

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	<p>Media is a medium of</p> <p>A1 : Meditation</p> <p>A2 : transfer of information</p> <p>A3 : Analysis</p> <p>A4 : interpretation of signs</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	<p>What is at stake given the age of deregulation and neo liberal free market economy and its consequent media consolidation?</p> <p>A1 : Loss of meaning</p> <p>A2 : Loss of creativity</p> <p>A3 : Loss of language</p> <p>A4 : Loss of vision</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	<p>Which is not a category of mass media</p> <p>A1 : Television</p> <p>A2 : Magazines</p> <p>A3 : Letters</p> <p>A4 : Newspaper</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	<p>Saussure is known for his work on</p> <p>A1 : Semiotics</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 : Dreams</p> <p>A3 : Neoliberalism</p> <p>A4 : Visual art</p>		
Objective Question				
5	5	<p>Alternate media is also known as</p> <p>A1 : Core media</p> <p>A2 : Goon media</p> <p>A3 : Independent media</p> <p>A4 : Median media</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
6	6	<p>New media came with</p> <p>A1 : Technology</p> <p>A2 : Religion</p> <p>A3 : Globalization</p> <p>A4 : Politics</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
7	7	<p>To Marshall McLuhan, Medium is the _____.</p> <p>A1 : Text</p> <p>A2 : Message</p> <p>A3 : Language</p> <p>A4 : Radio</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
8	8	Hegemony is a combined notion of	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 Force and consent :</p> <p>A2 Approval and implementation :</p> <p>A3 Dialogue and debate :</p> <p>A4 Democracy and rule of law :</p>		
Objective Question				
9	9	<p>Visual culture include</p> <p>A1 Astronomy :</p> <p>A2 Mind reading :</p> <p>A3 Palmistry :</p> <p>A4 Designs :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
10	10	<p>“Manufacturing consent” is a term used by</p> <p>A1 Noam Chomsky :</p> <p>A2 Marshall McLuhan :</p> <p>A3 Roland Barthes :</p> <p>A4 Erving Goffman :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
11	11	<p>“The world is a stage...”! What is the role of an individual in the stage?</p> <p>A1 Music :</p> <p>A2 Actor :</p> <p>A3 Stage :</p> <p>A4 Lights :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

12	12	<p>United Nations understands adolescents to include persons aged 10-19 years and youth as those between _____ years for statistical purposes.</p> <p>A1 : 11-25 years</p> <p>A2 : 15-24 years</p> <p>A3 : 20-30 years</p> <p>A4 : 16-30 years</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

13	13	<p>Who spoke of adolescents as enmeshed in an identity crisis?</p> <p>A1 : Howard Becker.</p> <p>A2 : Freud</p> <p>A3 : Erik Erikson</p> <p>A4 : Stanley Hall</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

14	14	<p>Family can have this management skill to help youth in adjustment:</p> <p>A1 : Close parental monitoring strategies</p> <p>A2 : Handsome pocket money</p> <p>A3 : Strict rules</p> <p>A4 : Luxury</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

15	15	<p>Community motivates Youth to participate in community based activities by giving:</p> <p>A1 : Responsibility</p> <p>A2 : Travel expenses</p> <p>A3 : Recreational activities</p> <p>A4 : Remedies</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
16	16	<p>Broad Socialization promote:</p> <p>A1 : Obedience</p> <p>A2 : Conformity</p> <p>A3 : Community feeling</p> <p>A4 : Independence</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
17	17	<p>For Mead, 'Self' consists of</p> <p>A1 : 'Mine' and 'Myself'</p> <p>A2 : 'Se' and 'If'</p> <p>A3 : 'Me' and 'I'</p> <p>A4 : 'Ego' and 'Mind'</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
18	18	<p>Who was influential in developing Labelling Theory?</p> <p>A1 : Howard Becker</p> <p>A2 : Emile Durkheim</p> <p>A3 : Edwin Sutherland.</p> <p>A4 : Howard Brown</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
19	19	<p>Social psychologist regards ethic identity as one of the facets of</p> <p>A1 : Individual's social identity</p> <p>A2 : Individual's mental orientation</p> <p>A3 : Individual's capital</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 Individual's self-identity :		
Objective Question				
20	20	Sexual behaviour and Sexual meanings are subject to the forces of  A1 Choice :  A2 Culture :  A3 Nature :  A4 Biology :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
21	21	Social cost of globalization affect young people because of their:  A1 Energy :  A2 Community feeling :  A3 Financial dependence :  A4 Transitional status :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
22	22	Sub-culture theory is associated with  A1 Walter Miller :  A2 Emile Durkheim :  A3 Howard Becker :  A4 Alex Thio :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
23	23	Theorist Edwin Sutherland is related to  A1 Labelling :  A2 White Collar :  A3 Differential Association	4.0	1.00

