

Q 8: The word "Sociology" is derived from..

- (a) Latin Word
- (b) Greek word
- (c) A. Latin & Greek word
- (d) None of these

Q 9 : Who has defined sociology as a branch of study attempting the interpretative understanding of social action?

- (a) Kimball
- (b) Raymond Aron
- (c) L.F. Ward
- (d) Max weber

Q 10: Sociology is the study of.

- (a) the individual
- (b) groups
- (c) Society & social institution
- (d) the state

Q 11: The term "Sociology" was first coined by..

- (a) charls Darwin
- (b) Max weber
- (c) Emile
- (d) Auguste Compte

Q 12: The principle of natural selection was first applied in sociology by..

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) Radcliffe-Brown
- (c) Von wise
- (d) Tonnies

Q 13: Which of the following does not belong to the Synthetic School?

- (a) Hobhouse
- (b) Mannheim
- (c) J.B. Mekee
- (d) Von Weise

Q14: The Greek thinkers Plato and Aristotle gave primacy to.....

- a) The individual
- b) Religion
- c) society
- d) The state

Unit II

- Q1: who has defined society "as a system of usages and procedures, of authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions, of control of human behavior and of liberty, all ever changing?"**
- a) MacIver b) Giddings
c) A.W. Green d) John F. Cobber
- Q2: Which of the following is the correct statement about society?**
- a) An agglomeration of people
b) A grope of people bound by discipline
c) An association which regulates membership
d) An association patterned on the norms of inter-action
- Q3: What does Society exclude?**
- a) Differences b) Inter-dependence
c) W.L. Thomas d) C.H. Cooley
- Q4: Whose definition about society is this: a complex of forms or processes each of which is living and growing by interaction with the others the whole being so unified that takes place in one part affects all the rest?**
- a) MacIver & Page b) I.F. Cuber
c) W.L. Thomas d) C.H. Cooley
- Q5: Society determines..... Of the state:**
- a) Purpose b) background
c) Jurisdiction d) all of these
- Q.6 The Grope Mind was the basis of society who initiated this idea?**
- a) Plato b) MacIver
c) Mc Douglas d) Hegel
- Q7. Origin of society was due to:**
- a) Force b) God's will
c) Evolution d) None of these

- Q8. No social relationship can exist without:**
- a) face to face presence of the individuals
 - b) Physical awareness of the presence of another
 - c) Likeness of interests
 - d) carrying common life activities
- Q9. Which of the following statements is true?**
- a) Society means likeness
 - b) Society implies differences
 - c) Society means mutual aid
 - d) Society involves both likeness and difference
- Q10. Which of the following is the element of difference between community and society?**
- a) Definite locality
 - b) a group of persons
 - c) Likeness of interest
 - d) Sentiment of oneness
- Q11. A group of people organized for a particular purpose is known as:**
- a) Community
 - b) association
 - c) Society
 - d) institution
- Q12. Animals also need society to:**
- a) Satisfy their physical need
 - b) Promote and preserve their culture
 - c) Organize themselves into groups
 - d) Develop their mental faculties
- Q13. Language is important to society because**
- a) It makes social contacts easy
 - b) It raised man from a savage to a noble being
 - c) It is an invention of society
 - d) It easily satisfied man's need of expression
- Q14. Who of the following is not author of the Group Mind Theory of Society?**
- a) Harold J. Laski
 - b) Mc Douglas
 - c) Emerson
 - d) Wagner

Unit - III

- Q1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of conflict...**
- a) Conflict is a conscious action
 - b) Conflict is an impersonal activity
 - c) Conflict lacks continuity
 - d) Conflict is universal
- Q2. The cause of conflict may be that...**
- a) The cause of a group differs from the culture of the other group...
 - b) Men differ in their attitudes and ideals
 - c) Men possess different interests
 - d) People are primitive in their outlook
- Q3. This of the following is not form of conflict...**
- a) War
 - b) Litigation
 - c) Racial conflict
 - d) political conflict
- Q4. The conflict between capitalists and workers is an example of .**
- a) Personal conflict
 - b) class conflict
 - c) Racial conflict
 - d) political conflict
- Q5. Which of the following statements is NOT true...**
- a) Conflict involves contact, competition does not
 - b) Conflict is personalized, competition is impersonal
 - c) Conflict disregards social norms, competition does not
 - d) Conflict takes place on an unconscious level, competition is conscious
- Q6. "Co-operation is crossed by conflict" was said by...**
- a) MacIver
 - b) Cooley
 - c) Gillin and Gillin

