P R E F A C E

"CUET PG SOCIOLOGY", an invaluable resource designed to assist you in your journey towards achieving success in the highly competitive field of Sociology. This book is a comprehensive compilation of (2022-2024) Past Year Questions (PYQ) and Practice Questions, each accompanied by a detailed explanation to help you enhance your knowledge and preparation for various competitive exams in the field of Sociology.

PYQ and Practice Questions: Our comprehensive question bank covers all topics of CUET-PG Sociology Syllabus topics, ensuring you have ample opportunities to practice and refine your skills.

Detailed Explanations: Each question in this book comes with a detailed explanation that not only answers the question but also provides you with the rationale behind the answer. This helps you understand the concepts thoroughly.

Coverage of All Topics: We've carefully selected questions from the syllabus CUET PG Sociology, ensuring that you are well-prepared to tackle a wide range of questions that may appear in your examinations.

Exam-Oriented Approach: The questions in this book are curated to mimic the style and difficulty level of questions typically found in Sociology competitive exams. This approach will help you become familiar with the format and structure of the actual exams.

Practice Makes Perfect: Regular practice is the key to success in any competitive exam. This book allows you to hone your problem-solving skills through an abundance of questions and detailed explanations.

Comprehensive Resource: Whether you're preparing for admission to postgraduate programs, research fellowships, or competitive recruitment exams, this book is a one-stop solution for your Sociology preparation needs.

We understand the dedication, hard work, and determination it takes to excel in Sociology, and we are committed to providing you with the best tools to help you reach your goals. We hope this book proves to be an invaluable asset in your preparation journey and leads you to the success you deserve.

We wish you the best of luck in your academic and professional endeavors.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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About Common University Entrance Test CUET PG

Common University Entrance Test (CUET) is being introduced for admission into PG programmes in Central and participating Universities for academic sessions. The Common University Entrance Test (CUET) will provide a common platform and equal opportunities to candidates across the country, especially those from North- East and from rural and other remote areas and help to establish better connections with the Universities. A single Examination will enable the Candidates to cover a wide outreach and be part of the admissions process to various Central Universities.

The CUET PG will be conducted in CBT mode in 02 shifts for admissions in the next academic Session.

Eligibility and Qualifications

Age Limit for appearing in the CUET (PG), there is no age limit for the candidates.

As the eligibility criteria for admission may be unique for every University, the candidates are advised to visit the University website to which they are applying for their respective programs. Candidates are advised to satisfy themselves before applying that they possess the eligibility

Marking Scheme

Each question carries 04 (four) marks.

For each correct response, the candidate will get 04 (four) marks.

For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.

Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.

To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as the correct option.

However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or change in key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.

In case a Question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not. *Examination will be conducted on multiple days in two shifts per day schedule and date sheet will be available on the website. Keep viewing it for updates.

Syllabus

Note:

i. The Question Paper which will have 75 questions.

ii. All questions will be based on Subject-Specific Knowledge.

iii. All questions are compulsory.

iv. The Questions will be Bilingual (English/Hindi).

Sociology (HUQP22)

Basic Concepts in Sociology:

- UNIT – I
  Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics and Political Science.
- UNIT – II
  Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Society, Social Organization, Community, Association, Norms, Values.
- UNIT – III
  Status and Role: Types of status and role and their interrelationship
- UNIT – IV
  Socialization: Meaning, types, processes and agencies. Theories of self (Freud, Cooley and Mead)
  Culture: Meaning, characteristics; material and non-material culture; cultural lag. Culture and civilization.

Social Processes and Problems:

- UNIT – I
  Social Processes: Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Competition and Conflict.
- UNIT – II
  Social Groups: Definition, characteristics, types (primary and secondary; in-group and out-group; Reference group and Peer group).
- UNIT – III
  Social Institutions: Marriage; Family; Kinship Education, Religion and Economy: Meaning and Functions
- UNIT – IV
  Social Control: Meaning, Significance and agencies.
  Social Deviance: Meaning, characteristics, forms and factors.

