

Question Papers

ExamCode: RA_SOCIO_162015

1. **The Bodos or Boros are an important group in _____.**
1) Meghalaya
2) Jharkhand
3) Chattisgarh
4) Assam
2. **The philosopher, poet and social reformer who brought about a transformation in Hindu society of Assam was?**
1) Sri Sankaradeva
2) Sri Shankaracharya
3) Sri Acharyar
4) Sri Saibaba
3. **The Hindu Manipuri's are the descendents of _____.**
1) Khamyang groups
2) Turang groups
3) Phakial groups
4) Tartar groups
4. **Who was recognized as a sage and composed Vedic hymns?**
1) Tiruvalluvar
2) Vishwamitra
3) Vidura
4) Dharma
5. **Who is the author of the epic Mahabharata?**
1) Vedavyas
2) Valmiki
3) Vidura
4) Krishna
6. **Which is the oldest of the four Vedas?**
1) Rig
2) Sama
3) Yajur
4) Atharva
7. **In the beginning, with whose effort Christianity spread in Kerala?**
1) St. Joseph
2) St. Bartholomew
3) St. Thomas
4) St. Alexander
8. **Worshippers of the Mother Goddess in various manifestations are known as?**
1) Shaivite
2) Vaishnava
3) Shakta
4) Smarta
9. **Those who worship Shiva, Vishnu and the Mother Goddess are called as?**
1) Smarta
2) Shakta
3) Vaishnava
4) Shaivite
10. **Descent from a common ancestor in the distant part is known as?**
1) Jati
2) Kula
3) Gotra
4) Varna
11. **In which type, the marriage with members outside the group is prohibited?**
1) Monogamy
2) Serial Monogamy
3) Endogamy
4) Couvade
12. **One woman has many husbands who are not brothers is called as-**
1) Non- fraternal polyandry
2) Polygyny
3) Sororate
4) Levirate
13. **The brothers living in a family are getting married with sisters of the same family is known as-**
1) Monogamy
2) Monandry
3) Promiscuity
4) Group marriage

14. A male member can have sexual relationship with any female member is known as-
~~1) Promiscuity~~ 2) Group marriage
3) Monandry 4) Hypogamy
15. One of the major problems of marriage in India is-
~~1) Dowry system~~ 2) Less privacy
3) Financial crisis 4) Conflict
16. A girl who continues to stay in her father's home without marriage for more than three years after attaining puberty is called as-
~~1) Kutumba~~ 2) Vivaha
~~3) Vrishald~~ 4) Veda
17. The prime aim of the Hindu marriage is:
~~1) Dharma~~ 2) Praja
3) Rati 4) Kanyadana
18. Which one of the following is the rite associated with Hindu marriage?
~~1) Vagdana~~ 2) Dharma
3) Praja 4) Kama
19. The marriage between upper caste male and lower caste female is called as-
1) Polygyny 2) Polyandry
3) Asura ~~4) Hypergamy~~
20. The marriage between upper caste female and lower caste male is called as-
1) Polygamy 2) Anuloma
~~3) Pratiloma~~ 4) Polygyny
21. On the basis of the nature of authority, family can be classified into _____ main types.
1) Four 2) Three
~~3) Two~~ 4) Seven
22. The father dominated family is called-
~~1) Patriarchal family~~ 2) Matrilineal family
3) Matrilocal family 4) Polygamy
23. The joint family is also known as-
1) Tiny family 2) Divided family
~~3) Undivided family~~ 4) Expanding family
24. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of the Joint family?
1) Depth of generations 2) Common roof
3) Common worship ~~4) Separate kitchen~~
25. One of the merits of the joint family is?
1) Retards the development of personality 2) Narrows down loyalties
3) Promotes Idleness ~~4) Provides social security~~
26. In which type of family, the privacy is derived to the newly married couple?
~~1) Joint family~~ 2) Nuclear family
3) Consanguine family 4) Patriarchal family

27. Which type of family is not favourable for Saving and Investment?

- 1) Matriarchal family
- 2) Matrilineal family
- 3) Patriarchal family
- 4) Joint family

