

1. Who has made distinction between function and dysfunction?

- A. Radcliffe Brown
- B. R. K. Merton
- C. Parsons
- D. Malinowski

2. The most important feature of a good sample is being:

- A. Small
- B. Big
- C. Representative
- D. None of these

3. Snowballing is an example of:

- A. Probability sampling
- B. Non-probability sampling
- C. Cluster sampling
- D. Using the Christmas vacation constructively

4. In contemporary societies, social institutions are:

- A. Highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices
- B. Disorganized social relations in a postmodern world
- C. Virtual communities in cyber space
- D. No longer relevant to sociology

5. ✓ Sociology differs from common sense in that:

- A. It focuses on the researchers' own experiences
- B. It makes little distinction between the way the world is and the way it ought to be
- C. Its knowledge is accumulated from many different research contexts ✓
- D. It is subjective and biased

6. ✓ Structural Functionalists describe society as:

- A. A complex network of interaction at a micro-level
- B. A source of conflict and inequality
- C. An unstable structure of social relations
- D. A normative framework of roles and institutions ✓

7. Post-modernists writers have argued that:

- A. We live in a world of superficial, fragmented images
- B. No theory is better than any other: 'anything goes'
- C. Society has changed and we need new kinds of theory
- D. All of the above

8. Queer Theory makes the claim that:
- A. Heterosexuality is the normal and most desirable way to be
 - B. The sexual categories and discourses we use are based upon true, underlying biological differences
 - C. Deviant forms of masculinity are more threatening than deviant forms of femininity
 - D. All sexualities are pluralistic, fragmented and frequently reconstructed

9. Secularization involves the two related ideas of:

- A. Disappointment and disproportion
- B. Disbelief and disintegration
- C. Disengagement and disenchantment
- D. Distribution and distillation

10. Primitive economic organizations are of type.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Production | B. Subsistence |
| C. Production-selling | D. Market-oriented |

11. Among Bhil and Toda tribes, common type of marriage is:

- A. Exogamy
- B. Endogamy
- C. Both exogamy and endogamy
- D. Neither exogamy and endogamy

17. 'Youth' is a
- A. Group
 - B. Congregation
 - C. Age Group
 - D. Social Category
18. Modern society is sometimes called
- A. Organizational society
 - B. Associational society
 - C. Group society
 - D. Cultured society
19. Sociality is a and socialization is a
- A. Virtue, Cultural Process
 - B. Quality, Process
 - C. Principle, Biological Inheritance
 - D. None of the above.
20. Animal society is based on whereas human society is based on
- A. Strength, Knowledge
 - B. Sex Drives, Cultural Needs
 - C. Instincts, Reason
 - D. None of the above
21. A form of polygyny where co-wives are sisters is called
- A. Adelphic
 - B. Sistoral
 - C. Sororal
 - D. Fraternal

22. For Marx, a class is defined by the position of a person in the process of:
- A. Consumption B. Production ✓
- C. Distribution D. Technological development
23. Who among the following used the distinction between the repressive and the restitutive law as the basis for classifying societies?
- A. Max Weber B. Henri Maine ✓
- C. Herbert Spencer D. Emile Durkheim
24. An institution can be best described as a complex of:
- A. Authority B. Statuses X
- C. Roles D. Procedures
25. Who among the following emphasized role of ideas in social change?
- A. Karl Marx B. Max Weber ✓
- C. Pareto D. Toynbee
26. The modern industrial society is characterized by a shift of an increasing number of manual workers to the next higher stratum. This process is referred to as-
- A. Sanskritization B. Adaptation ✓
- C. Embourgeoisement D. Class-homogenization

27. The distribution of human settlements in terms of rural and urban constitutes:

- A. A dichotomy
- B. A Continuum
- C. A Dialectical System
- D. Urban Development

28. 'Hierarchy of Sciences' was given by

- A. Saint-Simon
- B. Comte
- C. Durkheim
- D. Spencer

29. A tribal chief enjoys

- A. Rational-legal authority
- B. Charismatic authority
- C. Traditional authority
- D. Magical authority

30. A legitimate right to give certain command is called

- A. Power
- B. Authority
- C. Influence
- D. Coercion

31. Illegal activities carried out by professionals and businessmen are called

- A. Organized Crimes
- B. Alienation
- C. Juvenile Delinquencies
- D. White Collar Crimes

32. Louis Wirth was one of the first to analyse the effects of

- A. Automation
- B. Industrialism
- C. Post-industrialism
- D. Urbanism

33. Who among the following called village as little community?

- A. Max Mueller
- B. Tonnies
- C. Henry Maine
- D. Robert Redfield ✓

34. Communist societies are classified as

- A. First World
- B. Second World
- C. Third World
- D. Fourth world

35. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People?

