

METHODOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

**COMMON FOR PRIVATE REGISTRATION TO BA HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE,
SOCIOLOGY, & ISLAMIC HISTORY PROGRAMME**

MODULE I

1. The term 'Social Sciences' first appeared in the work of
 - a. William Thompson
 - b. J. Schumpeter
 - c. M. Weber
 - d. Harry Johnson

2. 'Republic' is the work of
 - a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Plato
 - d. None of these

3. The book 'Ethics and Politics' was written by
 - a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. William Scott
 - d. Ralph Linton

4. In Renaissance human reason placed above
 - a. Culture
 - b. faith
 - c. Arts
 - d. Literature

5. The conflict between religious learning and beliefs and rationality learning and beliefs is the basic characteristic of
 - a. Modern era
 - b. Educated Society
 - c. Renaissance
 - d. None of these

6. The period from about 1453 to the end of the 17th century was characterized by the rebirth and proliferation of
 - a. Modern knowledge
 - b. ancient knowledge
 - c. Modern thinking

d. ancient thinking

7. Enlightenment was to a large extent based on

- a. profit motive
- b. humanitarian principles
- c. practical wisdom
- d. all the above

8. Enlightenment thinkers opened up new and very significant areas of

- a. Observation
- b. Field study
- c. Inquiry
- d. Thinking

9. Enlightenment thought laid the ground work for the development of

- a. Religious notions
- b. speculations
- c. Social scientific thought
- d. All the above

10. In the period of enlightenment as the organizing principle of knowledge, rationality replaced

- a. Culture
- b. Civilization
- c. Religion
- d. Speculation

11. The period of Enlightenment was in

- a. 1650 CE and 1700 CE
- b. 1500 CE and 1550 CE
- c. 1400 CE and 1450 CE
- d. None of these

12. The work 'Two Treatises of Government' was written by

- a. Rousseau
- b. Locke
- c. Gandhi
- d. None of these

13. Whose suggestion was that the social order was made by human beings and therefore could be changed by human beings

- a. Hobbes
- b. Locke

- c. Laski
- d. Gandhi

14. According to whom was the universe a machine made up of particles moving according to a mechanical law.

- a. R.Park
- b. Rousseau
- c. Hobbes d. Aristotle

15. The master piece of Hobbes

- a. Leviathan
- b. The Elements of Law
- c. Essay concerning human understanding
- d. None of these

16. 'Leviathan' was published in the year

- a. 1640
- b. 1650
- c. 1621
- d. 1651

17. Hobbes believed that the very principle of the universe is

- a. The movement or motion
- b. passion and imagination
- c. critical thinking
- d. observation

8. The first philosophical work of Hobbes

- a. The Elements of Law
- b. Leviathan
- c. Social Contract
- d. None of these

19. 'The Elements of Law' was published in the year

- a. 1650
- b. 1640
- c. 1630
- d. 1651

20. Thomas Hobbes' interest in philosophy was greatly stimulated by his discovery of the world of

- a. Sociology
- b. Mathematics

- c. Biology
- d. Astronomy

21. Who tells about Universal law and Natural Law?

- a. Montesquieu
- b. Plato
- c. Aristotle
- d. John Locke

22. Locke believed that human beings were originally

- a. Isolated independent being
- b. Social cooperative being
- c. Asocial competitive being
- d. None of these

23. 'Essay Concerning Human Understanding' is the work of

- a. John Locke
- b. Laski
- c. Plato
- d. Lumberg

24. The major task of the state is the preservation of the liberty, peace, safety and public good of the people- Who commented so?

- a. Hobbes
- b. Locke
- c. Rousseau
- d. Moynihan

25. Rousseau believed that refer of society would only be possible if all members shared equally in the construction of

- a. Culture and belief
- b. Nature and behavior
- c. Pattern of life
- d. laws for human's common happiness

26. Who said that property is the root of all evil which brought about war, conflict, and misery

- a. Montesquieu
- b. Locke
- c. Hobbes
- d. Rousseau

27. Whose belief is that man's original nature was corrupted by society and that the only way man could become virtuous, moral being was to totally transform society.