Society, Culture and Social Change:

- UNIT – I
  Societies: Types and Characteristics- Tribal, Rural, Urban, Industrial and Post-Industrial.
- UNIT – II
  Culture: Definition and Nature; Types- Material and Non- Material. Socialization: Importance, Process and Stages.
  Social Control: Types and Means
- UNIT – III
  Processes of Social Change: Characteristic Features of Industrialization, Modernization, Globalization and Secularization.
- UNIT – IV
  Social Stratification: Types, theories of stratification social mobility and its types.

Indian Society:

- UNIT – I
  Evolution of Indian Society: Traditional basis of Indian Society; Unity and Diversity in India; India as a Pluralistic Society.
- UNIT – II
  Caste, theories of Caste system and its Changing Dimensions in India; Dominant caste.
- UNIT – III
  Processes of Social Change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Prophetization and Universalization.
- UNIT – IV
  Social Issues and Problems: Gender Discrimination, Problems of Women; Problems of Dalits, OBCs and Minorities; Affirmative Actions.

Social Research:

- UNIT – I
  Social Research: Definition, Nature and Purpose; Steps in Social Research; Problem of Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research.
- UNIT – II
  Research Methods: Research Designs; Social Survey; Hypothesis- Types & significance; Sampling and Sampling Procedure.
- UNIT – III
  Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and Case Study; Types of Data.

- UNIT – IV

  Statistical Analysis and Use of Computer in Social Research: Classification and Tabulation of data;

  Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research.

Social Problems in India:

- UNIT – I

  Social Problem: Meaning and Definition; Importance of the Study of Social Problems; Sociological Perspectives on Social Problem-Anomie and suicide (Durkheim) Labeling (Becker).
- UNIT – II

  Structural Issues: Inequality of Caste, Class, Gender and Ethnicity.
- UNIT – III

  Problems and Issues: Female Feticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce; Problems of Aged.
- UNIT – IV

  Social Disorganization: Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Corruption, Communalism, Drug Addiction, Suicide, Nepotism, Prostitution and AIDS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CH. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1	BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY	1
2	SOCIAL PROCESSES & PROBLEMS	43
3	SOCIETY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL CHANGE	63
4	INDIAN SOCIETY	89
5	SOCIAL RESEARCH	113
6	SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA	136
	MOCK TEST -1	149
	MOCK TEST -2	167
	MOCK TEST -3	188

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN CUET-PG SOCIOLOGY (2022 to 2024)				
Basic Concepts in Sociology		**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
1.1	Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics and Political Science.	4	8	9
1.2	Basic Concepts: Social Structure, Society, Social Organization, Community, Association, Norms, Values.	6	8	4
1.3	Status and Role: Types of status and role and their interrelationship	3	5	1
1.4	Socialization: Meaning, types, processes and agencies. Theories of self (Freud, Cooley and Mead) Culture: Meaning, characteristics; material and non-material culture; cultural lag. Culture and civilization.	8	5	11

CHAPTER 1

BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Unit 1.1. Sociology: Definition, nature and scope; Relationship with other Social Sciences: Psychology, Anthropology, History, Economics and Political Science.

[PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS]

(CUET PG 2022)

1. The study of Science of Man and his Works is studied in

(1) History (2) Anthropology
(3) Sociology (4) Psychology

(CUET PG 2022)

2. "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" is the major work of

(1) Auguste Comte (2) Max Weber
(3) Emile Durkheim (4) Herbert Spencer

(CUET PG 2022)

3. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Sociology as well as Psychology are both social sciences.

Statement II: Compared to Psychology, Sociology is less concerned with the individual, and more concerned with humans in groups.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

(CUET PG 2022)

4. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A:

Political sociology lies at the interface of Sociology and Political Science.

Reason R:

Political Sociology is concerned with the social causes and consequences of given power distributions within or between societies.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true

(CUET PG 2023)

5. Who made the distinction between descriptive understanding and explanatory understanding?

(1) M.N. Srinivas (2) Karl Marx
(3) Emile Durkheim (4) Max Weber

(CUET PG 2023)

6. According to Durkheim, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of social facts?

(1) Internal (2) General
(3) Coercive (4) Sui generis

(CUET PG 2023)

7. A term usually confined to those sociological approaches that regard 'meaning' and 'action' as the prime object of sociology.