28. Which type of family provides psychological security to its members?

- 1) Nuclear family
- 2) Joint family
- 3) Patriarchal family
- 4) Matriarchal family

29. Which family is exercising control over the behaviour of its members?

- 1) Patriarchal family
- 2) Matriarchal family
- 3) Joint family
- 4) Nuclear family

30. Which Act of the Parliament provides woman right to family property?

- 1) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- 2) The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856
- 3) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- 4) The Hindu, Inheritance and Succession Act, 1956

31. The concept of 'Kinship' is vitally important in-

- 1) Anthropology
- 2) Zoology
- 3) Oncology
- 4) Ecology

32. A set of principles by which an individual traces his descent is called-

- 1) Code of conduct
- 2) Code of ethics
- 3) Code of honour
- 4) Rule of descent

33. The descent traced through both the female line and male line is known as-

- 1) Mixed Descent
- 2) Bilateral Descent
- 3) Matrilineal Descent
- 4) Patrilineal Descent

34. Which one of the following is an example for Secondary kins?

- 1) Mother-son
- 2) Mother's brother
- 3) Wife's brother's son
- 4) Wife's sister's son

35. Which one of the following is an example for Tertiary kins?

- 1) Husband-wife
- 2) Brother's wife
- 3) Father's brother
- 4) Sister's husband's brother

36. Which one of the following refers to the bisection of a tribe into two complementary social groups?

- 1) Patrilineal Descent
- 2) Matrilineal Descent
- 3) Bilateral Descent
- 4) Moiety

37. "Amongst the 'Yukafir', the son-in-law is not supposed to see the faces of his mother-in-law and father-in-law" is an example of _____.

- 1) Avunculate
- 2) Avoidance
- 3) Teknonymy
- 4) Couvade

38. Which kind of relationship permits to tease and make fun of the other?

- 1) Avoidance
- 2) Teknonymy
- 3) Joking Relationship
- 4) Amitate

39. Amongst the 'Crow-Indians' the relationships that prevail between a man and his wife's sister is an example of _____.

- 1) Amitate
- 2) Teknonym
- 3) Joking Relationship
- 4) Avunculate

40. Who of the following has studied on 'Joking Relationships' in detail?
1) Auguste comte ~~2) Radcliffe Brown~~
3) Marx 4) Durkheim
41. A tribe is a _____ community.
~~1) Territorial~~ 2) Terrestrial
3) Aquatic 4) Non-territorial
42. The Khasi tribe is commonly found in-
~~1) North-Eastern zone~~ 2) Tamil Nadu
3) Maharashtra 4) Karnataka
43. Which tribe can be found in Nilgiri Hills?
~~1) Bhils~~ 2) Khasis
~~3) Thodas~~ 4) Garos
44. Some tribals such as Lepcha and Chakma have embraced _____.
~~1) Buddhism~~ 2) Christianity
3) Hinduism 4) Sikhism
45. Who are the tribals generally indifferent to the Hindu Social order?
1) Thodas 2) Badagas
3) Irulas ~~4) Tribes from Arunachal Pradesh~~
46. Gonds, Munda, Kondh tribals belong to which zone?
~~1) The Central or the middle zone~~ 2) The North-Eastern zone
3) The Southern zone 4) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
47. Andaman and Nicobar is the habitation for-
~~1) Onge~~ 2) Bhuiyan
3) Khasi 4) Oraon
48. Sentinelese are in _____.
1) Maharashtra ~~2) Western Ghats~~
3) Kerala ~~4) Andaman and Nicobar~~
49. The practice of _____ is still found among tribals.
1) Divorce 2) Family dispute
3) Cohesion ~~4) Black magic~~
50. Integrated tribal development projects were evolved for the tribal development during _____.
~~1) 1st plan~~ 2) 3rd plan
~~3) 5th plan~~ 4) 7th plan
51. One of the important traits of the village is-
1) Nuclear family 2) Secondary relations
~~3) Homogeneity~~ 4) Large size
52. Owning cultivable land of 2-4 hectare is-
1) Marginal farmer 2) Small farmer
~~3) Medium farmer~~ 4) Large farmer

53. Marginal farmer is the one who possesses land whose size is?

- ☒ 1) Less than one hectare
- ☐ 2) More than one hectare
- ☐ 3) Less than 2 hectare
- ☐ 4) 1-2 hectare

54. What can be called settlements which are small villages and are found away from the main villages or on the border of larger villages?