- A. Article 332
- B. Article 325 ✓
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 338

36. Which of the following societies is being talked about as post-industrial society?

- A. Society in oil-rich nations
- B. Socialist society
- C. Capitalist society
- D. Society as it is emerging in industrially advanced countries ✓

37. In an industrial society, agriculture is:

- A. A way of life
- B. Another industry ✓
- C. Non-existent
- D. Of least consequence

38. Which of the following differences is most fundamental between a rural and an urban society?
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Mode of transport | B. Popular culture |
| C. Occupational difference | D. Class differences ✓ |
39. Which of the following features is not common in a town and a city?
- | |
|---|
| A. Multiplicity of functions |
| B. Quick means of transport |
| C. Uniformity all over the country |
| D. Majority of occupants are engaged in non-agricultural activities |
40. The second epoch of the three stages of the progress of civilization according to Auguste Comte is:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. Theological | B. Military ✓ |
| C. Metaphysical | D. Scientific |
41. For Durkheim, society is:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Functional to individual | B. sui-generis ✓ |
| C. Characterized by cooperation | D. Moulding human attitudes |
42. The concept of 'conspicuous consumption' was propounded by:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Karl Marx | B. Veblen ✗ |
| C. Weber | D. Durkheim |

43. For Marx 'Praxis' stands for

- A. Class struggle
- B. Using theory for practical political action
- C. Opposition between haves and have not
- D. Material condition of life

44. According to Max Weber, ideal types are:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. General Types | B. Average Types |
| C. Pure Types | D. Normative Types |

45. Relations of production constitute relation between

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Things and Things | B. People and Things |
| C. People and People | D. Factory and Worker |

46. Who has made distinction between 'Militant' and 'Industrial' societies?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. F. Tonnies | B. Malinowski |
| C. H. Spencer | D. L.T. Hobhouse. |

47. The 'Clash of Civilization' thesis was given by:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. Toynbee | B. Huntington |
| C. Elwin | D. Pieterse |

48. Concentric zones pattern of city growth was propounded by:

- A. Max Weber
- B. H. Whyte
- C. Park and Burgess
- D. P. Geddes

49. Nuer of Sudan stands as an example of

- A. Classless political system
- B. Cephalous political system
- C. Acephalous political system
- D. Age- based political system

50. The term phratry refers to:

- A. Clustering of several clans into exogamous blocks
- B. Grouping of nuclear families in a common household
- C. Followers of animistic religion
- D. A dyad of kula exchange partners

51. The role of statistical methods in the study of sociology is to increase the:

- A. Subjectivity
- B. Objectivity
- C. Complexity
- D. Neutrality

52. The term 'Respondent' is used in:

- A. Social survey research
- B. Statistics
- C. Psychology
- D. Interactionism

53. In evolutionary theories, cultural parallels are explained through:
- A. Diffusion
 - B. Psychic unity of Mankind
 - C. Similarity of environment
 - D. Similarity of thought and space
54. The first stage of human society was that of:
- A. Agriculture
 - B. Pastoralist
 - C. Hunting & Food Gathering
 - D. Cottage Industries
55. An ego is a person who is taken as the point of _____ in a discussion.
- A. Opponent
 - B. Supplement
 - C. Reference
 - D. Proponent
56. Modern sociological analysis of formal organization began with the work of:
- A. G.C. Homans
 - B. Robert Redfield
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Ross
57. _____ is the means of culture transmission
- A. Archaeology
 - B. Society
 - C. Education
 - D. Language

58. Marriage is a

- A. Folkways
- B. More
- C. Social institution
- D. Social norm

59. In Hindi, which is the classificatory kinship terminology?

- A. *Damad*
- B. *Samadhin*
- C. *Bahu*
- D. *Chacha*

60. Max Weber categorized caste as an/a:

- A. Ethnic group
- B. Indian group
- C. Community
- D. Closed status group

61. A dominant caste is characterized by:

- A. Political power
- B. Numerical superiority
- C. Economically well-off caste
- D. All of the above

62. In cumulative inequality, there is a direct like between:

- A. Caste and class
- B. Caste and caste
- C. Class and class
- D. Status group and class

63. Gender stratification means

- A. stratification based on religious value
- B. stratification in terms of sexual difference
- C. class difference
- D. stratification based on caste system

