

Structure of Indian Society

1. In a good social structure each group and institution is expected to perform:
A. Specific functions
B. Un-scheduled functions
C. No function of any consequence
D. Only few limited functions
2. Who was the first thinker to highlight the structure of society?
A. Darwin
B. Durkheim
C. Spencer
D. August Comte
3. Who of the following is not associated with the ideas expounded by social system:
A. Max Weber
B. Durkheim
C. Robert F. Bales
D. Rousseau
4. Social structure is a _____ structure which is created, maintained for a time and changes.
A. Living
B. Flexible
C. Tangible
D. New
5. Who has differentiated between "actual structure" and 'general structure'?
A. Ginsberg
B. Redcliffe Brown
C. Merton
D. Parsons
6. In the case of _____, it is not the body but 'ego' or self which acts.
A. Actor
B. Action
C. Social structure
D. Social system
7. According to Parsons which one of the following is not a structural element?
A. Social stratification
B. Social disorganisation
C. Family
D. Marital relations
8. Which of the following is not covered under 'element of social structure'?
A. deviation
B. observance
C. sanction
D. group action
9. _____ refers to the functional aspect of social structure.
A. Role
B. Status
C. Social system
D. Social organization
10. Social structure is an _____ entity.
A. Legal
B. Abstract
C. Absolute
D. Informal
11. _____ is an abstract and intangible phenomenon.
A. Group
B. Community
C. Social Structure
D. Association
12. _____ system refers to the statuses and roles of the individual.
A. Ideational
B. Positional
C. Cultural
D. Normative
13. Which one of the following is true of cast system?
A. A person finds his place on the basis of his ability
B. It is not a narrow area
C. One gets one's social place on the basis of heredity
D. People can marry outside the cast
14. Normative system, which is an element of social structure refers to _____.
A. Ideals and values
B. Rules and regulations
C. Folkways
D. Economic pursuits
15. Manifest function are those which are:
A. intended
B. un-intended
C. un-organised
D. None of the above
16. Latent functions are those which are:
A. un-intended
B. intended
C. recognised
D. all of the above
17. Which of the following is dysfunction in a growing organisation?
A. security of service
B. technological advancement
C. competitive market
D. research facilities
18. According to _____, social system has passed through three stages, viz, savagery, barbarian and civilized.
A. Tylor
B. Morgan
C. Durkheim
D. Grabner
19. Who has talked of social act, status-role and actor, as elements of social system?
A. Radcliffe Brown
B. Tylor
C. Parsons
D. Loomie
20. The distribution of various roles among the actor in a social system is called _____ by Parsons.
A. Stratification
B. Division of labour
C. Allocation
D. Role-set