- ☐ 1) Isolated farmsteads
- ☒ 2) Line villages
- ☐ 3) Hamlets
- ☐ 4) Circular pattern

55. Which one of the following is related with rural economic problems?

- ☒ 1) Indebtedness
- ☐ 2) Large land holdings
- ☐ 3) Availability of pesticide
- ☐ 4) Availability of fertilizers

56. Which one of the following is production-oriented rural development programme?

- ☐ 1) Food for Work Programme
- ☐ 2) Tribal Development Programme
- ☐ 3) National Rural Employment Programme
- ☒ 4) Land Reforms

57. Expand TRYSEM.

- ☒ 1) Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment
- ☐ 2) Taking Rural Youth for Self-Employment
- ☐ 3) Training Rural Youth for Self-Empowerment
- ☐ 4) Training Rural Youth for Self-Embodiment

58. Which one of the following characteristics is associated with urban community?

- ☒ 1) Social Heterogeneity
- ☐ 2) Primary relations
- ☐ 3) Informal social control
- ☐ 4) Social mobility

59. Urban community is characterized by _____.

- ☐ 1) Primary relationship
- ☒ 2) Secondary relationship
- ☐ 3) Tertiary relationship
- ☐ 4) Voluntary relationship

60. Who defines the city as "a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals"?

- ☒ 1) Louis Wirth
- ☐ 2) Ram Ahuja
- ☐ 3) Jefferson
- ☐ 4) Mamoria

61. Any social order normally presents both obstacles to, and opportunities for, _____.

- ☒ 1) Social change
- ☐ 2) Social static
- ☐ 3) Morphology
- ☐ 4) System

62. The 'Democratic Collectivism' model of development is based on _____.

- ☐ 1) Conflict
- ☒ 2) Consensus
- ☐ 3) Interaction
- ☐ 4) Deviation

63. 'Socialist model' of development is not in favour of _____.

- ☒ 1) Democratization
- ☐ 2) Workers
- ☐ 3) Proletariats
- ☐ 4) Factories

64. Indian model of social development is based on _____.

- ☐ 1) Naturalist ideology
- ☒ 2) Scientific ideology
- ☐ 3) Socialist ideology
- ☐ 4) Quantitative ideology

65. Which among the following is an economic goal for social development?

- 1) Justice
- 2) ~~Distributive justice~~
- 3) Secular ideology
- 4) Freedom

66. In which approach, for the study of social change, the evidence may not be reliable?

- 1) ~~Historical approach~~
- 2) Anthropological approach
- 3) Qualitative approach
- 4) Technical approach

67. Which approach for the study of social change, considered more systematic?

- 1) Metaphysical
- 2) Historical
- 3) ~~Socio-anthropological~~
- 4) Religious

68. Marx is related with-

- 1) Consensus approach
- 2) ~~Conflict approach~~
- 3) Interactionist approach
- 4) Functionalist approach

69. Who studied change through Sanskritization and Westernization processes?

- 1) G.S. Ghurye
- 2) A.R. Desai
- 3) ~~M.N. Srinivas~~
- 4) M.N. Dutta

70. Which article of the constitution says that 'Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden'?

- 1) Article 144
- 2) Article 99
- 3) Article 27
- 4) ~~Article 7~~

71. Theosophical society was founded in the year _____.

- 1) ~~1875~~
- 2) 1879
- 3) 1865
- 4) 1891

72. The first stage in the transformation of a sarvodaya society is _____.

- 1) ~~Panchayat raj~~
- 2) Ownership
- 3) Possession of properties
- 4) Giving importance to bourgeoisie