		:  A4 Anomie :		
Objective Question				
24	24	Indian Penal Code came into force in the year  A1 1862 :  A2 1870 :  A3 1867 :  A4 1876 :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
25	25	Role of police is  A1 Law Making :  A2 Law Keeping :  A3 Law Breaking :  A4 Law Averting :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
26	26	Offences related to marriage does not include  A1 Child Marriage :  A2 Forced Marriage :  A3 Adultery :  A4 Love Marriage :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
27	27	Reformative Punishment is equivalent to  A1 Retribution :  A2 Deterrent :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 Life imprisonment :</p> <p>A4 Rehabilitative :</p>		
Objective Question				
28	28	<p>Who was influential in developing Labelling Theory</p> <p>A1 Howard Becker :</p> <p>A2 Emile Durkheim :</p> <p>A3 Edwin Sutherland :</p> <p>A4 Howard Brown :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
29	29	<p>White Collar crime includes</p> <p>A1 Prison violence :</p> <p>A2 Shop lifting :</p> <p>A3 Pick-pocketing :</p> <p>A4 Bribery :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
30	30	<p>Supreme Court is the highest forum of</p> <p>A1 Religious belief :</p> <p>A2 Judiciary :</p> <p>A3 Economic affairs :</p> <p>A4 Politics :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
31	31	<p>Marx believed that in the present capitalist system of society:</p> <p>A1 The number of workers will come down :</p>	4.0	1.00



		<p>A2 Middle class will become powerful :</p> <p>A3 Ranks of middle class will swallow :</p> <p>A4 Middle class will form the rank of the workers :</p>		
Objective Question				
32	32	<p>Marx borrowed from Hegel</p> <p>A1 Materialistic philosophy :</p> <p>A2 The labour theory of value :</p> <p>A3 The ideal of stateless society :</p> <p>A4 Dialectical method :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
33	33	<p>Which sociological perspective holds that if an aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability or survival it will not be passed on from one generation to the next?</p> <p>A1 conflict perspective :</p> <p>A2 interactionist perspective :</p> <p>A3 microsociology :</p> <p>A4 functionalist perspective :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
34	34	<p>The scientific view developed by Auguste Comte is known as</p> <p>A1 Philosophical science :</p> <p>A2 Positive philosophy :</p> <p>A3 Negative philosophy :</p> <p>A4 Scientific philosophy :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
35	35	<p>For the contemporary sociologists, social statics and social dynamics refers to</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 The study of sociology :</p> <p>A2 Social structure and function :</p> <p>A3 Social structure and social status :</p> <p>A4 Social interdependence :</p>		
Objective Question				
36	36	<p>The concept of ‘Social evolution’ was developed by</p> <p>A1 Herbert Spencer :</p> <p>A2 Auguste Comte :</p> <p>A3 Gerorge Simmel :</p> <p>A4 Emile Durkheim :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
37	37	<p>Durkheim argued that the task of sociology should be the study of –</p> <p>A1 Social progress :</p> <p>A2 Social facts :</p> <p>A3 Anomie :</p> <p>A4 Consciousness :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
38	38	<p>Weber’s theory of social class appears in his work</p> <p>A1 The Sociology of Religion :</p> <p>A2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism :</p> <p>A3 The Capitalist society :</p> <p>A4 Economy and Society :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

39	39	<p>The type of action guided by customs and longstanding beliefs is</p> <p>A1 : Wert-rational action</p> <p>A2 : Zweck-rational action</p> <p>A3 : Traditional action</p> <p>A4 : Affective action</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

40	40	<p>The division of class in a capitalist society is based on</p> <p>A1 : The ownership of property</p> <p>A2 : The changes in relations</p> <p>A3 : The production of commodities</p> <p>A4 : The surplus value</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

41	41	<p>Weber placed _____ as the key to understand the pattern of historical development</p> <p>A1 : Power</p> <p>A2 : Ideal types</p> <p>A3 : Bureaucracy</p> <p>A4 : Rationalization</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

