- a. Social Change in India**
- b. Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India**
- c. The Remembered Village**
- d. Dimensions of Social Change in India**

38.Who among the following gave the concept of “Tribalisation”?

- a. M.N. Srinivas**
- b. Y. Singh**
- c. A. Beteille**
- d. S.L.Kalia**

39. Which of the following is not a feature of globalisation?

- a. Increasing integration of nations**
- b. Increasing trade relations**

c. Capital flow

d. Increasing sovereign power of the nations

40. Modernization as a process is dependent on :

a. Spread of secular ideas

b. Spread of scientific education

c. Transition from ascribed to achieved status

d. All the above

41. Which of the following is not a peasant movement?

a. The Jharkhand Movement

b. The Darbhanga Movement

c. The Telengana Movement

d. The Naxalbari Movement

42. Which tribal movement was for political autonomy and tribal identity?

a. Tribal movements in Bihar among the Gonds

b. Tribal movements in Kashipur

c. Tribal movements among Mundas

d. Tribal movements among the Bodos

43. Who among the following led the SNDP movement in Kerala?

a. Siby Soren

b. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

c. Narayan Guru

d. B.R. Ambedkar

44. Which Dalit movement had its origin in Maharashtra?

a. Dalit Panther Movement

b. Anti Hindu Movement

c. SNDP Movement

d. None of the above

45. Which of the following movements is found in Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha?

a. Chipko Movement

b. Narmada Bachao

c. Jangal Bachao

d. The Silent Valley Project

46. What type of women movement is SEWA?

a. A trade union movement

b. An agrarian movement

c. An anti-liquor movement

d. An environment movement

47. Which of the following women movement voiced against the oppression of women in society?

a. Kashipur movement

b. Progressive Women's Association

c. Nava Nirman Movement

d. All the above

48. Who among the following gave the Mana theory of caste system?

a. Herbert Risley

b. Nesfield

c. Dubey

d. Hutton

49. Which of the following is an advantage of the caste system?

a. Brings division of labour

b. Ensures social progress

c. Helps to ensure national solidarity

d. All the above

50. Who among the following stated "Modernisation symbolizes a rational attitude towards issues and their evaluation but not from particularistic point of view"?

a. Yogendra Singh

b. S.C. Dube

C.W.E. Moore

d. Eisenstadt

51. In which one of the following concepts has M.N. Srinivas explained caste mobility as a process of social and cultural change?

a. Sanskritization

b. Westernization

c. Secularization

d. Modernization

52. The marriage of a man with his mother's brother's daughter is :

a. Parallel-cousin marriage

b. Cross-cousin marriage

c. Sororatic marriage

d. Pair marriage

53. The marriage of a widow with her deceased husband's brother is:

- a. Widow remarriage
- b. Levirate
- c. Sororate
- d. Polyandry

54. A society characterized by the absence of barriers to social mobility is called :

- a. Ideal society
- b. Dynamic society
- c. Open Society
- d. Closed society

55. Who, of the following, argued that tribes are backward Hindus?

- a. Verrier Elwin
- b. G.S. Ghurye
- c. N. K. Bose
- d. All of the above

56. The Okkaliga is a dominant caste in:

- a. Gujarat
- b. Karnatak
- c. Tamilnadu
- d. Bihar

57. Who among the followings suggested for creating "National Parks" for the tribals?

- a. Verrier Elwin
- b. G.S. Ghurye
- c. D.N. Majumdar
- d. Thakkar Bapa

58. Which article of the Constitution prescribes for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people (Lok Sabha)?

- a. Art.328
- b. Art.330
- c. Art.332
- d. Art.334

59. Who among the following authored the book Rural Sociology in India?

- a. Prof. A. Beiteille

- b. Prof. Y.Singh
- c. Prof. A.R.Desai
- d. Prof. M.N.Srinivas

60. Which sociologist gave the concept of “Rural-Urban Continuum”?

- a. Philip Mason
- b. Myron Weiner
- c. Robert Redfield
- d. Andre Beteille

61. In which year the Community Development Programme was launched?

- a. 1948
- b.1949
- c.1950
- d.1952

62. Which committee recommended for the establishment of Panchayati Raj system in India after independence?

- a. Shah Committee
- b. Ashok Mehta Committee
- c. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- d. None of the above

