

S.S.B. Sociology Course

Unit-1:

- Sociology as a Discipline :Meaning, Definition and Subject Matter, Emergence of Sociology, Nature and Scope of Sociology
- Basic Concepts: Society and Community, Associations, Institutions, Social Groups Culture, Role and Status
- Social Processes: Associative and dissociative, Social Change, Social stratification and Social control
- Institutions of the Society: Political, Economic, Education, Religion

Unit-2

- Composition of Indian Society: Religious, Linguistic, Racial, Issues of National Integration, Unity in diversity
- Bases of Hindu Social Organization: Varna ,Ashrama, Purusartha, Doctrine of Karma
- Marriage and family in India: Hindu Marriage as a Sacrament, Forms of Hindu Marriage, Hindu Joint Family-Meaning, Features, FUNCTIONS& Disintegration, Marriage among the Muslims & Christians, Changes in Marriage and Family in India,The Caste System in India: Features, Functions and Changes
- Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation, Secularisation
- Major Movements in India: Champaran Satyagraha, The Bardoli Movement, The Telengana Movement, The Tebhaga Movement, The Mahar Movement, The Jharkhand Movement, The Narmada Bachao Andolan, The Silent Valley Movement

Unit-3

- **Auguste Comte:** Law of the Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences & Positivism
- **Herbert Spencer** Organismic Analogy, Theory of Social Evolution
- **Emile Durkheim:** Division of Labour in Society, Rules of Sociological Method, Theory of Suicide, Theory of Religion
- **Max Weber:** Social Action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, Ideal type, Bureaucracy, Authority
- **Karl Marx :** Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle, Alienation, Sociology of Capitalism

Unit-4

- **Basics of Gender:** Social Construction of Gender: Gender as a Social Construct, Gender Vs. Sex, Gender Stereotyping and Socialization, Gender Role and Identity

- **Theories of Feminism**-Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Marxist
- **Gender and Development:**Approaches -WAD, WID and GAD, Gender Mainstreaming,Gender Development Index
- **Globalisation** : Meaning, Characteristics and Emergence of Globalisation, Liberalisation- Meaning & Characteristics, Privatisation- Meaning & Characteristics
- **Impact of Globalisation in Indian Context:** On Culture, Education, Religion, Women and Society

Unit-5

- **Meaning & Significance of Social Research:**Meaning ,Definitions & Utility of Social Research, Major Steps in Social Research, Scientific Method-Characteristics, Applicability of Scientific Method in social research
- **Hypothesis & Sampling:** Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics of Hypothesis,Types and Sources of Hypothesis
Sampling-Meaning & Characteristics,Types of sampling-probability & non-probability sampling
- **Tools and Techniques of Data Collection:** Observation, Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, Case Study, Content Analysis
- **Data Analysis:** Significance of Measures of Central Tendency, Mean, Median, Mode

S.S.B. Sociology Model Questions

Unit-1

1. What is the name of the process by which individuals acquire a sense of identity and become members of society?
 - a. Rationalization
 - b. Acculturation
 - c. Assimilation
 - d. Socialization

2. What is the collection of roles that goes with a given status termed as?
 - a. Multiple roles
 - b. Conflict of roles
 - c. Role set
 - d. Summation of roles

3. Who argues that labour force of unskilled workmen is as important and as indispensable to the factory as labour force of engineers?
 - a. Melvin M. Tumin
 - b. Michael Young
 - c. Eva Rosenfeld
 - d. Wilbert E. Moore

4. According to whose terminology, person's 'class situation' is basically his 'market situation'?
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore
 - d. Talcott Parsons

5. According to Weber Sociology is the science of interpretative understanding of what?
 - a. Social action

b. Social interaction

c. Social group

d. Social institutions

6. Who stated that 'Politics is about power, politics occurs when there are differentials in power'?

a. T. Parsons

b. R.A. Dahl

c. R.E. Dowse and J.A. Hughes

d. J. Westergaard and A. Little

7. Who has described "society as a web of social relationships."?

a. Mead

b. Ogburn

c. Leacock

d. MacIver

8. Who among the following classified groups into in-group and out-group?

a. Tonnies

b. Cooley

c. Homans

d. Sumner

9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary group?