(1) Intersectional Sociology
(2) Interpretive Sociology
(3) Interpersonal Sociology
(4) International Sociology

(CUET PG 2023)

8. Who defined, Sociology is a study of Social Action.

(1) Marx (2) Radcliffe-Brown
(3) Spencer (4) Weber

(CUET PG 2023)

9. According to Durkheim, Sociology is the study of

(1) Social Mobility (2) Social Facts
(3) Social Action (4) Social Relations

(CUET PG 2023)

10. A branch of Sociology which largely coincides with social work or social welfare in which the findings or conclusions of Sociology are applied to concrete cases.

(1) Experimental Sociology (2) Synthetic Sociology
(3) Formal Sociology (4) Applied Sociology

(CUET PG 2023)

11. According to Comte, human mind passes through the following stages:

(a) Theological
(b) Classical
(c) Metaphysical
(d) Dialectical
(e) Positive

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) a-d-e (2) b-c-e
(3) a-c-e (4) d-c-a

(CUET PG 2023)

12. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Social Anthropology is the other name for Comparative Sociology.

Statement II: The above statement is associated with Emile Durkheim.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

(CUET PG 2024)

13. Discipline concerned with the study of social aspect of aging is:

(1) Social Gerontology (2) Social Morphology
(3) Social Anthropology (4) Social Psychology

(CUET PG 2024)

14. Who wrote 'Grundisse'?

(1) Karl Marx (2) G. H. Mead
(3) Emile Durkheim (4) August Comte

(CUET PG 2024)

15. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book)		**LIST II (Author/Thinker)**	
a.	Pedagogy of the Oppressed	I.	F. Oppenheimer
b.	The Elementary Forms of Religious Life	II.	E. Westermarck
c.	The State	III.	Paulo Freire
d.	History of Human Marriage	IV.	Emile Durkheim

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (a)-(I), (b)-(II), (c)-(III), (d)-(IV)
(2) (a)-(III), (b)-(IV), (c)-(I), (d)-(II)
(3) (a)-(IV), (b)-(II), (c)-(III), (d)-(I)
(4) (a)-(II), (b)-(III),(c)-(IV), (d)-(I)

(CUET PG 2024)

16. 19th century philosophers who influenced the development of modern sociology:

(a) Hegel
(b) Marx
(c) Durkheim
(d) Saint Simon

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (a) and (d) only (2) (b) and (c) only
(3) (c) and (d) only (4) (a) and (c) only

(CUET PG 2024)

17. Which among these islands was NOT part of Margaret Mead's study?

(1) Arapesh (2) Mundugumor
(3) Tchambuli (4) Trobriand

(CUET PG 2024)

18. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Concept)		**LIST II (Meaning)**	
a.	Androgyny	**I.**	scientific study of interaction within small group
b.	Re-socialisation	**II.**	having both masculine and feminine personality characteristics in same person
c.	Group dynamics	**III.**	unlearning and relearning needed for a major role transition
d.	Latent function	**IV**	unintended effect of a policy, program. institution or association

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (a) - (I), (b)-(II), (c) - (III), (d) - (IV)
(2) (a)-(II),(b)- (III), (c) - (I), (d) - (IV)
(3) (a)- (IV), (b) - (II), (c) - (I), (d) - (III)
(4) (a)- (III), (b) - (I), (c) - (II), (d) - (IV)

(CUET PG 2024)

19. Match List I with List II

LIST I		**LIST II**	
(Book)		**(Author)**	
a.	Suicide	I.	G. H. Mead
b.	The Coming of Post-Industrial Society	II	Karl Marx
c.	Mind, Self and Society	III.	Emile Durkheim
d.	German Ideology	IV.	Daniel Bell

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (a)-(I), (b)-(III), (c) - (II), (d) - (IV)
(2) (a) (I), (b)- (II), (c) - (IV), (d)-(III)
(3) (a)- (III), (b) - (IV), (c)-(II), (d) - (I)
(4) (a)- (III), (b) - (IV), (c) - (I), (d) - (II)

(CUET PG 2024)

20. Match List I with List II

LIST I		**LIST II**	
(Concepts)		**(Thinker)**	
a.	Totemism	I.	Durkheim
b.	Reflexivity	II	Gouldner
c.	Alienation	III.	Weber
d.	Verstehen	IV.	Marx