- a. Rousseau
- b. Hobbes
- c. John Locke
- d. Montesquieu

28. Rousseau's focus was on the possibility of

- a. Social condition and situation
- b. exchanging ideas
- c. Life experiences
- d. drastic social change

29. Rousseau thought that society was formed as a result of

- a. human interaction
- b. Faith and belief
- c. Give and take relationship of human beings
- d. a contract among individuals

30. The scientific approach to the study of human beings seeks to emphasize the need to blend the perspectives of

- a. Arts, Mathematics and Science
- b. Nature, Culture and Civilization
- c. Natural sciences, Social Sciences and humanities
- d. all the above

31. Not only as a method to understand social reality around us, Social Sciences help us to

- a. develop insights into the nature of human beings
- b. understand the life style of human beings
- c. develop insights into human being's communication
- d. find out the development of human beings

32. Who said this-In reality there are no economic, sociological or psychological problems, but only simple problems, and they are complex also

- a. Myrdal
- b. Skinner
- c. Kohler
- d. Piaget

33. A discipline-specific study of social problem from an angle cannot give a

- a. Thorough understanding of the issue

- b. perfect picture of the issue
- c. correct and total view of the problem
- d. None of the above

34.” Man lives in a socio- economic and political world and thrives on its varied relationships. It is inconceivable that the study of bare and isolated events on any aspect of man’s life would yield any meaningful result”- Who stated so?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Karl Mannheim
- c. Karl Pearson
- d. None of the above

35. A recent trend in Social science research is

- a. Single disciplinary approach
- b. Interdisciplinary approach
- c. Direct Observation method
- d. Field study

36. Research can give us sound guideline for the appropriate measure of

- a. Education
- b. Field work
- c. Data collection
- d. Reform and Social welfare

37. Research in Social Sciences can unfold and identify the causes of

- a. Life success
- b. Life failure
- c. Social evils and problems
- d. Life Style

38. Systematic research can give us the required data base for planning and

- a. implementation of those plans
- b. designing developmental schemes and programmes
- c. speculation
- d. designing life style

39. Research in Social Science areas equip us with

- a. greater power of control over the social phenomena
- b. greater power of control over the emotions of humans
- c. Control over the natural resources
- d. Control over the supernatural powers

40. A systematized body of knowledge will properly helps us to implement

- a. better social institutions
- b. better educational institutions
- c. better social planning for the development of entire human society
- d. none of these

41. Diagnosis of problems and their analysis lead to

- a. appropriate remedial actions
- b. find out real life situations
- c. control over life expense
- d. control over human feelings

42. The main function of research is

- a. Discovery facts
- b. interpretation social mysteries
- c. Understand social reality
- d. all the above

43. Research strengthens our

- a. capacity to live
- b. desire for truth and knowledge
- c. desire for community living
- d. capacity to understand things

44. The major purpose of Social Science research is

- a. reliable and valid study of human behavior
- b. understanding social life
- c. deep knowledge on matters around us
- d. Reliable and valid study of social life and human behavior

45. Which would facilitate reliable and valid study of human behavior and social life

- a. New scientific tools
- b. Concepts
- c. Theories
- d. all the above

46. Social Sciences try to understand human behavior and its interaction with the environment and

- a. Society
- b. Community
- c. Social institutions
- d. Social phenomena

47. To clarify the doubtful and correct the misconceived facts of social life we depend up on the study of

- a. Social sciences
- b. Natural science
- c. Physical science
- d. Mathematics

48. Which of the following seeks to find explanations to unexplained social phenomena?

- a. Statistics
- b. Social Sciences
- c. Social Surveys
- d. Extra reading

49. Verification of knowledge of human behavior and social life is happening through

- a. Social research
- b. Observation.
- c. Knowledge seeking
- d. Thorough reading

50. Now the natural world is studied by the methods of

- a. Science
- b. Action
- c. Belief
- d. Interpretation

MODULE II

1 .Among the following _____ is not a trend seen in present day academics

- (a) Specialisation
- (b) fragmentation
- (c) hybridisation
- (d) Inter disciplinary approach