a. Intimacy

b. Closeness

c. Formality

d. None of the above

10. What is contradictory demands of the same role termed as?

- a. Role Strain
- b. Role Playing
- c. Role Conflict
- d. None of the Above

Answer key

1.	a	6.	c
2.	c	7.	d
3.	a	8.	d
4.	b	9.	c
5.	a	10.	a

Unit-2

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Hindu caste system?
 - a. Hierarchy
 - b. Endogamy
 - c. Egalitarianism
 - d. Segmental division

2. Who among the following sociologists gave the concept of "Little tradition and Great tradition"?
 - a. Robert K. Merton
 - b. Robert Redfield
 - c. Talcott Parsons
 - d. F.G. Giddings

3. Which article of the Indian Constitution reserves seats for the Scheduled Caste people in the state legislature?
 - a. Art.17
 - b. Art.46
 - c. Art.330
 - d. Art.332

4. Provisions for divorce among Hindus are provided under Hindu Marriage Act of which year?

a. 1955

b. 1956

c. 1961

d. 1973

5. Who studied the structural and functional unity of joint family in 'Mahua'?

a. I. P. Desai

b. Neera Desai

c. K.M. Kapadia

d. A. M. Shah

6. Who said that the social stratification in India is based on 'purity and pollution'?

a. M.N. Srinivas

b. A.R. Desai

c. Louis Dumont

d. Yogendra Singh

7. In which traditional form of Hindu marriage bride price was demanded?

a. Brahma form of marriage

b. Daiva form of marriage

c. Prajapatya form of marriage

d. Asura form of marriage

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

a. Herbert Risley

b. Nesfield

c. Dubey

d. Hutton

9. 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

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

- (a) Sanskritization
- (c) Westernization
- (b) Secularization
- (d) Modernization

Answer key

1.	c	6.	c
2.	b	7.	d
3.	d	8.	d
4.	a	9.	a
5.	a	10.	a

Unit-3

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

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

2. In which year Durkheim wrote his "Elementary Forms Of Religious Life"?

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

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

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 7
- d. 8

4. 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

5. Which tribe was studied by Emile Durkheim?

a. Noongar

b. Arunta

c. Yamatji

d. Wankai

6. What type of law prevails in a society marked with mechanical solidarity?

a. Civil law

b. Criminal law

c. Restitutive law

d. Repressive law

7. Which of the following is not a characteristic of "Social fact"?

a. Internal to the individual

b. External to the individual

c. Has coercive power

d. Treated as things

8. Economic transactions come under which of the following types of social action?

a. Wertrational

b. Zweckrational

c. Affective action

d. Traditional action

9. Which of the following types of authority was not discussed by Weber?

a. Rational legal

b. Traditional

c. Charismatic

d. Dictatorial

10. What according to Durkheim is a function of religion?

a. Social Cohesion

b. Social Stratification

c. Social Change

d. Socialization

Answer key

1.	d	6.	d
2.	c	7.	a
3.	b	8.	b
4.	c	9.	d
5.	b	10.	a

Unit-4

1. CEDAW stands for-----

- a. Conference on Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- b. Convention on Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- c. Call on Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- d. Convention on Eliminations of All Forms of Disadvantages against Women
- e. Conclave on Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

2. Who among the following said "It is no longer acceptable to discuss women's rights as separate from human rights"?

- a. Vandana Shiva
- b. Neera Desai
- c. Hillary Clinton
- d. Christopher Paulo

3. In whose work did the term WID had its origin?

- a. Ester Boserup
- b. Caroline Moser
- c. Simon de Beauvoir
- d. Maria Mies

4. Eco-feminism grew in India as the result of:

- a. Participation of women in Chipko Movement
- b. Women's participation in Dandi March
- c. Women's participation in Freedom Struggle
- d. Women's participation in Lokpal Movement