- Q7. Who has classified social structure into four types based on four social values: universalistic and particularistic, achieved social values and ascribed social values?**
- a) Karl Mannheim b) MacIver
c) A.F. Nadel d) Talcott Parsons
- Q8. Who among the following has defined culture as "essentially a response to human need"?**
- a) Robert Redfield b) R. Linton
c) B. Malinowski d) A.R. Reclief-Brown
- Q9. The distinction between concrete social structure and structural from was proposed by...**
- a) Reclief -Brown b) Malinowski
c) Lowie d) Merton
- Q10. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?**
- I. Nadel-Social structure
II. Radcliffe Brown-Structural functionalism
III. Tailcott parson - Social Action
IV. Max Weber - Structuralism
- Q11. According to whom mode of production is sole determinant of culture?**
- a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber
c) MacIver d) Lundberg

Unit - IV

- Q1. Who among the following is associated with the causal-functional method?**
- a) A. Comte b) H. Spencer
c) E. Durkheim d) All
- Q2. Complete transformation or social change is known as ...**
- a) Change-in-structure b) Structural change
c) Multiple Traditional d) Cultural Lag
- Q3. Who said there are three stages of social change thesis, antithesis and synthesis?**
- a) Marx b) Durkheim
c) Hegel d) Comte
- Q4. Who is associated with the Cognitive-historical approach of social change?**
- a) A.R. Desai b) Louis Dumont
c) Marriott d) M.N. Srinivas
- Q5. The oldest model of social changes is...**
- a) Evolutionary b) Mechanical
c) Dialectical d) Cyclical
- Q6. Who emphasized demographic factor as a factor of social change?**
- a) Malthus b) Adam Smith
c) Marx d) Ricardo
- Q10. The Servants of India society was initiated in...**
- a) 1910 b) 1905
c) 1915 d) 1907
- Q11. The word "Sankritisation" is coined by...**
- a) Y. Singh b) A.M. Shah
c) D.P. Mukherjee d) M.N. Srinivas

Q12. The industrial revolution exemplifies the kind of social change described as...

- a) Continuous b) Manifest
- c) Abrupt d) Latent

Q13. Who was written Decline of the West in 1919?

- a) Karl Marx b) Simon
- c) Durkheim d) Spengler

B.A. - I year (Sem - Ist)

Paper - II

Individual And Society

Unit - I

Q 1: Who among the following is odd one?

- (a) Colley (b) Mead
(c) Parsons (d) Durkheim

Q2: Who viewed expectation and inspiration as the two main bases of socialization and learning?

- (a) Parsons (b) Mead
(c) J.Piaget (d) social Process

Q 3: Suggestion is one of the basic principles of..

- (a) human behavior (b) class
(c) socialization (d) social process

Q 4: An individual starts learning from..

- (a) mother's (b) childhood
(c) adulthood (d) adolescence

Q 5: Socialization is a process involving..

- (a) Gradual chaining of organism
(b) Training to adopt to the society
(c) Setting up of social norms
(d) Declaring everything as belonging to society

Q 6: According to whom, "suggestion is the cognitive aspect of the gregarious instincts"?

- (a) Ross (b) Ma clver
(c) Thouless (d) Parsons

Q.7: 'Looking glass self' is a socialization process which essentially means..

- (a) a self perception of what other think of us
(b) a true judgment of approval and disapproval

Q8: Who said that socialization takes place through two major mechanism identification and repression?

- (a) M. Mead (b) Tonnies
(c) S. Freud (d) Sumner

Q9: Primary socialization take place during infancy, usually within.

- (a) Family
- (b) Community
- (c) Out group
- (d) Mother's care

Q10: Socialization is a process of converting a biological organism into..

- (a) Modern man
- (b) Primitive man
- (c) Human being
- (d) social man

Q 11: Who put forward the concept of the "Looking glass self"?

- (a) Cooley
- (b) Lewis Mumford
- (c) Bergel
- (d) Hans Kohn

Unit - II

Q 1: Who opined this?

"Status is rank-order position assigned by group to a role or a set of roles"

- (a) Maclver (b) K. Davis
(c) Lundberg (d) Ogburn and Nimkoff

Q 2 : Which is not a characteristic of " ascribed" status?

- (a) They require charismatic qualities
(b) They are filed through incidence of birth
(c) They can be predicted at the movement of birth
(d) They are assigned to individual by birth without preference to their innate differences or abilities

Q 3 : Which of the following does not constitute a social role?

- (a) A professor in his class
(b) A worker in a factory
(c) A thief who loots a car
(d) A policeman patrolling the city

Q4 : The concepts of role and status were first systematically developed by

- (a) Malinowski (b) Parsons
(c) R.E. Park (d) Ralph Linton

Q 5 : Who maintained "role" is the dynamic aspect of status ?

- (a) Page (b) Robert Redfield
(c) R. Linton (d) Max Weber

Q 6: The concept of " role" in sociology refers to...

- (a) Position aspect of the individual
(b) Static aspect of the individual
(c) Behavioral component of status
(d) Normative aspect of behavior

Q 7 : Which among the following is not ascribed status?

- (a) Knowledge (b) Age
(c) Sex (d) Caste

Q 8 : Roles..