42	42	<p>Theories that deal with the analysis of large-scale social structures and long-term processes of change is called</p> <p>A1 : Micro level theories</p> <p>A2 : Macro level theories</p> <p>A3 : Middle-range theories</p> <p>A4 : Symbolic interactionism</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
43	43	<p>The rise of individualism was an important social thought emerged out of _____</p> <p>A1 : Industrial revolution</p> <p>A2 : Agricultural revolution followed by industrial revolution</p> <p>A3 : Industrial revolution and French revolution</p> <p>A4 : Enlightenment and French revolution</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
44	44	<p>'Looking glass Self' theory was developed by</p> <p>A1 : G.H.Mead</p> <p>A2 : Erving Goffinn</p> <p>A3 : C.H.Cooley</p> <p>A4 : Alfred Schutz</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
45	45	<p>Mead refers to the ability to take the attitude of the entire community into account as:</p> <p>A1 : the generalized other</p> <p>A2 : impression management</p> <p>A3 : pragmatism</p> <p>A4 : the looking-glass self.</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
46	46	<p>The individual comes to know about himself is termed as :</p> <p>A1 : Role taking</p> <p>A2 : Role playing</p> <p>A3 : Role conflict</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 Role model :		
Objective Question				
47	47	<p>The building blocks of a theory is called</p> <p>A1 Definitions :</p> <p>A2 Concepts :</p> <p>A3 Propositions :</p> <p>A4 Variables :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
48	48	<p>Research is based upon</p> <p>A1 Rating scale :</p> <p>A2 Experiments :</p> <p>A3 General principles :</p> <p>A4 Scientific method :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
49	49	<p>Which of the following sociological theorists is best known for his sociology of knowledge?</p> <p>A1 Karl Mannheim :</p> <p>A2 Talcott Parsons :</p> <p>A3 Lester Ward :</p> <p>A4 Jeffrey Alexander :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
50	50	<p>In "Social Statics", Spencer gave ideas on</p> <p>A1 Social change :</p> <p>A2 Progress :</p> <p>A3 culture</p>	4.0	1.00

		:  A4 Religion :		
Objective Question				
51	51	Functionalism and Marxism are similar in that they are structural theories. This means that  A1 They believe that social structures are irrelevant in society :  A2 They believe that society is made up of interrelated parts :  A3 They believe that social institutions have power over people :  A4 They believe that people shape the social structures of society :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
52	52	For Weber, all of the following have characterized the interactionists perspective except  A1 Conflict :  A2 Technology :  A3 Values and beliefs :  A4 Religion :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
53	53	Sir James Frazer belongs to  A1 Classical economics :  A2 Exchange anthropology :  A3 Psychological behaviourism :  A4 Sociological tradition :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
54	54	Which of the following theoretical perspectives suggests that labelling is used to explain how teacher expectations are linked to education?  A1 Marxist :  A2 Subculture	4.0	1.00

		<p>:</p> <p>A3 Interactionist :</p> <p>A4 Functionalist :</p>		
Objective Question				
55	55	<p>Which of the following theorists subscribes the views that a shared culture is necessary if a society is to run smoothly?</p> <p>A1 Marx :</p> <p>A2 Mead :</p> <p>A3 Weber :</p> <p>A4 Durkheim :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
56	56	<p>For functionalists, culture is MOSTLY important as it</p> <p>A1 Keeps conflict in society :</p> <p>A2 It serves as a conservative force :</p> <p>A3 It is shaped by the people of a society :</p> <p>A4 It revolves around the material objects in an economic system :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
57	57	<p>A major difference between the positivists and interpretivists is that positivists</p> <p>A1 use case studies while interpretivists use experiments :</p> <p>A2 are micro- theorists while interpretivists are macro-theorists :</p> <p>A3 use quantitative research methods while interpretivists use qualitative research methods :</p> <p>A4 study human behaviour using qualitative methods while interpretivists use quantitative methods :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
58	58	<p>The book ‘The Nature of Social Science’ is written by</p> <p>A1 Peter Blau :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Alfred Schutz :</p> <p>A3 George Homans :</p> <p>A4 Max Weber :</p>		
Objective Question				
59	59	<p>Who among the following attempted to incorporate the analysis of social conflict into structural - functionalism in his book ‘The Functions of Social Conflict?’</p> <p>A1 Georg Simmel :</p> <p>A2 Talcott Parsons :</p> <p>A3 Ralf Dahrendorf :</p> <p>A4 Lewis A Coser :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
60	60	<p>The book ‘The History of Sexuality’ is written by</p> <p>A1 Peter Blau :</p> <p>A2 Alfred Schutz :</p> <p>A3 George Homans :</p> <p>A4 Michel Foucault :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
61	61	<p>Who defined social exchange as the exchange of activity, tangible or intangible, and more or less rewarding or costly, between at least two persons</p> <p>A1 Peter M.Blau :</p> <p>A2 Richard M. Emerson :</p> <p>A3 George C.Homans :</p> <p>A4 Herbert Blumer :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
62	62		4.0	1.00



