

11. Classification of groups into in-group and out-group was presented by whom among the following?
 A) Tonnies B) Cooley C) Homans D) Sumner
12. An initial act of crime or deviance is known as-----.
 A) Stealing B) Primary deviance
 C) Malpractice D) None of the above
13. Who defined conflict as a process of seeking to monopolise reward by eliminating or weakening the competitors?
 A) Horton and Hunt B) A.W Green
 C) Young and Mack D) Merrill and Elbridge
14. Which of the following characteristics is crucial in the process of Sanskritisation?
 A) Horizontal mobility B) Vertical mobility
 C) Anticipatory socialization D) Acculturation
15. ----- is a set of expectation for people who occupy a given social position in the society.
 A) Role Conflict B) Social Action
 C) Social Role D) Multiple Status
16. ----- is a social bond, based on blood, marriage or adoption that joins individuals into families
 A) Ethnicity B) Religion C) Kinship D) Class
17. Match the following
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013 | 1. Women's Safety in the Family |
| b. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act-2005 | 2. Child Protection from Labour |
| c. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 | 3. Children's Education |
| d. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009 | 4. Women's Safety in the public sphere |
- A) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
 C) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1 D) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
18. Match the following Authors and their famous works
- | Authors | Famous Works |
|----------------------|---|
| a. W. Graham Sumner | 1. <i>Principles of Sociology</i> |
| b. Emile Durkheim | 2. <i>Social Process</i> |
| c. Charles H. Cooley | 3. <i>Division of Labour in Society</i> |
| d. Herbert Spencer | 4. <i>Folkways</i> |
- A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 B) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
 C) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4 D) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

19. ----- is a situation where people consider their own culture to be universally valid and dominant to other cultures
- A) Cultural Relativism B) Diffusion
C) Ethnocentrism D) Accommodation
20. Match the following concepts.
- | | |
|-------------|---|
| a. Folkways | 1. Stricter norms |
| b. Norms | 2. Principles underlying the selection of goals |
| c. Values | 3. Simple rules |
| d. Mores | 4. Behaviour pattern governing daily lives |
- A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
C) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
21. According to ----- class distinctions exist because means of production are in the hands of only one class and that dominant class exploits the other classes
- A) Max Weber B) Karl Marx
C) Emile Durkheim D) Talcott Parsons
22. The 'Middle Range Theory' was propounded by whom among the following?
- A) Sigmund Freud B) Charls Cooley
C) Robert K Merton D) W.I Thomas
23. Who among the following classified Authority into: traditional, rational and charismatic types?
- A) Karl Max B) MacIver
C) Bogardus D) Max Weber
24. "When inproportionate stress is laid on cultural goals and institutional norms, there is every possibility of deviant behavior or anomie". Who among the following opined this?
- A) Max Weber B) Robert K Merton
C) August Comte D) Lundberg
25. Who among the following is considered as the founder of symbolic inter-actionism?
- A) Lundberg B) George Herbert Mead
C) Max Weber D) Anthony Giddens
26. Arrange the following in the chronological order.
1. Indian Trade Union Act
 2. The Tenth Five Year Plan
 3. Introduction of Zamindari Tenure System by Lord Cornwallis
 4. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
- A) 1, 3, 4, 2 B) 2, 3, 1, 4 C) 4, 1, 3, 2 D) 3, 2, 4, 1
27. Which theory advocates that "individuals made a mutual agreement and created society"?
- A) Patriarchal B) Social Contract
C) Agreement D) Divine Origin

28. According to Durkheim, the division of labour in industrial societies brings about:
 A) Organic solidarity B) A loss of social solidarity
 C) Mechanical solidarity D) Communal solidarity
29. A rising suicide rate associated with normlessness and a lack of social regulation can be described as:
 A) Egoistic suicide B) Altruistic suicide
 C) Fatalistic suicide D) Anomic suicide
30. Max Weber's work made use of ideal types. What are they?
 A) The most commonly found type of social organization
 B) Conceptual or analytical models of social phenomena
 C) Philosophical models of an ideal human society
 D) Models of society based on up to date statistical evidence
31. Sociology has been said to be the product of:
 A) French and Industrial Revolutions
 B) Chinese and Agricultural Revolutions
 C) Russian and Scientific Revolutions
 D) American and Democratic Revolutions
32. The feeling of aimlessness or despair often associated with unsettling conditions is:
 A) Alienation B) Amoralism
 C) Anomie D) Ascription
33. Merton's term for the hidden or forgotten reason for a particular behaviour was:
 A) Middle-range function B) Consumption function
 C) Latent function D) Structural function
34. Post-modernist 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
35. The term 'feminist standpoint' suggests:
 A) Taking a stand on the issues neglected by feminism
 B) Studying society from the perspective of women
 C) The recognition of difference and diversity in women's lives
 D) A tendency to ignore the gendered nature of knowledge
36. Dahrendorf and Habermas focused their attention on:
 A) Social solidarity and cohesion
 B) The interpretive understanding of action
 C) Women's experiences and gendered knowledge
 D) Power, domination, and conflict