- (a) Never exist in isolation (b) Often exist in isolation
(c) May exist in isolation (d) Always exist in isolation

Q9: The concept of "social structure" deals the inter-connectedness of part, but the debatable issue in sociology is what parts are of fundamental importance According to R. Brown " social structure" refers to.

- (a) Culture satisfied the basic and derived needs of the individual
- (b) The parts of society fulfill the individual needs
- (c) A set of inter-personal relations existing at a particular time and place
- (d) An assemblage of inter-group relationship

Q 10: What are the parts of social structure?

- (a) Communities
- (b) Roles and sub-groups
- (c) Institutions and associations
- (d) Groups and associations

Q 11: Who said that social structure is concerned with the forms of inter relationship between various units rather than with units?

- (a) G. P. Murdock
- (b) M. Marriott
- (c) Parsons
- (d) Maclver

Q 12 : The formal structure of any organization includes..

- (a) Personal roles and relations
- (b) Cliques
- (c) Delegation of authority
- (d) Personal interests

Unit - III

Q 1: Which Rigveda Sukta or hymn speaks of four classes originating from four parts of the body of the creator?

- (a) Vishnu Sukta
- (b) Narada Sukta
- (c) Purush Sukta
- (d) Pushan Sukta

Q 2: The term gender stratification refers to stratifications between..

- (a) Sexes
- (b) Generations
- (c) Income groups
- (d) Racial groups

Q3: Marx's recognitions of five types of society does not included..

- (a) Ancient society
- (b) Asiatic society
- (c) Feudal society
- (d) Tribal society

Q 4: Social stratification involves division of society in permanent groups on the basis of..

- (a) Culture difference
- (b) The relationship of superiority and subordination
- (c) Economic inequalities
- (d) Religious differentiation

Q 5 : The word "cast" was applied to the Indian institution "jati" in the 16th century by the...

- (a) Portugues
- (b) American
- (c) Spanish
- (d) British

Q 6 : Who said that " social stratification is process by which individuals and group are ranked in more or less enduring hierarchy of status"?

- (a) P. Sorokin
- (b) Ogburn and Nimkoff
- (c) K. Marx
- (d) T. Parsons

Q 8 : The middle class of the medieval times mostly comprised of

- a) The capitalists
- b) Tradesman
- c) The elite people
- d) The lower class people

Q9 : Which of the following are forms of social stratification?

- a) Income groups
- b) Landlords and tenants
- c) Caste and class
- d) Racial group

Q10 : The term social stratification refers to....

- a) The division of population into different categories
- b) Division of population in terms of class
- c) Division of population with a feeling of superiority and inferiority
- d) A kind of social differentiation and ranking

Q11: Which is the most important ingredient of social class?

- a) Books
- b) Above
- c) Equal in status
- d) Above the capitalists

Q12: Karl Marx gives to the social class the basis of

- a) Idealism
- b) Spiritualism
- c) Materialism
- d) Economic interpretation

Q13 : Social stratification involves divisions of society in permanent group on the bases of.....

- a) Economic grading
- b) Regional differences
- c) Religious grading
- d) Superiority-inferiority

Unit - IV

- Q1: Which among the following is oldest?**
- a) Evolutionary model of social change
 - b) Dialectical model of social change
 - c) Linear view of social change
 - d) Cyclical view of social change
- Q2: Who said that "revolutions are the locomotives of history"?**
- a) Marx
 - b) Lenin
 - c) Hegel
 - d) Spencer
- Q3: The process in which a cast adopts the habits, customs and rituals of a higher caste in order to rise in caste hierarchy is called....**
- a) Assimilation
 - b) Sanskritisation
 - c) Dissolution
 - d) Identification
- Q4: Which statement expresses sociological perspective the best?**
- a) A unique occurrence
 - b) A process by which drastic change occurred in the European societies
 - c) A process illustrates a pattern of change that has taken place in the past and is likely to be repeated in future in other societies
 - d) None of these
- Q5: Social changes are usually.....**
- a) Insignificant
 - b) Violent
 - c) Very sudden
 - d) Continuous
- Q6: Who of the following supported the cyclical theory of social change?**
- a) P. Sorokin
 - b) R. Firth
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) Parsons
- Q7: Spencer linked his theory of social change with...**
- a) Supernatural
 - b) Technology
 - c) Philosophy
 - d) Organism
- Q8: Social change means the changes only in the....**
- a) Technology
 - b) Philosophy
 - c) Economy
 - d) Social organization

Q9: The most important single cause of social change since the industrial revolution has been.....

- a) Cultural lag
- b) Innovation
- c) Value
- d) Secularization

Q10: The view that inner spiritual force is the cause of all social change is attributed to.....

- a) Ogburn
- b) Toynbee
- c) Oswald Spengler
- d) Sorokin

Q11: Which is the most powerful cause of social change?