73. Satyagraha never supports the application of _____.

- 1) Sacrifice
- 2) ~~Force~~
- 3) Charity
- 4) Purity

74. Passive resistance aims at _____ the enemy.

- 1) Loving
- 2) Caring
- 3) ~~Punishing~~
- 4) Motivating

75. What is the non-violent action to resist injustice?

- 1) Passive resistance
- 2) ~~Satyagraha~~
- 3) Himsa
- 4) Punishment

76. Satyagraha is a struggle for _____.

- 1) ~~Righteousness~~
- 2) Self
- 3) Individualism
- 4) Possession

77. Which of the following is not the principle of behaviour of satyagraha?

- 1) Truth
- 2) Non-violence
- 3) Non-stealing
- 4) ~~Possession~~

78. Making Non-violence its base, Gandhi has developed a science of _____.
 1) Satyagraha 2) Himsa
 3) Spirituality 4) Violence
79. Who says that the ultimate end of non-violence is surest victory?
 1) Gita 2) Buddha
 3) Gandhi 4) Tagore
80. Which of the following religions has laid greatest emphasis in Non-violence?
 1) Christianity 2) Islam
 3) Buddhism 4) Jainism
81. The theories on social movements generally describe as conscious, collective activities to promote _____.
 1) Social change 2) Revolution
 3) Education 4) Caste
82. Who pointed out that the oppressed in this country have to struggle against two enemies- 'Brahmanism and Capitalism'?
 1) Gandhi 2) Nehru
 3) Bose 4) Ambedkar
83. Which of the following political parties had a broad category of the oppressed?
 1) Independent Labour Party 2) Congress
 3) Janata Party 4) Forward Bloc
84. Who told that the Dalits carried out temple-entry Satyagraha only to assert their equal humanity?
 1) Gandhi 2) Ambedkar
 3) Periyar 4) Nehru
85. Ambedkar's Independent Labour party focused on _____ sector working class.
 1) Formal 2) Organised
 3) Unorganised 4) Elite
86. Ambedkar stressed on _____ as a possible vehicle of social change and life with dignity.
 1) Education 2) Cultural change
 3) Health 4) War
87. The khairlanji incident was against _____.
 1) A religion 2) A dalit family
 3) A village 4) An individual
88. Who formed the Madras Labour Union?
 1) V.V. Giri 2) C.R. Das
 3) B.P. Wadia 4) N.M. Lokhande
89. All India Trade Union Congress was formed in _____.
 1) 1910 2) 1920
 3) 1932 4) 1957
90. Who was the first President of the Indian Trade Union Federation?
 1) V.V. Giri 2) Lokhande
 3) Joshi 4) Das

91. Commensal relations refer to a _____ with whom a man will eat.
 1) Community ~~2) Caste~~
 3) Group 4) Family
92. Caste violence in _____ took place predominantly in urban localities.
~~1) Gujarat~~ 2) Delhi
 3) Chandigarh 4) Bihar
93. Harijan's advancement in the status is due to their exposure to _____.
~~1) Education~~ 2) Rurality
 3) Belief 4) Religion
94. The policy of separatism is one of the causes of _____.
 1) Judaism 2) Feudalism
~~3) Communalism~~ 4) Socialism
95. 'Hindu renaissance' would have been impossible without _____ manuscripts.
 1) Ancient ~~2) Medieval~~
 3) Modern 4) Post modern
96. Which one of the following is not a cause for Communalism?
 1) Tendency of minorities 2) Orthodoxy
 3) Fundamentalist organisation ~~4) Technological development~~
97. In which year the riot of Gujarat alone claimed more than 500 lives.
 1) 2000 ~~2) 2002~~
 3) 2007 4) 2009
98. Communal violence is a _____.
 1) Individual violence ~~2) Collective violence~~
 3) Self violence 4) Same group violence
99. The use of public office for private gain is-
 1) Terrorism 2) Communalism
~~3) Corruption~~ 4) Violence
100. Corruption is a _____ phenomenon.
 1) National 2) Local
~~3) Global~~ 4) Regional
101. Movement within a country into a particular area is called-
 1) Migration 2) Exodus
~~3) In-migration~~ 4) Out-migration
102. _____ refers to the capacity to participate in reproduction.
 1) Fertility ~~2) Fecundity~~
 3) Sterility 4) Promiscuity
103. Migration is the key channel for _____.
 1) Adaptability ~~2) Mobility~~
 3) Sociability 4) Flexibility