		<p>Marx's conflict theory focused on the conflict between</p> <p>A1 : social inequality and social order</p> <p>A2 : two primary classes</p> <p>A3 : wars and revolutions</p> <p>A4 : wealth and poverty</p>		
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Objective Question

63	63	<p>Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Neofunctionalism</p> <p>A1 : It integrates micro and macro actions</p> <p>A2 : It views society as a pattern determined by plural forces</p> <p>A3 : It is based on post-positivism</p> <p>A4 : It survives only if there is complete equilibrium in a social system</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

64	64	<p>Who argues that the world only makes sense because we impose meaning and order on it by constructing mental categories coming from our senses.</p> <p>A1 : Edmund Husserl</p> <p>A2 : Alfred Schutz</p> <p>A3 : Herbert Blumer</p> <p>A4 : G.H.Mead</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

65	65	<p>Which experiments are most commonly associated with ethnomethodology, and in particular the work of Harold Garfinkel</p> <p>A1 : Breaching</p> <p>A2 : Associational experiments</p> <p>A3 : Projective technique</p> <p>A4 : Conversational experiments</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
66	66	<p>Who is regarded as the founder of social exchange theory</p> <p>A1 : Richard Emerson</p> <p>A2 : Edmund Husserl</p> <p>A3 : George C.Homans</p> <p>A4 : Peter M.Blau</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
67	67	<p>_____ refers to the study of methods people use for understanding and producing the social order in which they live.</p> <p>A1 : Phenomenology</p> <p>A2 : Symbolic Interactionism</p> <p>A3 : Neo-functionalism</p> <p>A4 : Ethnomethodology</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
68	68	<p>According to Coser, _____ conflict is essential in establishing a group's identity</p> <p>A1 : Internal</p> <p>A2 : External</p> <p>A3 : both internal and external</p> <p>A4 : neither internal nor external</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
69	69	<p>Who authored the book "Functions of Social Conflict"</p> <p>A1 : Ralf Dahrendorf</p> <p>A2 : Karl Marx</p> <p>A3 : Lewis Coser</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 : George Simmel		
Objective Question				
70	70	<p>“Of Grammatology” is penned by</p> <p>A1 : Jacques Derrida</p> <p>A2 : Richard Emerson</p> <p>A3 : Edmund Husserl</p> <p>A4 : George C.Homans</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	<p>The process by which one acquires a sense of identity and membership of society is called</p> <p>A1 : rationalization</p> <p>A2 : colonization</p> <p>A3 : globalization</p> <p>A4 : socialization</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	<p>The study of the layers of structure in a society and people's movement between them called</p> <p>A1 : social stratification</p> <p>A2 : social control</p> <p>A3 : social conflict</p> <p>A4 : social solidarity</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	<p>Social norms are:</p> <p>A1 : creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork</p> <p>A2 : the symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media</p> <p>A3 : religious beliefs about how the world ought to be</p>	4.0	1.00

		:  A4 : rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life		
Objective Question				
74	74	Comte's term 'positivism' refers to:  A1 : a theory that emphasizes the positive aspects of society  A2 : the precise, scientific study of observable phenomena  A3 : a theory that posits difficult questions and sets out to answer them  A4 : an unscientific set of laws about social progress	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	Durkheim defined social facts as:  A1 : ways of acting, thinking and feeling that are collective and social in origin  A2 : the way scientists construct knowledge in a social context  A3 : data collected about social phenomena that are proven to be correct  A4 : ideas and theories that have no basis in the external, physical world	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	Pre-testing a questionnaire is useful for:  A1 : finding out which topics are important to the respondents  A2 : testing out your computer and printer  A3 : identifying any problems with the question wording and routing  A4 : deciding which respondents to leave out of the final sample	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	One of the ethical problems with covert participant observation is:  A1 : not being able to write comprehensive field notes or record conversations  A2 : deceiving the respondents as to the reason for one's presence	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 : observing people outside of their natural setting</p> <p>A4 : subjecting the participants to physical harm</p>		
Objective Question				
78	78	<p>Socialization is:</p> <p>A1 : the formation of an attachment bond between an infant and its carer</p> <p>A2 : a tendency of social theorists to explain everything in terms of social causes</p> <p>A3 : the process of becoming part of a society by learning its norms and values</p> <p>A4 : the historical process by which societies change from traditional to modern</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
79	79	<p>Role-learning theory suggests that...</p> <p>A1 : we internalise and take on social roles from a pre-existing framework</p> <p>A2 : we create and negotiate our roles through interaction with others</p> <p>A3 : social roles are not fixed or stable but fluid and pluralistic</p> <p>A4 : roles have to be learned to suppress unconscious motivations</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
80	80	<p>Ethnic identity refers to:</p> <p>A1 : the objective categories of ethnicity used in the census</p> <p>A2 : a felt sense of group membership on the basis of religion, language, or history</p> <p>A3 : the imposition of a racial label on a minority by a powerful majority</p> <p>A4 : the fragmented and pluralistic nature of ethnicity</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
81	81	<p>The Mafia is an example of:</p> <p>A1 : white collar crime</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 organized crime :</p> <p>A3 non-criminal deviance :</p> <p>A4 global terrorism :</p>		
Objective Question				
82	82	<p>Bourdieu attributed the reproduction of class to:</p> <p>A1 cults of the capital :</p> <p>A2 capital culture :</p> <p>A3 cultural capital :</p> <p>A4 culpable capture :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
83	83	<p>The collection of roles that goes with a given status is termed as</p> <p>A1 Multiple roles :</p> <p>A2 Conflict of roles :</p> <p>A3 Role set :</p> <p>A4 Summation of roles :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
84	84	<p>Sociology is characterised by a perspective that places _____ in the foreground.</p> <p>A1 Individual :</p> <p>A2 Unique social events :</p> <p>A3 Social interaction :</p> <p>A4 Culture :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
85	85	<p>Ridicule is a</p> <p>A1 Social sanction</p>	4.0	1.00