- a) Secularization
- b) Women's education
- c) Weakening of religious influence
- d) Technological innovations

Q12: Which is defined as the study of how human societies development and changed through time by August Comte?

- a) Positivism
- b) Social dynamics
- c) Social statics
- d) None of these

Q13: As a source of social change war....

- a) Requires internal organization
- b) Promotes cross-cultural contact
- c) Force change on grounds that are conquered
- d) All of these

Unit - V

- Q1 : Who holds the view that everything moves from simple to complex, from less to more differentiation, and from homogenous to heterogeneous form?**
- a) Hobhouse b) Spencer
c) Durkheim d) Marx
- Q2: Who said this that no reformation is possible without a renaissance?**
- a) K. Marx b) Montesquieu
c) F. Engels d) G.W.F. Hegal
- Q3: To evolve social development programmes, the knowledge of is not necessary.**
- a) Social history b) Racial distribution
c) Economic development d) Cultural patterns
- Q4: Mckim Marriott used the term----- for a process of change when some elements of the great tradition circulated downward to become organic part of little tradition and lose much of their original form in the process.**
- a) Universalisation b) Paochialisation
c) Sanskritisation d) De-universalisation
- Q5: Due to the Green Revolution and land reforms many changes have Occurred in the rural life resulting in.....**
- a) Social conflict b) Cultural evolution
c) Social stratification d) None of these
- Q6: The main factor of social change is**
- a) Cultural pluralism b) Foreign contacts
c) Outstanding leadership d) All of these
- Q7: Who distinguished two major types of social control, control by sanctions which involves a system of reward and punishment, and control by suggestion and imitation:**
- a) E. Durkheim b) E.C. Hayes
c) F.A. Ross d) F.Sapir
- Q8: The influence exerted by the community and various institutions, organizations and agencies, such as the school on the behavior of the individual in the community is known as social:**
- a) Pathology b) Coercion
c) Adaptation d) Control

Q9: The basic characteristic of primitive law is that it is identical with:

- a) Ethical norms and public opinion
- b) Social norms and public opinion
- c) Taboos and customs
- d) Customs and public opinion

Q10: There is an intimate relation between law and custom in that:

- a) Custom need the support of law
- b) Custom and law exist together
- c) Custom supports law
- d) Law supports custom

B.A. First Year (Sem - II)
Paper - III
Introduction to Subfields of Sociology
Unit - I

- 1) **Which among the following does not account for regional variation in dominant caste?**
- (A) Rigidity of caste ranking
 - (B) Flexibility of caste ranking
 - (C) The existence of two or more dominant caste groups in region
 - (D) The degree to which a single large hand holding caste controls a set of dependent castes
- 2) **There cannot be any among equal individuals. This is the view of**
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) C.W. Mills
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) R. Dahrendorf
- 3) **Who had suggested that the members of working class were unfit to vote?**
- (A) Mosca
 - (B) Pareto
 - (C) Weber
 - (D) Karl Marx
- 4) **Panchayati Raj System is based on the principle of**
- (A) Rule of law through panchayats
 - (B) Democratic decentralization of administration
 - (C) Administration through government officials
 - (D) Effective central administration for improvement of villages
- 5) **The members of Zilla Parishad are indirectly elected for a period of -**
- (A) 5 years
 - (B) 1 year
 - (C) 2 years
 - (D) 7 years

- 6) The institutions of local government**
 (A) Came into existence after independence
 (B) Emerged in Europe in 20th century
 (C) First evolved in India in 18th century
 (D) have been in existence for several centuries
- 7) In simple society political institutions were based on the principle of**
 (A) Rule of law
 (B) Hierarchy of power holding
 (C) Code of conduct
 (D) Supremacy of the ruler
- 8) The three tier system of Panchayati Raj was recommended by -**
 (A) Simon Commission
 (B) Balwant Rai mehta Committee
 (C) Kaka Kelkar Committee
 (D) Jai Prakash Narain Committee
- 9) Urban society: A Ecological Approach" is written by -**
 (A) P.C. Joshi (B) R.K. Mukherjee
 (C) A.H. Hawley (D) Louis Wirth
- 10) The concept of marginal man is developed by -**
 (A) E. Goffman (B) R.K. Merton
 (C) Robert Park (D) Robert Redfield
- 11) In the process of urbanisation, the concept of "community living land" became**
 (A) casual (B) informalised
 (C) personalised (D) goal-oriented
- 12) The ending of craft production resulted in a shift of power from workers to -**
 (A) Trade union (C) Government
 (B) Capitalist (D) Management