104. _____ denotes a process in which the lower castes try to imitate the life-styles of upper castes in their attempt to raise their social status.
- 1) Westernisation
 - 2) ~~Sanskritisation~~
 - 3) Modernization
 - 4) Brahmanisation
105. _____ means integrating the economy of a country with the world economy.
- 1) ~~Globalisation~~
 - 2) Westernisation
 - 3) Industrialisation
 - 4) Modernisation
106. The term social stratification refers to _____.
- 1) The division of population into different categories
 - 2) Division of population in terms of class
 - 3) Division of population with a feeling of superiority and inferiority
 - 4) ~~The ranking of individuals and groups in any given society~~
107. Caste system is based on _____ and Varna system is based on _____ respectively.
- 1) Income, Colour
 - 2) Status, Income
 - 3) ~~Birth, Occupation~~
 - 4) Power, Position
108. According to _____, "The Jajmani System is a system governed by relationships based on reciprocity in intercaste relations in village".
- 1) Ginsbert
 - 2) ~~Yogendra Singh~~
 - 3) Ogburn and Nimkoff
 - 4) MacIver and Page
109. Horizontal mobility refers to _____.
- 1) Movement of individuals and groups up and down
 - 2) ~~Moving within the same status category~~
 - 3) Movement of individuals within the family members
 - 4) ~~Movement of individuals within the society~~
110. _____ is to ensure conformity to society's norms and expectation.
- 1) Social change
 - 2) ~~Social control~~
 - 3) Social mobility
 - 4) Social value
111. Theological stage was closely associated with _____.
- 1) Belief in nature
 - 2) ~~Belief in spirits~~
 - 3) Belief in animals
 - 4) Belief in objects
112. _____ is a form of religion in a primitive society.
- 1) Ritual
 - 2) Folkways
 - 3) ~~Fetishism~~
 - 4) Belief
113. According to comte, the evolution of human mind has paralled the evolution of _____.
- 1) ~~Individual mind~~
 - 2) Group mind
 - 3) Community mind
 - 4) Society's mind
114. Law of three stages of human thought was contributed by _____.
- 1) Weber
 - 2) ~~Auguste comte~~
 - 3) MacLuer
 - 4) Page

115. In Weber's opinion, bureaucracy is an example of _____.
 1) Traditional authority
~~2) Rational-legal authority~~
 3) Charismatic authority
 4) Political authority
116. According to Weber, modern capitalism emerged due to _____.
 1) Inner economic necessity
~~2) Ethic of Protestantism~~
 3) Industrialisation
 4) Urbanisation
117. The author of "The Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism" is _____.
 1) S.F. Nadel
~~2) M. Weber~~
 3) E. Durkheim
 4) T. Parsons
118. According to Durkheim, a type of solidarity results due to likeness in the members of societies. Identify which one?
~~1) Mechanical solidarity~~
 2) Organic solidarity
 3) Communal solidarity
 4) Religious solidarity
119. Emile Durkheim's book "The division of labour in society" was first published in _____.
 1) 1903
~~2) 1893~~
 3) 1901
 4) 1881
120. According to Marx, which among the following determines the social relationship in the society?
~~1) Economic structure of the society~~
 2) Forces of production
 3) Relations of production
 4) Machines and capital
121. Which of the following is not a cause for cultural lag?
 1) Ideology
~~2) Social interaction~~
 3) Technologies
 4) Psychological dogmatism
122. _____ is the capacity to mix with others, to enter into relations with them easily and comfortably.
 1) Socialization
~~2) Sociability~~
 3) Socialism
 4) Mobility
123. Which of the following is not a factor of the process of socialization?
 1) Imitation
~~2) Resistance~~
 3) Identification
 4) Language
124. Which of the following sociologists said that 'Society is a social organism possessing a harmony of structure and function'?
~~1) Auguste Comte~~
 2) Emile Durkheim
 3) G.H. Mead
 4) MacIver and Page
125. The process where by culture is passed on from one generation to the next is called-
 1) Cultural diffusion
~~2) Enculturation~~
 3) Cultural growth
 4) Multiculturalism
126. _____ is the man made part of environment.
 1) Institution
~~2) Culture~~
 3) Ethnicity
 4) Heredity

127. Which of the following theories is very closely associated with the origin of society?

- 1) Social Exchange Theory
- 3) Conflict Theory

- ~~2) Social Contract Theory~~
- ~~4) Consensus Theory~~

128. _____ is a group of people organized for the achievement of a particular interest or interests.