2. The word ‘hybridisation’ may seem to be imported from _____

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Psychology
- (c) Biology
- (d) Iconology

3. Social science was heavily influenced by _____

- (a) Theism

- (b) Methodism
- (c) Positivism
- (d) Pietism

4. Auguste Comte used the term "*science social*" taken from the ideas of

-
- (a) Charles Fourier
 - (b) Charles Darwin
 - (c) Lesterward
 - (d) Montesquieu

5. Among the following _____ is not a branch of Medical Sociology.

- (a) Neurosociology
- (b) Bio sociology
- (c) Palaeontology
- (d) Primatology

6. Experimental psychology was founded by _____

- (a) Sigmund Freud
- (b) Wilhelm Maximilian Wundt
- (c) Thorndike
- (d) Pavlov

7. According to _____ 'Sociology and Anthropology are twin sisters'.

- (a) Kroeber
- (b) Malinowski
- (c) Parsons
- (d) Wallenstein

8. Social Science History Association was formed in _____

- (a) 1796
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1967

9. _____ combines physical and human geography

- (a) Ecological geography
- (b) Environmental geography
- (c) Historical geography
- (d) Cultural geography

10. _____ has been regarded as the study of early (primitive) cultures

- (a) Anthropology
- (b) History
- (c) Sociology
- (d) Political Science

11. Among the following who wrote the book 'First principles'?

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) K.Davis
- (c) Malinowski
- (d) Kroeber

12. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Herodotus – Political Science
- (b) Auguste Comte – Sociology
- (c) Adam Smith- Economics
- (d) Sigmund Freud – Psychology

13. Who among the following developed an approach in sociology called functionalism

- (a) Nadel
- (b) Levi – Strauss
- (c) Durkheim
- (d) Pareto

14. Identify the right sequence of the following thinkers who contributed to functionalism

in the chronological order

- (a) Parsons, Merton, Durkheim, Spencer
- (b) Merton, Durkheim, Spencer, Parson
- (c) Parsons, Spencer, Durkheim, Merton
- (d) Spencer, Durkheim, Parsons, Merton

15. Public Administration is a prominent branch of _____

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Political Science
- (c) Economics
- (d) Anthropology

16 . _____ is regarded as the 'father of history'.

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle

- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) Herodotus

17. _____ is commonly used as an umbrella term to refer to a plurality of fields outside of the natural sciences.

- (a) Human Sciences
- (b) Social Sciences
- (c) Earth Sciences
- (d) Natural Sciences

18. According to _____ Sociology is the study of web of social relationships

- (a) Mac Iver
- (b) Harembos
- (c) Ogburn
- (d) Coser

19. The Age of _____ saw a revolution within natural philosophy

- (a) Revolutions
- (b) Renaissance
- (c) Enlightenment
- (d) Victoria

20. The history of the social sciences begins in the roots of ancient _____

- (a) Philosophy
- (b) Epics
- (c) Epigraphy
- (d) Literature

21. The term 'Verstehen Sociology' is associated with _____

- (a) Durkheim
- (b) Weber
- (c) Comte
- (d) Simmel

22. At the turn of the 21st century, the expanding domain of economics in the social sciences

has been described as _____

- (a) Economic determinism
- (b) Economic centrism
- (c) Economic imperialism

(d) None of these

23. The word _____ is from the Greek for "human being" or "person."

- (a) Socious
- (b) Anthropos
- (c) logos
- (d) oikos

24. In the branch of Economics _____ the unit of analysis is the individual agent

- (a) Micro Economics
- (b) Pure Economics
- (c) Macro Economics
- (d) Applied Economics

25. Global positioning systems (GPS) is now widely used in _____

- (a) Economics
- (b) Sociology
- (c) Geography
- (d) Anthropology

26. _____ asserted that man is a political animal in his *Politics*

- (a) Herodotus
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Plato
- (d) Descartes