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (a)-(I), (b)-(II), (c) - (IV), (d) - (III)
(2) (a)-(I), (b)-(III), (c) - (II), (d) - (IV)
(3) (a)-(II), (b) - (IV), (c) - (III), (d)-(I)
(4) (a)-(III), (b) - (IV), (c) - (I), (d) - (II)

(CUET PG 2024)

21. In Weber's concept of 'bureaucracy' as an ideal type construct which of these are NOT applicable?

(a) Specialization
(b) Rules and regulations
(c) Ascribed status
(d) Personal connections gains importance in dealing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (a) and (b) only (2) (b) and (c) only
(3) (c) and (d) only (4) (a) and (d) only

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(1)
21									
(3)									

[PRACTICE QUESTIONS]

1. Possession of attributes, like human nature, agency, self-awareness among other is defined as:

(1) Personhood (2) Personality
(3) Embodiment (4) Entitlement

2. 'Interpretivism' is the position in ..... .

(1) Epistemological (2) Theoretical
(3) Ontological (4) Methodological

3. According to Durkheim, what is the subject matter of Sociology ?

(1) Social Facts (2) Social Actions
(3) Social Systems (4) Social Patterns

4. "Episteme" is…… .

(1) Socio-historical method to analyze impact of power on discourse
(2) Analysis of archeological forms
(3) Unidimensional understanding of pre-existing codes
(4) Framework of knowledge that shapes discourse and helps in specific understanding of the world

5. Epistemology can be understood as:

(1) Theory of knowledge
(2) Basis of methodology
(3) Methods and techniques
(4) Framework of data analysis

6. Environmental sociology generally focusses on the ……..

(1) Social dimensions of either the natural environment or the human-built environment
(2) Environmental and economic dimensions of society
(3) Social dimensions of people associated with environment
(4) All environmental issues

7. Whose name is closely associated with The New Ecological Paradigm' in view of development of environmental sociology?

(1) Hannigan, John
(2) Ariel Salleh
(3) Riley Dunlop and William R. Catton
(4) Rob White

8. Who is the author of the book, "Sociology of Economic Life' ?

(1) M. Weber (2) T. Parsons
(3) N. Smelser (4) Karl Marx

9. Match List I with the List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I	List II
(a) Kole taking	(1) Ethnomethodology
(b) Public world	(2) Symbolic interactionism
(c) Impression management	(3) Dramaturgical analysis
(d) Breaching experiments	(4) Phenomenology

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)
(4)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(1)

10. Who proposed the pedagogy "Learner as a Co-creator of Knowledge" ?

(1) C. W. Mills (2) Paulo Freire
(3) R. K. Merton (4) E. B. Tylor

11. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I (Author)	List II (Book)
(a) Radcliffe Brown	(1) Social Theory and Social Structure
(b) Levi-Strauss	(2) Structure and Function in Primitive Society
(c) Robert Merton	(3) The Elementary Structures of Kinship
(d) Malinowski	(4) A Scientific Theory of Culture and other Essays

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)
(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(4)
(4)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(2)

12. Who is associated with the book entitled The German Ideology"?

(1) M. Weber (2) E. Durkheim
(3) K. Marx and F. Engels (4) G. H. Mead

13. 'Broad, overall evaluation of what is knowledge and how it can be studied' is called ……..

(1) Methodology
(2) Epistemology
(3) Positivism
(4) Ontology

14. Positivism refers to ……..

(1) Objectification
(2) Positive attitude to research
(3) An epistemological position privileging neutral, objective analysis
(4) Integrated analysis of data, theory

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List I (Author)	List II (Book)
(a) K. Marx	(1) The Social System
(b) E. Durkheim	(2) Economy and Society
(c) M. Weber	(3) The Poverty of Philosophy
(d) T. Parsons	(4) The Division of Labour in Society

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)
(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(4)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(3)

16. Hawthorne experiments in Industrial Sociology refer to ……..

(1) Classical Management approach
(2) Human Relations approach
(3) Conflict approach
(4) Functional approach

17. Trace the social background of the emergence of Sociology in India:

(A) Heritage of social thought in India.
(B) Socio-economic conditions of India at the advent of British rule.
(C) Industrial revolution.
(D) Intellectual response of Indian Scholarship to western understanding of Indian society.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(1) A, B, D (2) A, B, C
(3) B, C, D (4) C, D, A