- 13) How many villagers are there in India?**
 (A) More than two lakh (B) More than three lakh
 (C) More than six lakh (D) More than seven lakh
- 14) Rural and urban centres have co-existed in India, except for a brief interlude during the**
 (A) Rigvedic period (B) Indus valley period
 (C) Gupta period (D) Medieval period
- 15) Rural and urban centres share some common facts of life. The show -**
 (A) Cooperation (B) Interdependence
 (C) Contradiction (D) Antagonism
- 16) Rural people live in settled villages. How many types of settlement patterns have been observed in rural areas mainly?**
 (A) Three (B) Four
 (C) Five (D) Seven
- 17) The most common type of settlement is**
 (A) Nucleated (B) Linear
 (C) Scattered (D) Circular
- 18) When, due to the attraction of new opportunities, people migrate to the town it is known as**
 (A) Pull factor of migration
 (B) Push factor of migration
 (C) Both of the above
 (D) None of the above
- 19) Who of the following considers village is "Little Republic"?**
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 (C) Ram Manohar Lohia (D) B.R. Ambedkar

- 20) In order to explain the process of urbanisation, which of the following aspects can one ignore?**
- (A) Economic aspect
 (B) Educational aspect
 (C) Socio-Cultural aspect
 (D) The demographic and spatial aspects
- 21) Who among the following has proposed the sector theory of urban development?**
- (A) Burgenss (B) Spengler
 (C) Park (D) Homer Hoyt
- 22) As the name suggests rural-urban fringe represents the fusion of rural and urban ways of life on the of the large metropolitan communities.**
- (A) Periphery (C) Middle
 (B) Outskirts (D) Nearby industries
- 23) Which one of the following is not an approach to study urban sociology?**
- (A) Associational (B) Organisation
 (C) Community (D) Ecological
- 24) Human society has been cradled in the rural group. Whose opinion is this?**
- (A) Bottomore (B) A. Beteille
 (C) Bogardus (D) Alex Inkeles
- 25) The degree of urbanisation of any given community is indicated by its -**
- i) Population size ii) population density
 iii) Population heterogeneity iv) All of the above
- 26) Select the incorrect characteristics of urban social relation -**
- i) Secondary contact ii) Impersonality
 iii) Super facility iv) Informality

- 27) Urban community is marked by**
- i) Homogeneity
 - ii) Hospitality
 - iii) Casteism
 - iv) Social complexity
- 28) Unlike rural community urban community lacks in**
- i) Secondary control
 - ii) Social tolerance
 - iii) Self-sufficiency
 - iv) All of the above
- 29) Goa is a**
- i) Resort city
 - ii) Picnic spot
 - iii) Commercial city
 - iv) Religious city

Unit - II

- 1) **Which of the social philosophers called Sociology "Social Physic"**
 - a) Augusta Comate
 - b) Wilfred Pareto
 - c) MacIver
 - d) Herbert Spencer
- 2) **"Man is a social animal", are the famous words of:**
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Cristo
 - c) Spencer
 - d) Plato
- 3) **"Society is a consciousness of the kind" is the definition of:**
 - a) Giddins
 - b) Davis
 - c) Plato
 - c) Society
- 4) **Sociology is the study of:**
 - a) Socio-political institutions
 - b) Political System
 - c) Human behaviors
 - d) Society
- 5) **Who has defined society "as a system of usages and procedures, of authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions, of control of human behavior and of liberty, all ever changing?"**
 - a) MacIver
 - b) Giddins
 - c) A.W. Green
 - d) John F. Cuber
- 6) **"Where there is life, there is society," who said this?**
 - a) August Comte
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) MacIver & page

- 12) Sociology "attempts the interpretative understanding of social man" who said so?**
- a) Mac Iver b) Max Weber
c) T. Abel d) W.F. Ogburn
- 13) Which among the following is based on direct cooperation?**
- a) Family b) Parliament
c) Government d) General Assembly
- 14) Which among the following involves competition?**
- a) Wrestling b) Football Match
c) A Tribal archery competition
d) Candidates taking the I.A.S examination
- 15) Mark out the impact of British rule on Indian society:**
- a) Establishment of rule of law
b) Destruction of cottage industry
c) Alienation of the English educated from the masses
d) All of these
- 16) Which of the following statements is not relevant for showing that the individual has a self concept:**
- a) He has ideals and values
b) He has destiny
c) He has spatial location
d) He adopts the norms and values of the society.
- 17) What does 'achieved status' signify?**
- a) status achieved through cultural diffusion
b) status achieved through personality development
c) status acquired through competitive talent
d) All of these

- 18) Sex, age and caste all are examples of:**
- a) Achieved status
 - b) Ascribed status
 - c) Pre-set and caste all are examples of:
 - d) States image
- 19) Social need of status system is justified in certain societies as:**
- a) individuals compare respect by virtue of status
 - b) an increase in individual status entitles him to more respect than before
 - c) marriages are contracted on the basis of status
 - d) the importance of the role of an individual tends to determine status
- 20) Role conflict in society emerges out of the fact that:**
- a) Performers do not know the nature of role expectations
 - b) There is lack of balance in the system of the role performed
 - c) They do not observe the desired standards
 - d) They do not get adequate award for the performed
- 21) Among the following which does not indicate status?**
- a) Bharat Ratna
 - b) Labourer
 - c) The title of knighthood
 - d) Use of prefix 'Pandit'
- 22) Among the following mark out the one who enjoys prestige:**
- a) A rich businessman
 - b) A doctor in private practice
 - c) A broker
 - d) A magistrate

23) Which is not the social role in the following?