64. Jajmani system indicates a set of
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. political affiliation | B. caste dominance |
| C. economic relations | D. social obligation |
65. Who wrote "Politics as a Vocation"?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Perry Anderson | B. Max Weber |
| C. Andre Frank | D. Talcott Parsons |
66. A rapport between researcher and subject is important for
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Observation | B. Structured interview |
| C. Interrogation | D. Confessions |
67. The dialectical approach has been applied to the study of the emergence of nationalism in India by
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. A. R. Desai | B. R. Redfield |
| C. M.N. Srinivas | D. Y. Singh |
68.is the basic form of division of labour in traditional India.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Occupation | B. Religion |
| C. Education | D. Caste |
69. The concepts of universalization and parochialization have been given by:
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Robert Redfield | B. Mckim Marriott |
| C. M.N. Srinivas | D. S. C. Dube |

70. Who all gave the linear view of social change?
- A. Pareto, Marx, Linton B. Comte, Sorokin, Marx
C. Comte, Spencer, Marx D. Pareto, Marx, Comte
71. Social Mobility is movement in the social class ladder.
- A. Upward B. Downward
C. Upward and downward D. Cyclical ✓
72. Which of the following is most central to the role of a sociologist?
- A. reformer B. researcher ✓
C. preacher D. revolutionary
73. When growing child learns to conform to his own cultural traditions, the process is designated as
- A. acculturation ✓ B. enculturation ✗
C. accommodation D. transculturation
74. Peer group are often of a similar
- A. culture B. age ✓
C. height D. race and colour
75. The principle of recognizing kinship by virtue of blood relation is termed as
- A. affinity B. consanguinity ✓
C. complimentary filiation D. all the above ✓

76. The Industrial Revolution in England took place through
- A. Wool industry
 - B. Mining industry
 - C. Cotton industry
 - D. Machine industry

77. Whose monumental work is "The Gift"?
- A. Marcel Mauss
 - B. Malinowski
 - C. Frazer
 - D. Tylor

78. Which of the following is NOT associated with functionalism?
- A. Talcott Parsons
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Ralph Dahrendorf
 - D. Robert King Merton

79. Feminist perspectives are distinctive in sociology because:
- A. only women can write from a feminist perspective
 - B. other theoretical perspectives have not researched women
 - C. they emphasize the centrality of gender in social analysis
 - D. men and women view the world in different ways

80. Who is the author of 'The Postmodern Condition'?
- A. Foucault
 - B. Lyotard
 - C. Baudrillard
 - D. Jameson

81. ✓ Sociology is a science because it is

- A. Objective
- B. Methodical
- C. Quantitative
- D. Value-neutral ✓

82. ✓ Objectivity requires

- A. A person to give secondary importance to his own biases and preferences
- B. A person to discard his own beliefs and moral conviction
- C. A person's detached and impersonal view ✓
- D. None of the above

83. ✓ Ralf Dahrendorf is associated with

- A. Functionalism
- B. Diffusionism ✓
- C. Conflict Theory
- D. Postmodernism

84. ✓ Latent functions are:

- A. Organized
- B. Intended ✓
- C. Unintended
- D. Manifest

85. ✓ Guidelines for what to wear on a particular occasion is a

- A. Fashion
- B. Norm ✓
- C. Custom
- D. Value

86. Homeostasis is a process of
- A. self-regulation
 - B. change
 - C. social system
 - D. assimilation
87.is a form of government in which ruling power belongs to only a few persons.
- A. Dictatorship
 - B. Democracy
 - C. Oligarchy
 - D. Monopoly
88. Who is the author of "Simulcra and Simulation"?
- A. Jameson
 - B. Foucault
 - C. Baudrillard
 - D. Lyotard
89. Who is associated with 'middle range theory'?
- A. Sorokin
 - B. Hegel
 - C. Parsons
 - D. Merton
90. The Indian Constitution recognizes two types of minorities based on:
- A. caste and race
 - B. caste and religion
 - C. religion and language
 - D. religion and ethnicity

91. What is the 'red corridor' in India?
- A. It is the area that is rich in mineral resources.
 - B. It is an area where only tribal-indigenous people live.
 - C. It is an area that experiences considerable Naxalite insurgency
 - D. All the above
92. Who wrote 'The Leviathan'?
- A. Hobbes
 - B. Rousseau
 - C. Locke
 - D. Plato
93. Jacques Derrida's analysis of texts is known as
- A. Signs
 - B. Structural analysis
 - C. Deconstruction
 - D. Postmodernism
94. 'Sagotra' marriage is
- A. followed among Hindus
 - B. incest among Hindus
 - C. a tribal marriage
 - D. non-caste marriage
95. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added the following word/words to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
- A. Socialist, Secular
 - B. Secular
 - C. Socialist, Secular, Integrity
 - D. Integrity