18. **Sociological perspective is primarily related to an attempt to**
    (1) change the social order
    (2) understand the social order
    (3) reform the social order
    (4) adjust to the social order

19. **Sociology is characterized by a perspective that places which one of the following in the foreground?**
    (1) Individual
    (2) Culture
    (3) Social interaction
    (4) Unique social events

20. **Sociological perspective is primarily related to an attempt to**
    (1) change the social order
    (2) understand the social order
    (3) reform the social order
    (4) adjust to the social order

21. **Sociology is characterized by a perspective that places which one of the following in the foreground?**
    (1) Individual
    (2) Culture
    (3) Social interaction
    (4) Unique social events

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)
21									
(3)									

EXPLANATIONS

[PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS]

1. **Correct Answer is (2):**
   Explanation:- Anthropology is the comprehensive study of humans, their ancestors, and related primates, focusing on human behavior, culture, and societies, both past and present. It is often described as the "Science of Man and his Works" because it looks at all aspects of human existence, including biological, cultural, archaeological, and linguistic perspectives.
   ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
   History: The study of past events, particularly in human affairs. It involves analyzing and interpreting records and artifacts to understand how societies, cultures, and civilizations have developed over time.
   Sociology: The study of society, social relationships, and social institutions. It examines how people interact, how societies are organized, and how social structures and processes affect behavior and culture.
   Psychology: The study of the mind and behavior. It explores how individuals think, feel, and act, and it investigates mental processes, emotions, development, and various psychological disorders.

2. **Correct Answer is (2):**
   Explanation:- Max Weber is a renowned sociologist who explored the relationship between religion and economic behavior. In "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism," Weber argues that the values of hard work, thrift, and efficiency in one's worldly calling, encouraged by Protestantism (especially Calvinism), played a crucial role in the development of capitalism. This work is foundational in understanding how cultural values and beliefs can influence economic systems.

3. **Correct Answer is (1):**
   Explanation: Considering the given statements:
   - **Statement I**: Sociology and Psychology are both social sciences.
     - This is **true** as both fields study aspects of human behavior and social phenomena.
   - **Statement II**: Compared to Psychology, Sociology is less focused on the individual and more on human groups.
     - This is also **true** because Sociology tends to examine social structures, institutions, and group dynamics, while Psychology often focuses on individual behavior and mental processes.

   Thus, the most appropriate answer is:
   (1) **Both Statement I and Statement II are true**.

4. **Correct Answer is (1):**
   Explanation: Assertion A: Political sociology sits at the intersection of Sociology and Political Science.
   Reason R: Political Sociology investigates how social factors influence and are influenced by power distributions within and between societies.

In this context:

- Assertion A is accurate because Political Sociology integrates elements of both Sociology and Political Science, focusing on their interplay.
- Reason R is also correct as it highlights the focus of Political Sociology on understanding the social causes and effects of power dynamics.

Given that Reason R accurately explains Assertion A, the most suitable choice is:

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

5. Correct Answer is (4):

Explanation: The distinction between descriptive understanding and explanatory understanding was made by **Max Weber**.

Weber introduced the concepts of **"Verstehen"** (interpretive understanding) to describe how sociologists should interpret social actions by understanding the meaning individuals attach to them, distinguishing between descriptive and explanatory approaches in social science.

6. Correct Answer is (1):

Explanation: According to **Durkheim,** the characteristic that is NOT a characteristic of social facts is **Internal.**

Émile Durkheim defined social facts as aspects of social life that shape our actions as individuals. The characteristics of social facts include:

General: Social facts are widespread and general throughout society.

Coercive: Social facts exert a coercive influence on individuals, compelling them to conform to societal norms and rules.

Sui generis: Social facts are unique and exist independently of individual actions or perceptions; they have their own essence and cannot be reduced to individual behaviors.

Social facts are not typically described as "internal" because they are external to the individual and influence behavior from outside rather than from within.

7. Correct Answer is (2):

Explanation: Interpretive Sociology focuses on understanding the meanings that individuals attach to their actions and social interactions. It emphasizes interpreting the subjective experiences and motivations of people within their social contexts.

Additional Information

Intersectional Sociology: This approach examines how different social categories (like race, gender, class) intersect and influence people's experiences and social outcomes. It looks at the complex ways various forms of inequality overlap.