- a) A priest performing a ceremony
- b) A politician preaching the cult of violence
- c) A lawyer preparing his witness
- d) An actor involved in an act of violence on the screen

24) Mark out among the following the unique feature of Estate System:

- a) Legalized inequalities
- b) Created disparities of wealth
- c) Encouraged hereditary occupations
- d) Denial of Political rights to the multitudes

25) Who among the following does not enjoy esteem?

- a) A dentist
- b) a police officer
- c) a brilliant student
- d) a corrupt official

Unit - III

- 1) **The Hutterites are an excellent source for genetic studies because**
 - a) they are almost completely isolated from urban environments
 - b) they are almost completely isolated in genetic terms
 - c) they speak English.
 - d) they only allow marriage to individuals who are outside of their communities.
- 2) **Which of the following is true about anthropological fieldwork?**
 - a) Basic observations are made
 - b) Data is collected.
 - c) Ideas about humans are tested.
 - d) All the above.
- 3) **Which of the following subjects is a biological anthropologist least likely to study?**
 - a) Genetics
 - b) the nature of culture
 - c) the fossil record
 - d) Primates
- 4) **Linguistic anthropologists study**
 - a) Language
 - b) Langurs
 - c) linguine
 - d) lineage
- 5) **Which of the following anthropological disciplines study behaviors and technologies of current cultures?**
 - a) cultural anthropology
 - b) biological anthropology
 - c) Linguistics
 - d) Archaeologists

- 6) Which of the following statements best sums up the goal of anthropology?**
- a) Anthropology strives to understand primate behaviour
 - b) Anthropology undertakes the study of language
 - c) Anthropology hunts through the fossil record
 - d) Anthropology seeks scientific knowledge about the human species
- 7) What sets humans apart from all other living creatures?**
- a) cultural behaviour
 - b) Thumbs
 - c) tool use
 - d) all the above
- 8) Which of the following statements about fieldwork is false?**
- a) Fieldwork is always conducted outside of one's own environment.
 - b) Fieldwork is the data-collecting and hypothesis-testing aspect of anthropology.
 - c) All subfields of anthropology conduct fieldwork.
 - d) Fieldwork requires an anthropologist to recognize his/her biases.
- 9) While conducting fieldwork an anthropologist must describe another society from its point of view, without imposing his/her own values. This is called ?**
- a) subjective study
 - b) cultural relativity
 - c) scientific method
 - d) acculturation.
- 10) Which anthropological subfield studies cultures no longer exist?**
- a) physical anthropology
 - b) cultural anthropology
 - c) Archaeology
 - d) forensic anthropology

Unit - IV

- 1) **Largest component of internal migration in India is:**
 - i) rural urban migration
 - ii) urban rural migration
 - iii) marriage migration
 - iv) rural migration
- 2) **The term 'political socialization' was used by:**
 - i) Herbert Hayman
 - ii) Herbert Spencer
 - iii) Almond Powell
 - iv) Easton and Dannis
- 3) **What type of unit is a family in an industrial society?**
 - i) Economic
 - ii) Consumption
 - iii) Production
 - iv) Profit
- 4) **In simple societies people used elementary tools subsequently which of the following activities gradually replaced their hunting life with new forms of economic organizations?**
 - i) Pottery-making and weaving of wool
 - ii) Fishing and iron-smelting
 - iii) Domestication of animals and agriculture
 - iv) Spinning wheel and fire-making
- 5) **In which one of the following types of societies, the status of women is relatively better?**
 - i) Industrial society
 - ii) Tribal society
 - iii) Agrarian society
 - iv) Post-Industrial society
- 6) **The migration of people from rural to urban areas according to Philip M. Hauser is known as:**
 - i) population implosion
 - ii) population explosion
 - iii) population technoplosion
 - iv) population periplosion
- 7) **What is a social role?**
 - i) an achieved occupational status
 - ii) a person's overall social status within their family
 - iii) a social position that becomes a master status for the person occupying it
 - iv) socially defined expectations of people in a given social position