21. Symbol and language are _____ of a social system.
 - A. Biological Pre-requisites
 - B. Functional Pre-requisites
 - C. Cultural Pre-requisites
 - D. Idealistic Pre-requisites
22. Who has classified social system into 'organic solidarity' and 'mechanical solidarity'?
 - A. Durkheim
 - B. Weber
 - C. Morgan
 - D. Tylor
23. Classification of social system into hunting, pastoral, agricultural and industrial social system, has been made by
 - A. Marxists
 - B. Idealists
 - C. Evolutionists
 - D. Diffusionists
24. Adaptation and goal attainments are:
 - A. related to each other
 - B. opposed to each other
 - C. partly related to each other
 - D. in no way related to each other
25. _____ has classified the cultural system into sensate, ideational and idealistic.
 - A. Sorokin
 - B. Ginsberg
 - C. Linton
 - D. Mead
26. Socialisation takes place through various motivational processes which may be called too _____ of socialization.
 - A. Ends
 - B. Mechanisms
 - C. Modes
 - D. Elements
27. Lack of division of labour is characteristic of social system based on _____.
 - A. Achieved Values
 - B. Mechanical Solidarity
 - C. Organic Solidarity
 - D. Caste System
28. Who has classified social system on the basis of solidarity
 - A. MacIver
 - B. Morgan
 - C. Kingsley Davis
 - D. Durkheim
29. Which one of the following is not functional problem of social structure?
 - A. pattern of maintenance
 - B. adaptation
 - C. environment
 - D. integration
30. The _____ is the root cause which weaves the web of social relationship and sets the social structure in motion.
 - A. Action
 - B. Goal
 - C. Normative pattern
 - D. Economic system
31. Johnson has classified functions in social structure as:
 - A. involved and relative
 - B. latent and manifest
 - C. dormant and manifest
 - D. None of the above
32. Which one of the following is true of social structure?
 - A. its units are individuals
 - B. its units are institutions
 - C. its units are associations
 - D. none of the above are its units
33. Redcliffe Brown classified social structure into:
 - A. social and economic
 - B. political and social
 - C. general and social
 - D. general and actual
34. The stability of a social structure depends upon the effectiveness of its _____ system.
 - A. Legal
 - B. Normative
 - C. Economic
 - D. Sanction
35. The social classes are large groups of people who differ from each other by their relation to the means of social production. Whose view is this?
 - A. Marx
 - B. Weber
 - C. Lenin
 - D. Ralph Dahrendorf
36. Find out the incorrect match
 - A. Spencer — organic view of society
 - B. Durkheim — organic solidarity and mechanical solidarity
 - C. Redcliffe Brown — allocation of roles
 - D. Sorokin — sensate, ideational and idealistic
37. Which one of the following is not the function of social system?
 - A. to maintain continuity
 - B. to ensure social stability
 - C. to help in maintaining economic self-sufficiency
 - D. to promote social integration
38. According to _____, both the social structure and the human organism are prove to change, yet they are stable
 - A. Redcliffe Brown
 - B. Spencer
 - C. Malinowski
 - D. Parsons
39. Social organisation and social groups:
 - A. are not different from each other
 - B. quite different from each other
 - C. are closely linked with each other
 - D. always work in close cooperation with each other
40. In a social organization of today most important is:
 - A. Coordinate activity of institutions
 - B. Coordination of priests and the holy
 - C. Financial aid
 - D. Political patronage

41. It is now fully well accepted that for maintaining social structure:
- latent functions have no role
 - manifest functions alone are responsible
 - latent functions have their own role to play
 - manifest functions have no place
42. _____ must motivate the actors adequately to the performances, necessary for the social system to develop or persist.
- Social structure
 - Social system
 - Gratificational system
 - Need disposition system
43. In a good social structure roles are:
- more important than role occupants
 - less important than role occupants
 - both role and occupants are equally important
 - neither role nor role occupants are important
44. H.M. Johnson believed that "The structure of anything consists of the relative inter-relationship among its parts which are:
- unstable
 - fluctuating
 - rigid and hard
 - stable
45. Under _____ system, material happiness is given primary importance where as under _____ system spiritual happiness is regarded more important.
- Marxist, Idealistic
 - Sensate, Ideational
 - Ideational, Idealistic
 - Sensate, Idealistic
46. During middle ages the king
- Had no problems with the estate holders
 - Had to fight wars with the feudal lords
 - Was successful in persuading the estate holders to accept his supremacy
 - Tried to win the loyalty of the estate holders by giving them donations
47. Formal social structure is one:
- which is indicated by informal groupings
 - which indicates division of functions
 - which includes plans and groupings
 - which gives prominence to grouping over plans
48. Norms when institutionalised are:
- always followed on every occasion
 - cannot be followed on every occasion
 - partially followed every occasion
 - all the above statements are true
49. Specialization of labour and disappearance of mental and moral homogeneity of individuals, according to Durkheim, is associated with _____.
- Organic Solidarity
 - Corporate Society
 - Mechanical Solidarity
 - Primitive Society
50. Which of the following is not true of the role occupant?
- he must do certain social things
 - he must not do certain social things
 - he may decide what social things to do and what not to do
 - he is above all social obligation
51. Who has mentioned five mechanisms of socialization, viz. reinforcement, extinction inhibition, substitution, imitation and identification?
- Redcliffe Brown
 - Nadel
 - Parsons
 - Merton
52. When role occupants divided themselves into sub groups, the latter:
- live shorter life than the individual members
 - live longer life than the individual members
 - has as much life as the individual members
 - has nothing to do with the life of individual members
53. When Universalism is combined with achievement values, it produces a social structure of _____ pattern.
- Universalistic — Ascription
 - Particularistic — Achievement
 - Universalistic — Achievement
 - Particularistic — Ascription
54. _____ Social values favour status determination on the basis of generalized rules independent of one's achievement.
- Universalistic
 - Particularistic
 - Achieved
 - None of the above
55. If selection is made on the basis of caste, religion, state, etc. it means that in such societies — social values are considered more important.
- Universalistic
 - Achieved
 - Particularistic
 - Ascribed
56. Manifest and latent functions are:
- always linked with each other
 - always opposed to each other
 - sometimes close to each other
 - none of the above is true
57. The concepts of aristocracy and ethnic superiority are found in _____ type of social structure.
- Universalistic — Achievement
 - Particularistic — Achievement
 - Particularistic — Ascription
 - Universalistic — Ascription