- 1) Institution
- 3) Society

- ~~2) Association~~
- ~~4) Community~~

129. Which one of the following is a religious association?

- 1) The Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha
- 3) The Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad

- ~~2) The Vishwa Hindu Parishad~~
- ~~4) The Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh~~

130. Competition is the most fundamental form of _____.

- 1) Social system
- 3) Social organization

- ~~2) Social struggle~~
- ~~4) Social statics~~

131. _____ is a form of marriage in which one man marries more than one woman at a given time.

- ~~1) Polygyny~~
- ~~3) Hypergamy~~

- 2) Polyandry
- 4) Monogamy

132. Which of the following is a rule of marriage in which the life partners are to be selected from within the group?

- 1) Exogamy
- 3) Hypergamy

- ~~2) Endogamy~~
- ~~4) Hypogamy~~

133. _____ prevents mobility of the people so essential for dynamic economic development.

- 1) Religion
- ~~3) Caste~~

- 2) Group
- 4) Class

134. Maxweber emphasize institution of capitalist society that aimed at _____.

- 1) Social development
- 3) Political development

- ~~2) Economic development~~
- ~~4) Religious development~~

135. Protestant Reformation paved the way for the raise of-

- 1) Idealism
- 3) Socialism

- 2) Communism
- ~~4) Capitalism~~

136. Economic development is practically equivalent to _____.

- 1) Urbanisation
- 3) Westernisation

- 2) Modernisation
- ~~4) Industrialisation~~

137. In matriarchal family the head of the family-

- 1) Father
- ~~3) Mother~~

- 2) Elder brother
- 4) Uncle

138. The practice of temporary marriage among Muslim is called _____.

- 1) Brahma
- 3) Paisacha

- 2) Daina
- ~~4) Muta~~

139. The child marriage Restraint Act was passed in-

- 1) 1854
- 2) 1929
- ~~3) 1919~~
- 4) 1930

140. Exogamy symbolised in the primitive times _____.

- 1) Marriage with one's own group
- 2) Marriage with distant relatives
- 3) Marriage with blood relatives
- ~~4) Marriage outside one's own group~~

141. By vertical mobility is meant-

- 1) Pathology of the person
- 2) Heredity of the person
- ~~3) Status changing state~~
- 4) Caste or class of a person

142. _____ is an act of moving from one social class to another.

- 1) Sociability
- 2) Social change
- ~~3) Social mobility~~
- 4) Adaptability

143. Education facilitates-

- ~~1) Upward social mobility~~
- 2) Horizontal mobility
- 3) Lateral mobility
- 4) Collective mobility

144. Famulus means _____.

- 1) Dictator
- ~~2) Servant~~
- 3) Advisor
- 4) Administrator

145. Social privilege is almost always based on the possession of _____.

- ~~1) Social power~~
- 2) Economic power
- 3) Political power
- 4) Religious power

146. Social mobility is defined as movement of _____.

- 1) Physical status
- ~~2) Up and down in stratification~~
- 3) Social status
- 4) Group status

147. Social mobility produces _____.

- 1) Group anxiety
- ~~2) Personal anxiety~~
- 3) Communal anxiety
- 4) Lingual anxiety

148. According Max Weber, the basic category of all economic class situations was based on _____.

- 1) Money
- ~~2) Property~~
- 3) Power
- 4) Education

149. The concept of 'social class' is more used in sociology representing a kind of _____.

- ~~1) Social stratification~~
- 2) Economic status
- 3) Division of labour
- 4) Heredity

150. Criterion for division of society in the 'estate system' was _____.

- 1) Economic
- ~~2) Religious~~
- 3) Caste
- 4) Peasantry

151. Revolution means _____.

- ~~1) Sudden and great change~~
- 2) Slow and gradual change
- 3) Change in planned time
- 4) Change with period of time