63. Which amendment act of the Indian Constitution reserves seats for women in the PRIs?

- a. 73rd
- b.74th
- c.75th
- d. All the above

64. What is the second tier of the Panchayati Raj System called?

- a. The Panchayat
- b. The Panchayat Samiti
- c. The Zilla parishad
- d. None of above

65. In which country did Rural Sociology has its origin?

a.U.S.S.R

b. U.K.

c .U.S.A.

d.India

66. Who among the following published the first book on Rural Society in 1916?

a. G.M. Gillatee

b. Dr. Charles J. Galpin

c.Dr. D.N. Mazumdar

d. Prof. N.K. Bose

67. Who coined the concept of Dominant caste?

a. Prof. A.R.Desai

b. Prof. S.C.Dube

c. Prof. G.S.Ghurye

d. Prof.M.N.Srinivas

68. Which of the followings is not a characteristic of a dominant caste described by Srinivas?

a. Having a high rank in caste hierarchy.

b. Having a numerical strength

c. Wielding economic and political power

d. Having high educational qualification

69. When was the first Act to abolish intermediaries passed in Madras?

a. In 1947

b. In 1948

c. In 1949

d. In 1950

70. Who is said to be the father of Green Revolution in India?

a. V. Kurien

b. M.S. Swaminathan

c. M.S. Hariharan

d. None of the above

71. What was the earlier name of "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA)?

a. NREGA

b. Employment for All

c. TRYSEM

d. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

72. When was NRHM launched?

a. In 2000

b. In 2002

c. . In 2004

d. . In 2005

73. Which of the following is not a probability sample?

a. Random Sample

b. Stratified Random Sample

c. Purposive Sample

d. Multi-stage cluster sample

74. Which of the following is characteristic of scientific research?

a. Based on facts

b. Verifiability

c. Objectivity

d. All of the above

75. What type of data narratives give?

a. Quantitative

b. Qualitative

c. Both quantitative and qualitative

D. All the above types

76. What type of data case study method gives?

- a. Quantitative**
- b. Qualitative**
- c. Both quantitative and qualitative**
- D. All the above types**

77. The most important feature of a good Sample is ;

- a. Easy to study**
- b. Small size**
- c. Easily approachable**
- d. Correct representativeness**

78. What is the design in which the major emphasis is on gaining ideas and insights called?

- a. Explanatory design**
- b. Experimental design**
- c. Descriptive design**
- d. Exploratory research design**

79. Which of the following is the least biased sample?

- a. Random sample**
- b. Stratified sample**
- c. Purposive sample**
- d. Snow ball sample**

80. When everyone in your population has the same chance of being included in your research study, your sample is :

- a. A Random Sample**
- b. A Purposive Sample**
- c. A Snowball Sample**
- d. A Biased Sample**

81. What is 'Rurbanism'?

- a. Study of rural life**
- b. Study of urban life**
- c. Study of life styles of rural people in urban areas**
- d. None of the above**

82. According to Emile Durkheim, Society is :

- a. A Reality *Sui Generis*
- b. A moral order
- c. A system of active forces in its own right
- d. All of the above

83. Which of the following books is not written by Karl Marx?

- a. The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State
- b. The Communist Manifesto
- c. Das Kapital
- d. The Economic and Philosophical Manuscript

84. What does change in the mode of production exactly give rise to?

- a. Social change
- b. Social Progress
- c. Change in the relations of Production
- d. Reactions

85. Where from the worker alienates according to Marx?

- a. From the product
- b. From the Process
- c. From himself and others
- d. All the above

86. What is suicide occurring due to rigid norms of the society called?

- a. Egoistic
- B. Altruistic
- c. Fatalistic
- d. Anomic

87. In which year Durkheim wrote his “Elementary Forms Of Religious Life”?

- a. 1893
- b. 1897
- c. 1912
- d. 1898

88. How many religions were compared by Weber in giving his theory of religion?

a. 4

b. 6

c. 7

d. 8

89. The authority enjoyed by Gandhiji can be termed as what type of authority?

a. Rational legal

b. Traditional

c. Charismatic

d. None of the above

90. Which tribe was studied by Emile Durkheim?

a. Noongar

b. Arunta

c. Yamatji

d. Wankai

91. Who among the following is not a structural functionalist?

a. Herbert Spencer

b. Emile Durkheim

c. G.H. Mead

d. R.K. Merton

92. Magic and totemism were given importance in which stage of society according to August Comte?

a. Theological or Fictitious Stage

b. Metaphysical or Abstract Stage

c. Positive or Scientific Stage

d. In all the stages

93. According to Durkheim, what type of suicide is found when social integration is low?

a. Altruistic

b. Egoistic

c. Anomic Suicide

d. Fatalistic Suicide

94. A methodological tool that serves the investigator as a measuring rod to ascertain similarities as well as deviations in concrete cases was termed as what by Weber?