27. _____ differs from biology and neuroscience in that it is primarily concerned with the interaction of mental processes and behaviour

- (a) Philosophy
- (b) Psychology
- (c) Social Anthropology
- (d) Sociology

28. *The Study of Administration* is a seminal work authored by _____

- (a) Rousseau
- (b) Woodrow Wilson
- (c) Wilhelm Wundt
- (d) Hobbes

29. The word *psychology* comes from the ancient Greek *psyche* which means

- _____
- (a) Society

- (b) Man
- (c) Mind
- (d) Brian

30. _____ is the systematic study of society and human social action

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Anthropology
- (c) Political Science
- (d) Economics

31. *The Course in Positive Philosophy* was written by _____

- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (b) Auguste Comte
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Georg Simmel

32. _____ set up the first European department of sociology at the University of Bordeaux in 1895

- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (b) Auguste Comte
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Georg Simmel

33. The term *Social Construction of Reality* is associated with _____

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) Dahrendorf
- (c) C.H. Cooley
- (d) Peter L. Berger

34. Chicago school developed _____

- (a) Symbolic Interactionism
- (b) Positivism
- (c) Functionalism
- (d) Structuralism

35. The term sociology was derived from Greek term *logos* and _____ word *socius*

meaning "companion", or society

- (a) French
- (b) Latin
- (c) German
- (d) Ausrtic

MODULE III

1. The book 'Grammar of Science' is written by
 - (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Spencer
 - (c) Karl Pearson
 - (d) Auguste Comte

2. The term objectivity is always associated with method
 - (a) Objective
 - (b) Political
 - (c) Scientific
 - (d) Statistical

3. 'General view of positivism' was written by ?
 - (a) Herbert Spencer
 - (b) Max Webber
 - (c) Auguste Comte
 - (d) Talcot Parson

4. 'Logical Reasoning Process' is the base of method
 - (a) Statistical method
 - (b) Historical method
 - (c) Comparative method
 - (d) Scientific method

5. The word Science is derived from language
 - (a) Greek
 - (b) Spanish
 - (c) Lattin
 - (d) English

6. Auguste Comte proposed a shift from social philosophy to
 - (a) Physics
 - (b) Economics
 - (c) Social Science
 - (d) Commerce

7. Emilie Durkheim was born in
 - (a) 1818
 - (b) 1868
 - (c) 1858
 - (d) 1900)

8. The core of science is based upon
- (a) Empirical facts
 - (b) Investigation
 - (c) Methods
 - (d) Rules
9. Max Weber belongs to which country
- (a) India
 - (b) Italy
 - (c) German
 - (d) Spain
10. Rules of sociological method was written by
- (a) Webber
 - (b) Comte
 - (c) Dukheime
 - (d) Merton
11. is the essence of scientific method.
- (a) Prediction
 - (b) logical sequence
 - (c) Facts
 - (d) Reason
12. Weber's social research gives importance to.....
- (a) Results
 - (b) Methods
 - (c) Rules
 - (d) Value of freedom
13. 'Social science could not be value free' Who told this?
- (a) Parson
 - (b) Merton
 - (c) Alfred Schutz
 - (d) Karl pearson
14. is central to the procedures of scientific method
- (a) Oral history
 - (b) Comparison
 - (c) Objectivity
 - (d) Customs
15. Which branch of sociology rejects objectivity

- (a) Philosophy
- (b) Ethnomethodology
- (c) Functionalism
- (d) Conflict theory

16. effect the objectivity of the study

- (a) Personal bias
- (b) Morality
- (c) Customs
- (d) Ethics

17. 'Logic of social enquiry' was written by

- (a) Dumond
- (b) Desai
- (c) Gibson
- (d) Weber

18. 'Positivism' is advocated by

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Herbert Spencer
- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) M.N. Srinivas

19. defined the subject matter of sociology as Social Facts.