B.A. Ist - Sem - II
Indian Social Composition
Paper No. - IV
Unit - I

Feature of Indian Society

- 1) In Asian continent which country in the largest democracy?
1) India 2) Pakistan 3) China 4) Bangla Desh
- 2) In south which Adivasi caste us called as Dravid?
1) South India's Renufa
2) North India's Raniya
3) Both the above
4) Non of the above
- 3) At the distance of 20 Miles which diversities are found?
1) Cultural 2) Economical
3) Social 4) Political
- 4) From total Indian populations how much percent of population belongs to Adivasi community?
1) 5% 2) 7% 3) 8% 4) 9%
- 5) In Indian constitution _____ regional languages are recognised?
1) 18 2) 20 3) 21 4) 22
- 6) According to the census of 1972 how many languages are there in Indian?
1) 380 2) 375 3) 360 4) 382
- 7) Which is the official Nation language of India?
1) Hindi 2) English 3) Sanskrit 4) Both 1 & 2
- 8) Hindu Manners customs and Ceremonies has been written by
1) Ambe Dubey 2) Dr. Dhurya
3) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 4) Mahatma Gandhi
- 9) How did various caste emerge in India
1) Regional and linguistic diversities
2) Cultural diversities 3) Economic diversities
4) Political diversities
- 10) What creates hindrances in Nations unity?
1) Religion 2) Communalism
3) Hinguism 4) All the above
- 11) What creates hindrances in nations unity?
1) Religion 2) Communalism
3) Lingnism 4) All the above

Unit - II

1. **Which of the following is a pivotal element in social sciences?**
(a) Population (b) Resources
(c) Coal (d) Petroleum
2. **Which of the following are meaning in relation to human beings?**
(a) Resources (b) Calamities
(c) Disasters (d) All of these
3. **What does census provides us?**
(a) Information regarding population
(b) Information regarding resources
(c) Information regarding agricultural income
(d) Information regarding crops
4. **How much percentages of world population inhabit India?**
(a) 2.4% (b) 3.28% (c) 16.7% (d) None of these
5. **Name the state of India which is most populous.**
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Goa (d) Tamil Nadu
6. **Which of the following statements defines the density of population¹?**
(a) Number of persons living per unit area
(b) Number of persons living in a country
(c) Change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time
(d) Absolute numbers added every year
7. **The number of live births per thousand persons in a year is termed as**
(a) Death rate (b) Birth rate
(c) Growth rate (d) None of these
8. **What is international migration?**
(a) Movement of people within the country
(b) Movement of people from one village to another
(c) Movement of people between/among countries
(d) Movement of people from urban to urban areas
9. **Working population includes those persons who fall in the age group of**
(a) 6-14 years (b) 0-15 years
(c) +60 years (d) 15-59 years

- 10. Which of the following states/union territories has the lowest sex ratio in India?**
- (a) Kerala (b) Puducherry
(c) Delhi (d) Haryana
- 11. A person aged 7 years and above who can read or write with understanding in any language is treated as**
- (a) Illiterate (b) Literate
(c) Migrant (d) Immigrant
- 12. According to 2001 census life expectancy at birth is**
- (a) 36.7 years (b) 63 years
(c) 64.6 years (d) 74 years
- 13. Adolescents are generally grouped in the age group of**
- (a) 10-19 years (b) 13-19 years
(c) 15-29 years (d) +60 years
- 14. What does NPP stand for?**
- (a) National Population Programme
(b) National Population Project
(c) National Population Policy
(d) National Population Production
- 15. How much of rural population in India are in a population to avail safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities?**
- (a) 66.7% (b) 50%
(c) 15% (d) 33.3%
- 16. According to Cicero, which one of the following is the best form of government?**
- a) Monarchy b) Aristocracy
c) Democracy d) A mix of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy
- 17. According to Cicero,**
- a) Law is divine in nature b) Law means submission to the will of God
c) Law is mind of God d) All the above
- 18. “Hindu Political Thought” means**
- a) Political Thought of Hindu religion
b) Political Thought given in Vedas
c) Political Thought of Hindu Rajas
d) Political Thought which originated in the Indian continent

Unit - III

1. **Which one of the following is the most significant feature of the Indian population?**
 - (A) Declining birth rate.
 - (B) Improvement in the literacy level.
 - (C) The size of its adolescent population
 - (D) Improvement in health conditions
2. **What is Sex ratio?**
 - (A) Number of females per thousand male
 - (B) Number of females per hundred male
 - (C) The study of population growth
 - (D) Difference between birth rate and death rates
3. **What was the population density of India according to 2001?**
 - (A) 124 person / km²
 - (B) 224 person / km²
 - (C) 324 person / km²
 - (D) 424 person / km²
4. **A large proportion of children in a population is a result of:**
 - (A) High birth rate
 - (B) High death rate
 - (C) High life expectancies
 - (D) More married couples
5. **Which is the most populous country of the world?**
 - (A) India (B) United States (C) China (D) Russia.
6. **The number of people in different age groups is referred as:**
 - (A) Sex ratio (B) Age composition
 - (C) Adolescent population (D) Occupational structure
7. **Which of the following factors are responsible for sprase population?**
 - (A) Flat plains and abundant rainfall
 - (B) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate
 - (C) Fertile soil and abundant rainfall
 - (D) Rugged terrain and favourable climate
8. **In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census.**
 - (A) 1 year (B) 5 years
 - (C) 10 years (D) 2 years.