37. Comte's term 'positivism' refers to:
- A) A theory that emphasizes the positive aspects of society
 - B) An unscientific set of laws about social progress
 - C) A theory that posits difficult questions and sets out to answer them
 - D) The precise, scientific study of observable phenomena
38. Durkheim defined social facts as:
- A) Ideas and theories that have no basis in the external, physical world
 - B) The way scientists construct knowledge in a social context
 - C) Data collected about social phenomena that are proven to be correct
 - D) Ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are collective and social in origin
39. In Marx's theory, the 'mode of production' means:
- A) The way in which products are made in a factory
 - B) The average measure of productivity under capitalism
 - C) The organization of a society's technical and human resources
 - D) An integral part of the superstructure of a society
40. The four ideal types of social action that Weber identified were as follows: instrumentally-rational, value-rational, traditional, and ----
- A) Affectual
 - B) Affective
 - C) Effective
 - D) Infected
41. Structural-Functionalists describe society as:
- A) A complex network of interaction at a micro-level
 - B) A source of conflict, inequality, and alienation
 - C) An unstable structure of social relations
 - D) A normative framework of roles and institutions
42. The pragmatist philosophy used in Symbolic Interactionist Theory teaches that:
- A) Theory must be augmented by straightforward, plausible methods
 - B) We can find true, objective knowledge of the world through our senses
 - C) Knowledge is produced in everyday, practical situations
 - D) The best social theory was developed in Prague
43. The method for exploratory and descriptive study of people in a 'natural' setting
- A) Survey
 - B) Secondary Analysis
 - C) Participant observation
 - D) Experiment
44. Which one of the following is a method in which the researcher utilizes the data collected by others?
- A) Ethnography
 - B) Narrative Research
 - C) Secondary Analysis
 - D) Interview

45. Consider the following statements
 1. A variable is a concept whose value changes from case to case
 2. A concept is a mental construct that represents some part of the world, inevitably in a simplified form.
 Which of these statement/s is/are correct?
- A) Statement 1 only B) Statement 2 only
 C) Both the statements D) None of these
46. The sampling wherein for each of the elements of the sample has the same probability of being included.
- A) Non-probability sampling B) Quota sampling
 C) Snow Ball Sampling D) Probability Sampling
47. The science of numbering and measuring phenomena objectively is known as
- A) Historical Method B) Case study Method
 C) Statistical Method D) Philosophical Method
48. Which of the following is the key characteristic of experimental research?
- A) Extraneous variables are never present
 B) A positive correlation usually exists
 C) A negative correlation usually exists
 D) Manipulation of the independent variable
49. Mean, Median and Mode are:
- A) Measures of deviation
 B) Ways of sampling
 C) Measures of control tendency
 D) Measures of central tendency
50. Which among the following is directly related to Action Research?
- A) A longitudinal research
 B) A research with socioeconomic objective
 C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem.
 D) An applied research
51. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
- A) Deductive Reasoning. B) Inductive Reasoning
 C) Abnormal Reasoning D) Transcendental Reasoning
52. A blueprint of research work is called
- A) Research problem B) Research design
 C) Research tools D) Research methods
53. "Controlled Group" is a term used in
- A) Survey research B) Historical research
 C) Descriptive research D) Experimental research