- (a) Krishnamurthy
- (b) Durkheim
- (c) Merton
- (d) Parson

20. Max Webber was born in country

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) India
- (d) Italy

21. Who wrote the book 'Fabian Socialism'

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) G.B. Shaw
- (c) Banerji
- (c) Kothari

22. The interpretation of society through sex is advocated by

- (a) Adolf Hitler

- (b) Alexander
- (c) Sigmund Freud
- (d) Simmel

23. Researchers personal values are called.....

- (a) Attributes
- (b) Variables
- (c) Subjectivity
- (d) Patterns

24. A set of moral principles and values are called.....`

- (a) Methods
- (b) Rules
- (c) Tools
- (d) Ethics

25. The concept 'value freedom' is the contribution to social research by

- (a) Karl person
- (b) Karl Mannheim
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) Max Weber

26. "It is not the consciousness of the men that determines their social existence but on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness" Who said this?

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Milton singer
- (d) GB Shaw

27. Objectivity was an "impossible obligation" in sociology- who said this

- (a) Parson
- (b) Berger
- (c) Milton
- (d) Weber

28. Who advocated the theory of sociology of knowledge

- (a) Karl Mannheim
- (b) George Ritzer
- (c) Malthus
- (d) Bert N Adams

29. Who is associated with power interpretation of social order
- (a) Bertand Russel
 - (b) Freud
 - (c) Bernard Shaw
 - (d) Marx
30. The book 'Das Capital' was written by
- (a) Max Weber
 - (b) GB Shaw
 - (c) Karl Marx
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
31. The term 'Ethical Neutrality' is related to
- (a) Knowledge
 - (b) Social Research
 - (c) Philosophy
 - (d) Commerce
32. Tabulating and computing of data is related to.....
- (a) Methodology
 - (b) Planning
 - (c) Hypothesis
 - (d) Data Analysis
33. Who argued that value of freedom in social research is a myth
- (a) Structuralists
 - (b) Functionalists
 - (c) Feminists
 - (d) Marxists
34. The philosophy of limiting wants is proposed by
- (a) Ramanujan
 - (b) Srinivasan
 - (c) Gandhiji
 - (d) Patel
35. Who stated that human behaviour can be studied only by other human beings?
- (a) Karl Pearson
 - (b) Goode and Hatt
 - (c) Black and Champion

MODULE IV

1. The evolutionary approach where every stage of development is better than its preceding stage.

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

2. The _____ approach talks about social change as a process occurring at different levels and proceeding in different directions.

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

3. Which approach examines social change in the context of Indian culture and philosophy?

- a) Evolutionary approach
- b) Functional approach
- c) Indological approach
- d) Structural approach

4. The _____ approach was influenced by Marxist tradition

- a) Dialectical approach
- b) Functional approach
- c) Indological approach
- d) Structural approach

5. Who proposed the Integrated approach?

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) D.P.Mukherjee
- d) Yogendra Singh

6. The _____ approach analyses social change as a gradual development from simple to complex forms

- a) Evolutionary approach
- b) Dialectical approach
- c) Indological approach
- d) Structural approach

7. _____ approach concentrates on change as a transition from simple to complex

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

8. According to the _____ approach social structures and institutions pass through different stages and ultimately reach back at the stage of origin

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

9. Change is not one-dimensional according to the _____ approach.

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

10. Structural approach focuses on the network of social relationships or structures to study about social change

- a) Evolutionary approach
- b) Dialectical approach
- c) Indological approach
- d) Structural approach

11. Who among the following used dialectical approach to explain the emergence of nationalism in India

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) D.P.Mukherjee
- d) Yogendra Singh

12. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Modernisation of Indian Tradition'

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) D.P.Mukherjee
- d) Yogendra Singh

13. Who said that an encounter between Indian and western traditions created cultural contradictions which generated a dialectical process of conflict out of which arose a synthesis which was the new middle class.