9. **Which of the following is an important social indicator to measure to extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time?**
 (A) Age composition (B) Literacy Rate
 (C) Sex ratio (D) Death Rate
10. **Name the Union Territory having the highest density of population?**
 (A) Chandigarh (B) Delhi
 (C) Puducherry (Pondicherry) (D) Daman and Diu.
11. **As per 2001 census, which of the following states has the least density of population?**
 (A) West Bengal (B) Bihar
 (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh.
12. **Countries that have higher population density than India are:**
 (A) China (B) U.S.A.
 (C) Britain (D) Bangladesh
13. **The most populous state of India is:**
 (A) West Bengal (B) Kerala
 (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Bihar
14. **When did the National Population Policy come into effect?**
 (A) 2001 (B) 1947 (C) 1952 (D) 2000
15. **Which one of the following is not a Tertiary activity?**
 (A) Banking
 (B) Transport and Communication
 (C) Administrative services
 (D) Building and Construction work.
16. **Birth rate is the number of live birth per thousand persons in:**
 (A) 10 years (B) 5 years
 (C) 2 years (D) 1 year.
17. **Which one of the following activities constitutes primary activities?**
 (A) Fishing (B) Teaching
 (C) Construction (D) Manufacturing.
18. **The total area of India accounts for how much percent of the world's area?**
 (A) 2.4 percent (B) 16.7 percent
 (C) 3.28 percent (D) 1.02 percent.
19. **Name the state having the highest percentage of literacy level:**
 (A) Kerala (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Punjab (D) West Bengal.
20. **What year is considered a great demographic divide in India?**
 (A) 1911 (B) 1921 (C) 1931 (D) 1751.

Unit - IV

- 1) Who is called Balutedar**
 - 1) Jaya caste farmers doing important work.
 - 2) Jaya caste farmers doing less important work
 - 3) All farmers
- 2) Economic development of Nation depends upon.**
 - 1) Agriculture 2) Capitalist
 - 3) Money lenders 4) None of the above.
- 3) What creates hindrance in the process of modernisation.**
 - 1) Terrorism 2) Corruption
 - 3) Population explosion 4) Regionalism
- 4) Due to land reforms which system was abolished.**
 - 1) Jajmani 2) Zamindari
 - 3) Capitalism 4) Money lending
- 5) When did green revolution started in India.**
 - 1) 1966-67 2) 1967-68 3) 1968-1969 4) 1969-70
- 6) In which year central land reform committee was established.**
 - 1) 1969 2) 1970 3) 1971 4) 1972

ANSWER KEYS

PAPER-I

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

UNIT-I

- 1) a 2) a 3) d 4) a 5) b 6) a 7) b 8) c 9) a 10) a 11) d
12) c 13) d 14) c**

UNIT-II

- 1) a 2) a 3) d 4) d 5) a 6) c 7) c 8) b 9) d 10) a 11) b
12) a 13) a 14) a**

UNIT-III

- 1) b 2) c 3) b 4) b 5) d 6) a 7) b 8) a 9) d 10) a 11) c**

UNIT-IV

- 1) b 2) d 3) b 4) c 5) d 6) d 7) c 8) d 9) a 10) d**

PAPER-II

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

UNIT-I

1) d 2) a 3) c 4) b 5) b 6) a 7) a 8) a 9) a 10) d 11) a

UNIT-II

1) d 2) a 3) c 4) d 5) d 6) c 7) a 8) c 9) a 10) c 11) a
12) c

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

ANSWER KEYS

PAPER-III

INTRODUCTION TO SUB FIELDS OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIT-I

1) b 2) b 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) d 7) d 8) b 9) c 10) c 11) b
12) c 13) a 14) b 15) b 16) b 17) d 18) d 19) a 20) a 21) a
22) c 23) b 24) c 25) d 26) a 27) d 28) a 29) a

UNIT-II

1) a 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) d 7) b 8) a 9) d 10) d 11) b
12) b 13) a 14) d 15) c 16) d 17) d 18) b 19) d 20) b 21) b
22) d 23) b 24) a 25) d

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

1) i 2) ii 3) ii 4) iii 5) iv 6) ii 7) iv

PAPER-IV
INDIAN SOCIAL COMPOSITION
UNIT-I

1) a 2) a 3) a 4) b 5) a 6) a 7) d 8) a 9) a 10) d 11) d

UNIT-II

1) a 2) d 3) a 4) c 5) b 6) a 7) b 8) c 9) d 10) c 11) b
12) c 13) a 14) c 15) d 16) a 17) a 18) c

UNIT-III

1) c 2) a 3) c 4) a 5) c 6) b 7) b 8) c 9) c 10) b 11) c
12) d 13) c 14) d 15) d 16) d 17) d 18) a 19) a 20) a

UNIT-IV

1) a 2) a 3) c 4) b 5) a 6) b