a. Zweck rational action

b. Wert rational action

c. Ideal type

d. Verstehen

95. Comte's term 'positivism' refers to:

a. A theory that emphasizes the positive aspects of society.

b. The precise, scientific study of observable phenomena

c. A theory that answers to different queries about society

d. Laws of social progress

96. The four ideal types of social action defined by Weber are: instrumentally rational, value rational, traditional and.....

a. affectual

b. affective

c. effective

d. infective

97. Bowing down before elders in Indian society is an example of which type of action?

a. zweckrational

b. wertrational

c. traditional

d. affective

98. Who among the followings talked about a constructive role of religion?

a. Max Weber

b. Karl Marx

c. Vilfredo Pareto

d. Ferdinand Tonnies

99. Which of the following have the characteristics of exteriority and constraint?

a. Social laws

b. Social phenomena

c. Social relations

d. Social facts

100. According to Marx, work in the capitalist society offers no intrinsic satisfaction to the worker because it is forced, and done for someone else. This lead to which of the following types of alienation?

a. Worker's alienation from the products of his work

b. Worker's alienation from the process of his work

c. Worker's alienation from himself

d. Worker's alienation from others

ANSWER KEY

1.b	21.d	41.a	61.d	81.c
2.d	22.b	42.d	62.c	82.a
3.d	23.b	43.c	63.a	83.a
4.a	24.d	44.a	64.b	84.c
5.c	25.c	45.c	65.c	85.d
6.c	26.b	46.a	66.a	86.c
7.b	27.a	47.b	67.d	87.c
8.d	28.d	48.d	68.d	88.b
9.b	29.b	49.d	69.b	89.c
10.c	30.c	50.a	70.b	90.b
11.d	31.b	51.d	71.a	91.c
12.c	32.c	52.b	72.d	92.a
13.d	33.a	53.b	73.c	93.b
14.b	34.a	54.c	74.d	94.c
15.a	35.d	55.b	75.b	95.b
16.c	36.b	56.b	76.b	96.a
17.c	37.b	57.a	77.d	97.c
18.d	38.d	58.b	78.d	98.a
19.b	39.d	59.c	79.a	99.d
20.a	40.d	60.c	80.a	100.b

Multiple type questions

1. Who among the following sociologists made a distinction between social structure and social organisation?

- a. S.F.Nadal
- b. R. Firth
- c. Radcliffe- Brown
- d. T. Parsons

2. One of the first writers to use the term "Social Structure" was:

- a. H. Spencer
- b. E. Durkheim
- c. A.L. Kroeber
- d. None of the above

3. Which of the following does not constitute an element of social structure?

- a. Group and sub group
- b. Institution
- c. Status and Role
- d. Subculture

4. Which among the followings is not a pattern variable according to Parsons?

- a. Ascription and Achievement
- b. Affectivity and Effectivity
- c. Particularism and Universalism
- d. Expressive and Instrumental

5. In which book Parsons outlined his AGIL paradigm?

- a. The Social System
- b. Essays in Sociological Theory
- c. Towards a General Theory of Action
- d. The Structure of Social Action

6. What are the intended and obvious functions of a social structure are termed as?

- a. Latent Functions
- b. Lucrative functions
- c. Manifest functions
- d. Mandatory functions

7. Merton's middle range theories are supported by;

- a. Grand theories
- b. Abstractions
- c. Observable empirical data
- d. All the above

8. In the Mertonian frame work, what does *innovation* refer to?

- a. Goals are accepted and means are rejected
- b. Both goals and means are accepted
- c. Both goals and means are rejected
- d. Means are accepted and goals are rejected

ANSWER KEY

1.b
2.a
3.d
4.b
5.d
6.c
7.c
8.a