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) D.P.Mukherjee
- d) Yogendra Singh

14. Who is the author of 'Social Background of Indian Nationalism'?

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) Iravati Karve
- d) Yogendra Singh

15. The _____ does not deal with change in stages, but views it as a process of transition.

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

16. According to the _____ approach, change may result in the formation of alternative structures.

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

17. Change is not unidirectional according to this approach.

- a) Unilinear
- b) Multilinear
- c) Cyclical
- d) Universal

18. According to _____, nationalism was a product of the material conditions created by the British which led to economic disintegration

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) Iravati Karve
- d) Yogendra Singh

19. The concept of dominant caste was introduced by_____.

- a) A.R.Desai
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) Iravati Karve
- d) Yogendra Singh

20. The concept of dominant caste was explained by citing the example of _____.

- a) Okkaligas
- b) Lingayats
- c) Rajbansis
- d) Gonds

21. The concept of dominant caste was proposed based on a study in the _____village.

- a) Mysore
- b) Rampura
- c) Naxalbari
- d) Kishangarhi

22. A caste is considered as dominant if it possesses which of the following determinant features?

- a) Physical strength
- b) Mental strength
- c) Spiritual strength
- d) Numerical strength

23. The author of 'Homo heirarchicus'

- a) Louis Dumont
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) R.N.Sharma
- d) Yogendra Singh

24. _____ is defined as "*the irruption of the biological into social life*".

- a) Pollution
- b) Purity
- c) Impurity
- d) Divinity

25. Death, birth and other family events are found to be associated with _____ pollution.

- a) Permanent
- b) Temporary
- c) Direct
- d) Indirect

26. Pollution is of two types, _____ and temporary.

- a) Permanent
- b) Transient

- c) Direct
- d) Indirect

27. Pollution which cannot be removed by any purificatory acts is called _____ pollution.

- a) Permanent
- b) Transient
- c) Direct
- d) Indirect

28. The concept of purity and pollution acts as the basis for _____

- a) Caste system
- b) Class system
- c) Estate system
- d) Political system

29. A.M.Shah studied the households in a village called _____ in Gujarat and substantiated his concept of household.

- a) Radhvanaj
- b) Rampura
- c) Naxalbari
- d) Kishangarhi

30. Who is the author of 'The Household dimensions of Family in India'?

- a) Louis Dumont
- b) M.N.Srinivas
- c) A.M.Shah
- d) Yogendra Singh

31. Based on the size, Shah classified households into

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

32. Based on the composition, Shah classified households into _____

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

33. Small households consist of _____ members

- a) 3 or less

- b) 4 to 6
- c) 7 to 9
- d) 10 or more

34. Medium households consist of _____ members

- a) 3 or less
- b) 4 to 6
- c) 7 to 9
- d) 10 or more

35. Large households consist of _____ members

- a) 3 or less
- b) 4 to 6
- c) 7 to 9
- d) 10 or more

36. Very large households consist of _____ members

- a) 3 or less
- b) 4 to 6
- c) 7 to 9
- d) 10 or more

37. _____ households are defined as those which consisted of whole or part of the parental family

- a) Simple
- b) Compound
- c) Complex
- d) Complicated

38. _____ households are defined as those which consisted of two or more parental or part of parental families.

- a) Simple
- b) Compound
- c) Complex
- d) Complicated

39. The _____ family is defined as consisting of a man, his wife and unmarried children.

- a) Complicated
- b) Complex
- c) Parental
- d) Compound

40. A.M.Shah maintained that a simple household had _____ possible compositions

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

41. According to A.M.Shah, a complex household has _____ possible compositions

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 7

42. Which of the following is a simple household?

- a) Two or more parental families
- b) One parental family and part of a parental family
- c) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
- d) A man and his wife

43. Which of the following is a simple household?

- a) Two or more parental families
- b) One parental family and part of a parental family
- c) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
- d) Either only a man or only his wife

44. Which of the following is a simple household?

- a) Two or more parental families
- b) One parental family and part of a parental family
- c) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
- d) A man, his wife and his unmarried children

45. Which of the following is a simple household?

- a) Two or more parental families
- b) One parental family and part of a parental family
- c) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
- d) Unmarried brothers and sisters

46. Which of the following is a simple household?

- a) Two or more parental families
- b) One parental family and part of a parental family
- c) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
- d) A father and his unmarried children