5. When was the Seneca Falls Convention held?

- a.1848
- b.1868
- c.1888
- d.1948

6. Where was the Fourth World Conference on Women held?

- a. Mexico city
- b. Copenhagen
- c. Nairobi
- d. Beijing

7. Who among the following is not a Radical Feminist?

- a. Shulamith Firestone
- b. Kate Millet
- c. Betty Friedan
- d. Eva Fige

8. What is the literacy rate among women in India as per the 2011 census?

- a.61.45%
- b.63.41%
- c. 65.46%
- d.66.42%

9. What are the socially constructed roles of and relations between men and women called?

- a. Gender stereotyping
- b. Sex
- c. Gender
- d. Sex stereotyping

10. Which of the following types of feminism propagates for equal rights for women?

- a. Liberal feminism
- b. Radical feminism

c. Socialist feminism

d. Cultural feminism

11. In which year, globalisation as a term became increasingly used?

a.1960s

b.1970s

c.1980s

d.1990s

12. Which of the following is *not* a feature of globalization?

a. Opening of the borders

b. Declining power of the nation states

c. Stretching of social relations

d. Decreasing mobility

13. As per historical records, globalisation started from which century?

a. 2nd

d.3rd

c.4th

d. 5th

14. Who among the followings coined the word “global village”?

a. Mc. Donald

b. Mc Luhan

c. Mc. Ben

d. Mc. Beth

15. Which type of exchange under globalisation is not talked of by Malcolm Waters?

a. Mental exchange

b. Material exchanges

c. Power exchanges

d. Symbolic exchanges.

Answer Key

1.	b	6.	d	11.	c
2.	c	7.	c	12.	d
3.	a	8.	c	13.	b
4.	a	9.	a	14.	b
5.	a	10.	a	15.	a

Unit-5

1. What is a hypothesis?
 - a. It is a statement of the problem.
 - b. It is a provisional supposition of the research outcome.
 - c. It is a statement of methodology.
 - d. It is an introduction to the problem under treatment.
2. Who among the following said "Social research is the systematic method of discovering the new facts"?
 - a. P. V. Young
 - b. Goode and Hart
 - c. Galtung
 - d. Wilkinson
3. What does social research aim at?
 - a. Finding the fact
 - b. Establishing practical knowledge
 - c. Establishing theoretical knowledge
 - d. All the above
4. What are the sequences of an organised dissertation?
 - a. Introduction, Methodology, Review of literature, Demographic Profile, Data Analysis, Inferences, Conclusion, Recommendations
 - b. Introduction, Methodology, Demographic Profile, Review of literature, Data Analysis, Inferences, Conclusion, Recommendations
 - c. Introduction, Review of literature, Methodology, Demographic Profile, Data Analysis, Inferences, Conclusion, Recommendations

d. Introduction, Review of literature, Methodology, Demographic Profile, Inferences, Data Analysis, Conclusion, Recommendations

5. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of which of the following?

- a. Deduction
- b. Scientific method
- c. Observation
- d. Experience

6. Which of the following is an essential criterion of scientific study?

- a. Belief
- b. Value
- c. Objectivity
- d. Subjectivity
- e. All the above

7. What is an "Empirically verifiable observation" called?

- a. Theory
- b. Value
- c. Fact
- d. Statement

8. What type of data open-ended questions primarily provide?

- a. Confirmatory data
- b. Qualitative data
- c. Predictive data
- d. None of the above

9. What is the sample called when a sample is drawn from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population?

- a. Proportioned stratified sampling
- b. Stratified sampling
- c. Disproportionate sampling
- d. Quota sampling

10. How is a Schedule is used?

- a. Questionnaire
- b. Method
- c. Technique
- d. Tool

Answer Key

1.	b	6.	c
2.	a	7.	c
3.	d	8.	b
4.	c	9.	a
5.	b	10.	d