54. A positive correlation is present when -----.
- A) Two variables move in opposite directions.
 - B) Two variables move in the same direction.
 - C) One variable goes up and one goes down
 - D) Several variables never change.
55. Which among the following are examples of quantitative variables?
- A) Age, income, height
 - B) Grade point average, reading speed, body temperature
 - C) Gender, religion, ethnic group
 - D) Both A and B
56. What is the opposite of a variable?
- A) A constant
 - B) An extraneous variable
 - C) A dependent variable
 - D) A data set
57. Research in which the researcher uses the qualitative and the quantitative paradigms is known as -----.
- A) Action research
 - B) Mixed method research
 - C) Quantitative research
 - D) Basic research
58. ----- is the idea that knowledge comes from experience.
- A) Rationalism
 - B) Deductive reasoning
 - C) Logic
 - D) Empiricism
59. The actual procedures used to measure theoretical concepts are-----
- A) Correlation
 - B) Operational definitions
 - C) Experiments
 - D) Participant observation
60. Ethnographic research produces qualitative data because:
- A) The findings are amenable to statistical analysis
 - B) It is conducted over a period of several years
 - C) It uncovers rich, detailed accounts from an insider's perspective
 - D) It compares findings from a number of different cases
61. Pre-testing a questionnaire is useful for:
- A) Finding out which topics are important to the respondents
 - B) Testing out your computer and printer
 - C) Identifying any problems with the question wording and routing
 - D) Deciding which respondents to leave out of the final sample
62. A survey should avoid asking:
- A) Fixed-choice questions
 - B) Short questions
 - C) Leading questions
 - D) Funneled questions
63. Snowballing' is an example of:
- A) Probability sampling
 - B) Non-probability sampling
 - C) Cluster sampling
 - D) None of these

64. Theory rooted in and arising from previously collected data is called -----
 A) Triangulation B) Quasi experimental data
 C) Cross-sectional research D) Grounded theory
65. ----- is a form of abusive behavior by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, or cohabitation.
 A) Sexual Harassment B) Domestic Violence
 C) Gender Discrimination D) Gender Violence
66. ----- is a division of society into four major categories: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras
 A) Caste B) Varna C) Status D) Religion
67. Consider the following statements. One is labelled as **Assertion** and another as **Reason**. After careful analysis select the correct Answer from the codes.
- Assertion (A):** Leadership functions are related to (i) goal achievement and (ii) the strengthening of social movement.
Reason (R): A Leader can channelize mass enthusiasms into constructive social reforms or he can eventually destroy the social systems.
- A) Both A & B are individually true and R is the correct Explanation of A
 B) Both A & B are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 C) A is true but R is false
 D) A is false but R is true.
68. 'ASHA' denotes :
 A) Association of Scientific Health Activists
 B) Association of Social Health Activists
 C) Accredited Social Health Activists
 D) Accredited Social Health Association
69. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in the IXth Five Year Plan to
 A) Bridge all the gender and social gaps in education.
 B) Universalisation of Elementary Education.
 C) Education for all.
 D) Education for the weaker sections
70. According to 2011 Census of India, the average density of population is
 A) 250 – 299 persons per sq. km.
 B) 300 – 349 persons per sq. km.
 C) 350 – 399 persons per sq. km.
 D) 400 – 450 persons per sq. km.
71. Which Article of the Indian Constitution forbids the practice of 'untouchability' in any form?
 A) Article 17 B) Article 22
 C) Article 45 D) Article 216

72. Sex-ratio of any region/country denotes
- The relation between male and female
 - The ratio between the number of adult male and adult female in a population
 - The ratio between number of female and number of male in a population
 - The number of females per 1000 males in a population
73. Which of the following Five Year Plan in India has taken removal of poverty as its dominant objective?
- Third Five Year Plan
 - Fourth Five Year Plan
 - Fifth Five Year Plan
 - Sixth Five Year Plan
74. The incidence of child bearing in a country's Population is called
- Fertility
 - Mortality
 - Morbidity
 - Life Expectancy
75. ----- designates a vast urban region containing a number of cities and their surrounding suburbs
- Metropolis
 - Mega City
 - Town
 - Megapolis
76. Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs
- Gender Development
 - Sustainable Development
 - Human Development
 - Social Development
77. PURA of Former President Dr. Abdul Kalam refers to:
- A model for growth of the metro cities
 - Providing urban rural alignment
 - Providing urban amenities in rural areas
 - A plan for urban and rural areas
78. Human Development Index is a composite of
- Income, trade and investment indicators
 - Poverty, human rights and unemployment indicators
 - Income, health and education indicators
 - Health, education and quality of life indicators
79. Panchayath Raj System is based on the notion of
- Community development
 - Corporate responsibility
 - Democratic Decentralization
 - Political Education
80. Social development process is primarily directed towards one among the following objectives
- Economic growth with distributive justice
 - Removal of poverty and hunger
 - Integrated rural development
 - Integrated women and child development

