--Question Starting--  
1. Consider the following statements concerning George Simmel's contributions to sociology and his philosophical insights:  
I. Simmel conceptualized society as a web of patterned interactions, focusing on forms rather than content of social relations.  
II. He proposed that the increasing complexity of social life is inversely proportional to the individual's ability to maintain autonomy.  
III. Simmel's philosophy explicitly aligns with the positivist approach to understanding societies, emphasizing observable social facts.  
IV. He introduced the notion of the "stranger" as a social role that combines both nearness and remoteness, which contributes to group cohesion.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, III, and IV only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) I, II, and IV only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): This is indeed a core idea of Simmel, illustrating his interest in how societal forms (patterns of interaction) shape social life.  
• Statement II (Correct): Simmel discussed the paradox of the individual's quest for freedom versus the constraints imposed by society, but he did not suggest a simple inverse proportionality.  
• Statement III (Incorrect): Simmel’s method is more interpretative and less aligned with positivism, which strictly emphasizes empirical and observable measures.  
• Statement IV (Correct): The "stranger" is a significant concept in Simmel's sociology, highlighting an individual who is both part of the society but distantly connected, thus affecting group dynamics.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
2. Analyze the following assertions about L.H. Morgan's theories on social evolution and kinship systems:  
I. Morgan's evolutionary framework proposes a linear progression from savagery through barbarism to civilization, which he correlates with technological advancements.  
II. He argued that kinship terminologies reflect actual biological relationships and are universally applicable across different cultures.  
III. Morgan introduced the concept of "classificatory" kinship systems, suggesting they group together relatives who are not necessarily genealogically equidistant.  
IV. His work directly influenced Marxist theory by illustrating how changes in family structures correspond to modes of production.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) III and IV only  
(4) I, III, and IV only  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Morgan indeed theorized a linear progression in human society correlated with technological advancements.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While Morgan did focus on kinship systems, he recognized that kinship terminologies do not always reflect biological relationships and vary significantly across cultures.  
• Statement III (Correct): The concept of "classificatory" kinship systems is a fundamental contribution by Morgan, highlighting the social rather than biological bases of kin relations.  
• Statement IV (Correct): Morgan's ideas on social structures and their evolution had a notable impact on Marxist thought, particularly on how family structures evolve with production modes.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
3. Evaluate the following statements about Vilfredo Pareto's theories and his sociological contributions:  
I. Pareto's theory of the circulation of elites suggests that every society is governed by a minority that possesses the qualities necessary for its rule, irrespective of the nature of those qualities.  
II. He argued that residues and derivations form the core of his theory, explaining the non-logical actions that shape social phenomena.  
III. Pareto believed that economic equilibria are always stable and self-correcting through inherently systemic mechanisms.  
IV. His concept of residues emphasizes the importance of individuals' emotional and non-rational motivations in understanding social actions.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and IV only  
(4) I, II, and IV only  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): This accurately reflects Pareto's view on the circulation of elites, a theory that elites circulate through various forms of society's governance.  
• Statement II (Correct): Residues and derivations are indeed central to Pareto's understanding of how non-logical actions influence social structures.  
• Statement III (Incorrect): Pareto viewed economic systems as subject to fluctuations and did not assert that they are always stable or self-correcting.  
• Statement IV (Correct): The role of residues, as non-rational motivations, is fundamental in Pareto's sociological analysis.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.