47. Which of the following is a simple household?
- a) Two or more parental families
 - b) One parental family and part of a parental family
 - c) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
 - d) A mother and her unmarried children
48. Which of the following is a complex household?
- a) Two or more parental families
 - b) Unmarried brothers and sisters
 - c) A man and his wife
 - d) A mother and her unmarried children
49. Which of the following is a complex household?
- a) One parental family and part of a parental family
 - b) Unmarried brothers and sisters
 - c) A man and his wife
 - d) A mother and her unmarried children
50. Which of the following is a complex household?
- a) Part of one parental family and part of another parental family
 - b) Unmarried brothers and sisters
 - c) A man and his wife
 - d) A mother and her unmarried children

Answer Key

MODULE 1

1. a

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. c

6. b

7. b

8. c

9. c

10. c

11. a

12. b

13. a

14. c

15. a

16. d

- 17. a
- 18. a
- 19. a
- 20. b
- 21. d
- 22. b
- 23. a
- 24. b
- 25. d
- 26. d
- 27. a
- 28. d
- 29. d
- 30. c
- 31. a
- 32. a
- 33. c
- 34. c
- 35. b
- 36. d
- 37. d
- 38. b
- 39. a
- 40. c
- 41. a
- 42. d
- 43. b
- 44. d
- 45. d
- 46. c
- 47. a
- 48. b
- 49. a
- 50. a

MODULE 2

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 c
- 4 a
- 5 c

6 b
7 a
8 c
9 b
10 a
11 a
12 a
13 c
14 d
15 b
16 d
17 b
18 a
19 c
20 a
21 b
22 c
23 b
24 a
25 c
26 b
27 b
28 b
28 c
30 a
31 b
32 a
33 d
34 a
35 b

MODULE 3

- 1. Karl Pearson**
- 2. Scientific method**
- 3. August comte**
- 4. Scientific method**
- 5. Lattin**
- 6. Social science**
- 7. 1858**
- 8. Empirical facts**
- 9 Germany**
- 10. Durkheim**

- 11. Logical Sequence**
- 12. Value of Freedom**
- 13. Alfred Schutz**
- 14. Objectivity**
- 15. Ethnomethodology**
- 16. Personal Bias**
- 17. Gibson**
- 18. August Comte**
- 19. Durkheim**
- 20. Germany**
- 21. G.B. Shaw**
- 22. Sigmund Freud**
- 23. Subjectivity**
- 24. Ethics**
- 25. Weber**
- 26. Karl Marx**
- 27. Weber**
- 28. Mennheim**
- 29. Bertrand Russel**
- 30. Karl Marx**
- 31. Social Research**
- 32. Data Analysis**
- 33. Feminists**
- 34. Gandhiji**
- 35. Goode and Hatt**

MODULE 4

- 1. Unilinear**
- 2. Multilinear**
- 3. Indological approach**
- 4. Dialectical approach**
- 5. Yogendra Singh**
- 6. Evolutionary approach**
- 7. Universal**
- 8. Cyclical**
- 9. Multilinear**
- 10. Structural approach**
- 11. A.R.Desai**
- 12. Yogendra Singh**
- 13. D.P.Mukherjee**
- 14. A.R.Desai**
- 15. Universal**

16. Multilinear
17. Multilinear
18. A.R.Desai
19. M.N.Srinivas
20. Okkaligas
21. Mysore
22. Numerical strength
23. Louis Dumont
24. Purity
25. Temporary
26. Permanent
27. Permanent
28. Caste system
29. Radhvanaj
30. A.M.Shah
31. 4
32. 2
33. 3 or less
34. 4 to 6
35. 7 to 9
36. 10 or more
37. Simple
38. Complex
39. Parental
40. 6
41. 3
42. A man and his wife
43. Either only a man or only his wife
44. A man, his wife and his unmarried children
45. Unmarried brothers and sisters
46. A father and his unmarried children
47. A mother and her unmarried children
48. Two or more parental families
49. One parental family and part of a parental family
50. Part of one parental family and part of another parental family