Interpersonal Sociology: This term is less commonly used in sociology. It would generally refer to the study of interactions and relationships between individuals, focusing on how people communicate and influence each other.

International Sociology: This approach studies social phenomena on a global scale, examining how societies and cultures interact, and how global issues affect social structures and relationships.

8. Correct Answer is (4):

Explanation: Max Weber defined sociology as the study of social action, focusing on understanding how individuals' actions are influenced by and interact with their social environment.

9. Correct Answer is (2):

Explanation: Social Facts are the norms, values, structures, and institutions that influence and shape individual behavior and societal organization. Durkheim emphasized studying these elements as external and constraining forces that affect how people act within society.

Additional Information

Social Mobility: This is about how people can move up or down in social status or economic position. It's concerned with changes in social class.

Social Action: This looks at the actions and behaviors of individuals within their social context. It focuses on why people do what they do in social situations.

Social Relations: This involves examining how people interact with each other and form relationships within society. It's about understanding social connections and interactions.

10. Correct Answer is (4):

Explanation: Applied Sociology focuses on using sociological insights to tackle specific issues and improve practical aspects of society, such as in social services and community programs.

Additional Information

Experimental Sociology: This involves testing sociological ideas through experiments. It focuses on

understanding theories in a controlled setting rather than applying them to everyday problems.

Synthetic Sociology: This combines different sociological theories or methods to create a comprehensive view. It's about integrating various ideas rather than applying them to real-world issues.

Formal Sociology: This deals with the theoretical and conceptual aspects of sociology. It explores ideas and theories without focusing on practical applications.

11. Correct Answer is (3):

Explanation: According to Auguste Comte's theory of the progression of human thought, the stages are:

1. **Theological(a)**: This is the earliest stage where explanations are based on religious or supernatural beliefs.
2. **Metaphysical (c)**: In this stage, explanations are based on abstract, philosophical ideas rather than concrete observations.
3. **Positive (e)**: The final stage where knowledge is based on scientific reasoning and empirical evidence.

The correct sequence is:

(3) a-c-e

12. Correct Answer is (3):

Explanation: 3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

Statement I: Social Anthropology can be considered closely related to Comparative Sociology as both fields involve the comparison and study of different societies and cultures, though they are not typically referred to as the same discipline.

Statement II: The idea that Social Anthropology is another name for Comparative Sociology is not specifically associated with Emile Durkheim. Durkheim's work was more focused on establishing sociology as a distinct discipline and studying social facts, rather than equating these two fields.

13. Correct Answer is (1):

Explanation: Social Gerontology: This field is dedicated to studying the social aspects of aging. It examines how aging affects individuals and societies, including issues like retirement, eldercare, and the roles and relationships of older adults.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Social Morphology: This discipline explores the structure and organization of societies. It looks at how social institutions and patterns of relationships develop and change over time, but it does not focus specifically on aging.

Social Anthropology: This field investigates human societies and cultures, analyzing their norms, values, and practices. While it may address aging within the broader context of cultural studies, its primary focus is on understanding various aspects of social life and cultural practices rather than specifically on aging.

Social Psychology: This branch of psychology studies how individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by social interactions and contexts. It can include research on aging, but it is not centered exclusively on the social aspects of aging.

14. Correct Answer is (1):

Explanation: "Grundrisse" (full title: "Grundrisse der Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie" or "Outlines of the Critique of Political Economy") is a collection of notebooks written by Karl Marx in 1857-1858. It covers a broad range of topics related to Marxist theory, including economics, history, and politics, and serves as a foundational work for his later, more comprehensive writings like "Das Kapital."

15. Correct Answer is (2):

Explanation: The correct match is:

a. **Pedagogy of the Oppressed** is authored by **Paulo Freire**.
b. **The Elementary Forms of Religious Life** is authored by **Emile Durkheim**.
c. **The State** is authored by **F. Oppenheimer**.
d. **History of Human Marriage** is authored by **E. Westermarck**.

(2) (a)-(III), (b)-(IV), (c)-(I), (d)-(II).

16. Correct Answer is (2):

Explanation: The 19th-century philosophers who had a major impact on the development of modern sociology are:

(b) Marx: Karl Marx's ideas on class struggle, historical materialism, and the critique of capitalism are foundational to sociological theory.