152. Who developed the concept of evolution as a process of differentiation cum-integration?

- 1) Comte
- 2) Von Baer
- 3) Spencer
- 4) Durkheim

153. The word evolution has been derived from language _____

- 1) Latin
- 2) Greek
- 3) French
- 4) German

154. According to Morse, "_____ is a law of society".

- 1) Growth
- 2) Development
- 3) Progress
- 4) Evolution

155. Sudden and violent transformation is referred to as-

- 1) Adaptation
- 2) Evolution
- 3) Accommodation
- 4) Revolution

156. Changes in the social structure and social relationships is referred to as-

- 1) Social evolution
- 2) Social change
- 3) Social progress
- 4) Social adaptation

157. The source of social change are-

- 1) Endogenous and exogenous
- 2) Endogenous only
- 3) Exogenous only
- 4) Formal and informal

158. Which of the following is not a characteristic of social change?

- 1) Universal
- 2) Community change
- 3) Uniform
- 4) Natural and planned efforts

159. Social change is classified as-

- 1) Formal and informal
- 2) Primary and secondary
- 3) Planned and unplanned
- 4) Personal and impersonal

160. Which of the following is not a cause for social change?

- 1) Conflict
- 2) Social problem
- 3) Revolution
- 4) Adaptation

161. Demographic analysis is confined to the study of _____.

- 1) Components of population variation and change
- 2) Components of fertility
- 3) Components of mortality
- 4) Components of migration

162. Drinking alcohol is not associated with-

- 1) Cabaret dance
- 2) Prostitution
- 3) Equality
- 4) Gambling

163. Which one of the following is not an effect of Drug addiction?

- 1) Mental decline
- 2) Moral degradation
- 3) Damage to health
- 4) Increased social status

164. Child abuse is classified as-

- 1) Physical and sexual
- 2) Sexual and emotional
- 3) Emotional and physical
- 4) Physical, sexual and emotional

165. Which of the following is not a major problem of women?

- 1) Illiteracy
- ~~2) Recreation~~
- 3) Dowry system
- 4) Prostitution

166. What is the maximum age for boy in the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986?

- 1) 12 years
- ~~2) 16 years~~
- 3) 14 years
- 4) 15 years

167. According to Kempe and Kempe child abuse is defined as _____.

- ~~1) Those who have been deliberately injured by physical assault~~
- 2) Any child who receives non accidental physical and psychological injury
- 3) Any child who receives verbal abuse
- 4) Any child who receive bruises, burns

168. According to Fuller and Myers social problem is viewed as-

- 1) A problem in human relationship which seriously threatens society
- 2) Social problem involved action or pattern of behaviour
- 3) A way of behaviour that is regarded by violation of one or more
- ~~4) Condition which is defined by a considerable number of person as a deviation from social norms which they cherish~~

169. Social problems occur in _____ societies.

- 1) Few societies
- ~~2) All societies~~
- 3) Specific societies
- 4) Divided societies

170. Social problems means _____.

- ~~1) The problem which affects the society at large~~
- 2) The problem which affects the group
- 3) The problem which affects the community
- 4) The problem which affects the organisation

171. Gandhi laid the ground work for a specific peace keeping institution, called _____.

- 1) Karuda seva
- ~~2) Shanti seva~~
- 3) Piece army
- 4) Warriors

172. Who named his autobiography as "My experiments with truth"?

- ~~1) Gandhiji~~
- 2) Nehru
- 3) Jinnah
- 4) Martin Luther King

173. In which year Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- 1) 1917
- ~~2) 1920~~
- ~~3) 1930~~
- 4) 1938

174. Who among the following is a moderate-

- 1) Pal
- ~~2) Ghose~~
- ~~3) Gokhale~~
- 4) Lajpat Rai

175. Who among the following is an extremist?

- 1) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 2) Ranade
- 3) Gokhale
- ~~4) Tilak~~