58. Under universalistic — Achievement pattern the choice of goal by the individual must be in accord with the _____.
A. Universalistic values B. Particularistic values
C. Legal values D. Community values
59. _____ denotes functional aspect of the actor, whereas _____ denotes his place in the social system.
A. Role, status
B. Social system, social structure
C. Gratificational system, status
D. Orientation system, role
60. 'The components of social structure are human beings, the structure it self being an arrangement of persons in relationships institutionally defined and regulated. Who has said this?
A. Durkheim B. Nadel
C. Parsons D. Redcliffe Brown
61. Who of the following has said about latent and manifest functions that "the distinction enables us to pose the question, what difference does the manifestness or latency of a mechanism make to the effectiveness of mechanism for good or bad"?
A. H.M. Johnson B. Merton
C. Parsons D. Durkheim
62. _____ does not consist only of adhoc responses to a particular situation stimuli but also of a system of expectations relative to individual's own need disposition.
A. Status B. Social system
C. Action D. Actor
63. There are four types of social values for the classification of social structure, which one of the following is not covered under these values?
A. described B. achieved
C. ascribed D. particularistic
64. _____ is a process in the actor situation system which motivates the individual or individuals in the case of a group.
A. Action B. Integration
C. Gratification D. Co-operation
65. Parsons has kept the Indian and the Chinese social structures under _____ category
A. The Particularistic — Achievement
B. The Universalistic — Ascription
C. The Particularistic — Ascription
D. The Universalistic — Achievement
66. Who has described four types of social structure on the basis of four social values, viz. universalistic, particularistic, achieved and ascribed social value?
A. Redcliffe Brown B. Morton
C. Parsons D. Durkheim
67. Social organisation and social groups are:
A. neutral to each other
B. complementary to each other
C. contradictory to each other
D. diametrically opposed to each other
68. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Class is more open than cast
B. The Cast system is believed to have been divinely ordained whereas classes are not founded on religious dogmas
C. Caste is more open than class
D. Both (A) and (B) are true
69. In our modern social organisation process is going on in which:
A. small groups are only disintegrating
B. small groups are only combining
C. big groups are only disintegrating
D. big groups are only combining
70. According to _____ social structure is concerned with the forms of inter relationship between various units rather than with the units.
A. MacIver B. Parsons
C. Spencer D. Redcliffe Brown
71. In a good social organisation the people should be:
A. reluctant to accept any status
B. prompt in accepting some status
C. allowed to accept equal status
D. made to realise that all have equal capabilities
72. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Social Structure is an abstract and intangible phenomenon
B. Redcliffe Brown considers 'Social structure' as real as are individual organisms.
C. None of the above
D. Both (A) and (B) are true
73. Social organisation is replaced by social disorganisation when:
A. imposition is replaced by willingness
B. willingness is replaced by imposition
C. there is unanimity among the people
D. none of the above is true
74. The integration and co-ordination of the different parts of social structure depend upon _____ to social norms.
A. Deviation
B. Attachment
C. Conformity
D. None of the above