(c) Durkheim: Émile Durkheim's contributions, including his theories on social facts, the division of labor, and social cohesion, are central to the field of sociology.

Thus, the correct answer is: (2) **(b) and (c) only**

17. Correct Answer is (4):

Explanation: Trobriand: The Trobriand Islands, located in Papua New Guinea, were famously studied by another anthropologist, Bronisław Malinowski, not Margaret Mead. Malinowski's work on the Trobriand Islanders is well-known for its focus on the Kula ring, a ceremonial exchange system.

Margaret Mead was a pioneering cultural anthropologist who conducted extensive fieldwork in the South Pacific. Her most famous studies included:

1. **Arapesh**: Mead studied the Arapesh people of Papua New Guinea, focusing on their peaceful and cooperative society.
2. **Mundugumor (Biwat)**: Also in Papua New Guinea, Mead observed the Mundugumor, who had a more aggressive and competitive social structure.
3. **Tchambuli (Chambri)**: Mead studied the Tchambuli people, known for their unique gender roles, with women taking on more dominant roles in society compared to men.

18. Correct Answer is (2):

Explanation: Correct Matching:

a. Androgyny: **II. Having both masculine and feminine personality characteristics in the same person**

b. Re-socialisation: **III. Unlearning and relearning needed for a major role transition**

c. Group dynamics: **I. Scientific study of interaction within small group**

d. Latent function: **IV. Unintended effect of a policy, program, institution, or association**

So, the correct option is:

(2) (a) - (II), (b) - (III), (c) - (I), (d) - (IV)

19. Correct Answer is (4):

Explanation: (4) (a) - (III), (b) - (IV), (c) - (I), (d) - (II)

- **Suicide** was written by **Emile Durkheim**.
- **The Coming of Post-Industrial Society** was authored by **Daniel Bell**.
- **Mind, Self and Society** is by **G. H. Mead**.
- **German Ideology** was written by **Karl Marx**.

1. **Suicide** by **Emile Durkheim** (III) – This book is a seminal work in sociology that explores the social factors contributing to suicide rates.
2. **The Coming of Post-Industrial Society** by **Daniel Bell** (IV) – This book examines the transition from industrial to post-industrial society.
3. **Mind, Self and Society** by **G. H. Mead** (I) – This work is a classic in symbolic interactionism, focusing on the development of the self through social interaction.
4. **German Ideology** by **Karl Marx** (II) – This text discusses historical materialism and the nature of ideology from a Marxist perspective.

20. Correct Answer is (1):

Explanation:

1. **Totemism** - **Emile Durkheim** (I) Durkheim studied totemism as a part of his work on the social functions of religion and collective consciousness.
2. **Reflexivity** - **Morris Gouldner** (II) Gouldner introduced the concept of reflexivity in sociology, focusing on how researchers' own values and experiences affect their work.
3. **Alienation** - **Karl Marx** (IV) Marx's theory of alienation deals with the estrangement of workers from the products of their labor, themselves, and their fellow workers.
4. **Verstehen** - **Max Weber** (III) Weber developed the concept of Verstehen (understanding) to analyze social actions by empathizing with the subjective meanings individuals attach to their actions.

21. Correct Answer is (3):

Explanation: In Weber's concept of 'bureaucracy' as an ideal type construct, the aspects that are **not** applicable are:

(c) **Ascribed status** – Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy emphasizes **achieved status** rather than ascribed status, meaning that positions and promotions are based on merit and qualifications rather than inherited or assigned status.

(d) **Personal connections gains importance in dealing** – In Weber's ideal bureaucracy, personal connections should not influence administrative processes. Bureaucracy is characterized by **impersonality** and **formal rules** to ensure fairness and efficiency.

The applicable features of Weber's ideal bureaucracy include:

(a) **Specialization** – Tasks and roles are clearly defined, and individuals specialize in specific functions.

(b) **Rules and regulations** – Bureaucracy operates based on a set of formal rules and regulations that govern procedures and ensure consistency.

So, the correct options for what is **not** applicable in Weber's concept of bureaucracy are **(c) Ascribed status** and **(d) Personal connections gains importance in dealing**.