		:  A2 Social norm :  A3 Mores :  A4 Folkway :		
Objective Question				
86	86	The movement of a person from the position of clerk from Chennai office to Delhi office is an example of  A1 Horizontal mobility :  A2 Upward mobility :  A3 Vertical mobility :  A4 Downward mobility :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
87	87	Which one of the following is an example of ascribed status?  A1 Teacher :  A2 Student :  A3 Brahmin :  A4 Doctor :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
88	88	An area of social living which is marked by some degree of social coherence and similarity is called  A1 Social group :  A2 Society :  A3 Community :  A4 Association :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
89	89	The system by which groups of people are ranked in a society on the basis of power and economic wealth is known as	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 status :</p> <p>A2 hypergamy :</p> <p>A3 social mobility :</p> <p>A4 stratification :</p>		
Objective Question				
90	90	<p>According to world systems analysis, where are poor and developing nations found?</p> <p>A1 On the periphery :</p> <p>A2 On the semi periphery :</p> <p>A3 In external areas :</p> <p>A4 At the center :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
91	91	<p>A negative attitude toward an entire category of people is known as</p> <p>A1 prejudice :</p> <p>A2 racism :</p> <p>A3 exploitation :</p> <p>A4 discrimination :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
92	92	<p>The _____ perspective had the most influence on the feminist perspective.</p> <p>A1 global :</p> <p>A2 conflict :</p> <p>A3 functionalist :</p> <p>A4 interactionist :</p>	4.0	1.00



Objective Question				
93	93	_____ descent is a kinship system that traces descent through the relatives of the mother.	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Bilineal		
		A2 : Matrilineal		
		A3 : Trilineal		
		A4 : Patrilineal		
Objective Question				
94	94	A society that moves from having high birth and death rates to having low birth and death rates has experienced _____ transition.	4.0	1.00
		A1 : economic		
		A2 : population		
		A3 : agricultural		
		A4 : demographic		
Objective Question				
95	95	The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Occupation and status		
		A2 : Religion and rituals		
		A3 : Norms and authority		
		A4 : Purity and pollution		
Objective Question				
96	96	“Society is a web of social relationships”. Whose definition is this?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Gillin and Gillin		
		A2 : K.Davis		
		A3 : R.M.MacIver		

		A4 Sorokin :		
Objective Question				
97	97	<p>The formal means of social control are:</p> <p>A1 Orally transmitted :</p> <p>A2 Deliberately created :</p> <p>A3 Transmitted through generation :</p> <p>A4 Spontaneously created :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	<p>Who is the author of the book ‘Positive Philosophy’?</p> <p>A1 Herbert Spencer :</p> <p>A2 Auguste Comte :</p> <p>A3 Karl Marx :</p> <p>A4 Max Weber :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	<p>Which among the following is a dissociative process?</p> <p>A1 Co operation :</p> <p>A2 Conflict :</p> <p>A3 Accommodation :</p> <p>A4 Assimilation :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
100	100	<p>The term ‘cultural relativism’ is associated with:</p> <p>A1 Vilfredo Pareto :</p> <p>A2 M.N. Srinivas :</p> <p>A3 Emile Durkheim</p>	4.0	1.00

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A4 W. G. Sumner  
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