81. Which of the following organizations looks after the credit needs of agriculture and rural development in India?
 A) FCI B) IDBI C) NABARD D) ICAR
82. In which of the following fields was the first co-operative movement in India initiated?
 A) Agricultural credit B) Farming activities
 C) Consumer co-operation D) Agricultural marketing
83. Environmentalist social movements are global in the sense that:
 A) They increase our awareness of risks that affect the whole planet
 B) They appeal to universal values and human rights
 C) They use global media to generate publicity
 D) All of the above
84. The theory of development which suggests that societies move from traditional to modern industrial forms of organization is called:
 A) Westernization theory B) Modernization theory
 C) Industrialization theory D) Dependency theory
85. Match the following.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. Globalisation | 1. Socio-Economic restructuring by modern values |
| b. Sanskritisation | 2. Anticipatory Socialization |
| c. Modernisation | 3. Higher grade of skilled labour and modern enterprise were overwhelmingly protestant |
| d Weber's Theory of Protestant Ethic | 4. Expanded interdependence of expressive culture and spirit of capitalism through intensified global communication |
- A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 B) a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2
 C) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4 D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3
86. Urbanization occurred in the nineteenth century because:
 A) Commuters started moving out of villages and into cities
 B) Towns and cities were becoming increasingly planned and managed
 C) Industrial capitalism led to a shift of population from rural to urban areas
 D) Transport systems were not provided, so it was easier to live in the city
87. The ecological approach to urban sociology involved studying:
 A) How social groups colonized different areas of the city and competed for resources
 B) The forms of wildlife and natural habitats that could be found on the edges of the city
 C) The way in which people organized collective protests about environmental issues
 D) How men and women used the city's public spaces differently
88. The 'demographic transition' is a social trend that involves:
 A) A reduction in population size, caused by a higher rate of emigration than immigration
 B) A change in the principal causes of death and disease since industrialization
 C) Increased birth and death rates, resulting in a relatively young population
 D) A decline in the birth rate, greater life expectancy, and an ageing population

89. World System Theory has been inspired by the political ideology of
A) Liberalism B) Capitalism
C) Marxism D) None of the above
90. The legacy of the present world system can be traced to
A) Colonial Empire B) Modernisation theory
C) British Empire D) None of the above
91. Which among the following theory states that underdevelopment comes only from the domination by rich countries?
A) Dependency theory B) Rationalization theory
C) Neo-liberalism D) Modernization
92. Historical Materialism states that ----- factors are the engine of change.
A) Religious B) Political
C) Theological D) Economic
93. Real GDP is a measure of a country's---
A) Wealth B) Money
C) Economic transactions D) Physical output
94. Which of the following is NOT an example of a transfer payment in the sense of the national income accounts?
A) Disability pensions paid from the social insurance
B) Public unemployment insurance
C) Dividends paid by corporations to stockholders
D) Government family allowances
95. Which form of slavery occurs when families marry off women against their will?
A) Debt marriage bondage B) Child/family slavery
C) Servile forms of marriage D) None of the above
96. The process by which some nations enrich themselves through political and economic control of other nations is called
A) Global stratification B) Modernization
C) Technological superiority D) Colonialism
97. In Rostow's modernization theory, what is the first stage of modernization?
A) Drive to technological maturity
B) Stage take-off stage
C) Traditional stage
D) High mass-consumption stage
98. Dependency theorists note a form of global power relationship that involves not direct political control but economic exploitation by multinational corporations. What is it?
A) Colonialism B) Globalism
C) Multinationalism D) Neo-colonialism