75. For proper social organisation it is essential that:
A. Society should have full control over its members
B. Society should have only partial control over its members
C. Society should forget excessive control over its members
D. Social controls should be rigid and tight
76. Who of the following has defined social organisation as "the totality of cultural institutions and their inter-relationship together with the body of unorganised activities and characteristic"?
A. Earnest Jones B. Merton
C. Reuter and Hart D. Lundberg
77. Which one of the following is not a reason for maintaining distinction between manifest and latent functions?
A. manifest functions are everything in social structure
B. manifest functions alone are not everything in social structure
C. both the functions are needed for introducing social reforms
D. both help in knowing the effectiveness of mechanism.
78. In Sociology, characteristics of dysfunction is that:
A. it is subjective
B. it is objective
C. it is neither subjective nor objective
D. it is partly subjective and partly objective
79. Main characteristic of purpose and function is that:
A. Purpose is objective and function is subjective
B. Both are objective
C. Both are subjective
D. Purpose is subjective, function is objective
80. Dysfunctions are those functions which:
A. help in the accomplishment of task
B. help in accelerating certain tasks
C. hinder fulfilment of tasks
D. have nothing to do with goals
81. The social structure of Nazi Germany was _____
A. Universalistic — Achievement
B. Particularistic — Ascription
C. Particularistic — Achievement
D. Universalistic — Ascription
82. What is not true of 'function' in society?
A. it contributes of the fulfilment of one or more tasks
B. it contributes to the fulfilment of one task alone
C. it does not hinder fulfilment of tasks
D. it is not opposed to task achievements
83. Universalistic - Achievement type of social structure is _____ where as universalistic ascription type is _____.
A. Individualistic, collectivistic
B. Legal, rational
C. Flexible, rigid
D. Non-Contractual, Contractual
84. Which of the following is the functional problem of social structure?
A. Pattern of maintenance
B. Adaptation
C. Integration
D. All of the above
85. In a good social structure groups and sub-groups
A. try to adapt themselves
B. merge with each other
C. oppose each other
D. cooperate with each other in a limited sense
86. Which is one of the primary means of social control through which different activities and relationships are co-ordinated to minimize conflicts on the social level
A. Institutionalization
B. Integration
C. Co-operation
D. Substitution
87. An informal social structure is one of which
A. groups are subordinated to plans
B. groups and plan get equal place
C. groups have prior place over plans
D. groups and plans are nothing do with each other
88. Social structure:
A. has nothing to do with social deviation
B. helps indefining social deviation
C. gives no place to social deviation
D. can exist with social deviations only
89. In a good society, about social structure it is:
A. desirable that it should be rigid
B. proper that in it institutions must not yield
C. wanted that in it institutions must change with the changing times
D. desirable that every institutional change should be resisted
90. In a good social structure for goal attainment it is essential that resources must be mobilised in an effective manner
A. according to specific nature of the task
B. without consideration for the task
C. according to unspecified task
D. task and goal have no relevance

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	D	A	B	A	D	C	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	C	A	A	A	A	B	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	C	A	A	B	B	D	C	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	D	D	A	C	C	A	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	B	A	D	B	B	B	B	A	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	C	A	C	C	D	A	A	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	C	B	A	A	C	B	D	D	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	D	B	C	A	C	A	B	D	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	B	A	D	A	A	C	B	C	A

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