176. Whose agitation in the economic field completely undermined the moral foundations of British rule in India?

- ~~1) The moderate's~~ 2) People's
- 3) King's 4) Industrialist's

177. Who of the following believed in orderly progress and constitutional agitation?

- 1) The kings 2) The intermediaries
- 3) The militants ~~4) The moderates~~

178. The congress leaders viz., Naoroji, Mehta, Ranade, Banerjee and Gokhale were known as-

- 1) The militants ~~2) The moderates~~
- 3) The intermediates 4) The intermediaries

179. Indian National Congress was founded in _____.

- 1) 1775 ~~2) 1885~~
- 3) 1905 4) 1927

180. The spearhead of the nationalist movement was the-

- 1) Khalistan movement 2) Terrorist movement
- ~~3) Indian National Congress~~ 4) Forward Bloc

181. Marx developed his theory of class conflict on the basis of _____.

- ~~1) The analysis of the capitalist society~~ 2) The analysis of the socialist society
- 3) The analysis of the communist society 4) The analysis of the democratic society

182. Marxian sociology is often called _____.

- 1) The sociology of group conflict 2) The sociology of community conflict
- ~~3) The sociology of class conflict~~ 4) The sociology of labour conflict

183. "Bureaucratization and rationalisation are almost an inescapable fate"- statement is given by-

- 1) Comte ~~2) Max Weber~~
- 3) Durkheim 4) Coser

184. Folkways have become a _____ characteristic of human behaviour.

- 1) Regional ~~2) Universal~~
- 3) Lingual 4) Communal

185. Loving one's own country is an example of _____.

- 1) Neutral mares ~~2) Negative mares~~
- ~~3) Positive mares~~ 4) Dysfunctional mares

186. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of mares?

- 1) Regulator of our social life 2) Relatively mare persistent
- ~~3) Similar in every group~~ 4) Backed by values and religion

187. Who said that, "Laws are a form of social rule emanating from political agencies"-

- ~~1) J.S. Roucek~~ 2) P.V. Young
- 3) E.A. Ross 4) Fair child

188. Man's faith as belief in some super natural power or force is called _____.

- 1) Custom
- 2) Law
- 3) Education
- ~~4) Religion~~

189. Honesty is associated with _____.

- 1) Coercion
- 2) Fashion
- 3) Ritual
- ~~4) Morality~~

190. 'The aim of sociology is to treat social facts as things' - the statement is given by-

- 1) A. Comte
- 2) G. Simmel
- 3) M. Weber
- ~~4) E. Durkheim~~

191. Morse is a term used to denote _____.

- 1) Accepted cultural patterns
- ~~2) Accepted behaviour patterns~~
- 3) Accepted traditional patterns
- 4) Accepted social patterns

192. Who owns the view that "Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organisation that is structure and functions of society"?

- 1) Davis
- ~~2) Kingslex Davis~~
- 3) Lundberg
- 4) Gillin and Gillin

193. _____ studies "the ways by which man makes a living".

- 1) Anthropology
- 2) Psychology
- 3) Political science
- ~~4) Economics~~

194. The study of science of mind or the mental processes is called _____.

- ~~1) Psychology~~
- 2) Economics
- 3) Anthropology
- 4) History

195. "Religion implies a relationship not merely between man and man but also between man and some higher power" are the words of-

- ~~1) MacIver and Page~~
- 2) Max Weber
- 3) Ogburn and Nimkoff
- 4) Durkheim

196. Class conflict derived from status inconsistencies is known as _____.

- 1) Social behaviour
- ~~2) Social norm~~
- 3) Social values
- 4) Social disorganization

197. Stratification rested ultimately on the ownership or non-ownership _____.

- 1) Money
- ~~2) Property~~
- 3) Power
- 4) Status

198. Caste is a peculiar system; it closes the door to _____.

- ~~1) Social mobility~~
- 2) Accumulation of wealth
- 3) Power
- 4) Education

199. 'Brahmin has to marry a Brahmin' is an example of-

- ~~1) Caste endogamy~~
- 2) Caste exogamy
- 3) Sub-caste endogamy
- 4) Race endogamy

200. The main aims of the Hindu marriage are-

1) Dharma, Moksha and Praja

3) Moksha, Rati and Dharma

2) Praja, Moksha and Rati

~~4) Dharma, Praja and Rati~~