99. Which of the following is/are related to global warming?
- Extreme weather events, such as tornadoes.
 - The ice cover in the Arctic has decreased significantly in the last 30 years.
 - Large amounts of coral worldwide are dying.
 - The decrease in stratospheric ozone
- A) a & b only B) a, b, c & d C) c & d only D) b & c only
100. Match the Following
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Socialization | 1. Sigmund Freud |
| b. The ID, Ego and Super Ego | 2. Eric Erikson |
| c. Analysis of Stages of Life | 3. Mead |
| d. Social Self Theory | 4. Charles H. Cooley |
- A) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4 B) a-1, B-4, c-3, d-2
C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1
101. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty drawn at
- United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
 - UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
 - World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002
 - UN Climate Change Conference, Copenhagen 2009
102. The Bretton Woods Agreement---
- Led to a campaign to save the rainforest.
 - Was a deal between developed nations to keep the Third World in poverty.
 - Led to the establishment of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).
 - Led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
103. 'Structural Adjustment' programmes require that...
- Poor countries should adopt privatization and other 'liberalizing' measures.
 - Governments of poor countries should knock down all ugly or dilapidated buildings.
 - States with weak economies should redistribute more resources to the poor.
 - Ministers in under-performing countries should reduce their expenditure.
104. A positive view of the political role of the media sees it as...
- A way of keeping people harmlessly amused when times are hard.
 - A way of promoting constructive 'role models' for young people.
 - Much more trustworthy than politicians.
 - At its best, a potential check on executive power.
105. Identify the feature(s) that distinguishes ICT, the new media technology from the old media.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A) Convergence | B) Asynchronous |
| C) De-massification | D) All of these |

106. What does 'corporatism' mean?
- A) Some elite groups enjoy privileged access to decision-makers
 - B) All interest groups enjoy equal access to decision-makers
 - C) The state refuses to listen to any interest group
 - D) All key decisions are taken in secret by unelected individuals
107. Civil society can be understood as...
- A) The whole population of a state.
 - B) The people within a state who behave in a politically civilized way.
 - C) A social organization made up of retired civil servants.
 - D) A framework within which people are mediated between family and State
108. One impact of globalization has been to----
- A) Undermine the power of political institutions across the world.
 - B) Deter political leaders from trying to manipulate the media.
 - C) Reduce the significance of religions
 - D) Eradicate economic inequalities within and between states.
109. Sustainable marketing can also be characterized as the 'third age' of -----.
- A) Planned obsolescence
 - B) Green marketing
 - C) Pollution
 - D) Recycling
110. The concepts of the three Es of sustainability are:
- A) Economic, Etiquette, and Environmental.
 - B) Ecological, Equitable and Economic
 - C) Environmental, Etiquette, and Economic.
 - D) Environmental, Economic and Ecological.
111. Which of the following does the term Corporate Social Responsibility relate to?
- A) Environmental practice
 - B) Ethical conduct
 - C) Community investment
 - D) All of the above
112. The Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:
- A) 1986
 - B) 1992
 - C) 1984
 - D) 1974
113. International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is observed on
- A) September 16
 - B) December 10
 - C) September 19
 - D) October 31
114. Which of the following is not one of the rationales for developing CSR initiatives?
- A) Corporations' impacts limit to only marketplace transactions.
 - B) Corporations have a broader constituency of stakeholders than shareholders alone.
 - C) Corporations serve a wider range of human values that cannot be captured solely by a focus on economic values.
 - D) Corporations have responsibilities that go beyond the production of their offerings at a profit.

115. Which of the following is an example of an area where business ethics apply?
A) Conduct of international operations
B) In the personal life of staff
C) In the sphere of religion
D) None of the above
116. A central theme of corporate social responsibility is defined as -----.
A) Belief that the legal system defines ethical behaviour
B) Development of inclusive codes of ethics
C) Rules by which social rewards are attained
D) Corporations have some responsibility to wider society beyond the pursuit of profit
117. According to George Ritzer, the four main dimensions of McDonaldization are:
A) Efficiency, Calculability, Predictability Control
B) Control, charity, probity and tradition
C) Growth oriented, luck, high velocity and efficiency
D) Freedom, mobility, unpredictability, transparency
118. Which of the following nation is having the status of Observer governments in WTO?
A) Bhutan B) Afghanistan C) Chad D) Congo
119. Which of the following is referred to as a predecessor to WTO?
A) IMF B) GATT
C) OPEC D) World Bank
120. Which feminist perspective has patriarchy as its fundamental concept in the explanation of gender inequality?
A) Liberal Feminism B) Radical Feminism
C) Socialist Feminism D) Marxist Feminism
-