

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 Acharya
 - 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 Writh
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 paralleled 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
 2) Social Contract Theory
 3) Conflict Theory
 4) Consensus Theory

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

- 1) Institution
 2) Association
 3) Society
 4) Community

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

- 1) The Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha
 2) The Vishwa Hindu Parishad
 3) The Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
 4) The Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh

130. Competition is the most fundamental form of _____.

- 1) Social system
 2) Social struggle
 3) Social organization
 4) Social statics

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

- 1) Polygyny
 2) Polyandry
 3) Hypergamy
 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
 2) Endogamy
 3) Hypergamy
 4) Hypogamy

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

- 1) Religion
 2) Group
 3) Caste
 4) Class

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

- 1) Social development
 2) Economic development
 3) Political development
 4) Religious development

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

- 1) Idealism
 2) Communism
 3) Socialism
 4) Capitalism

136. Economic development is practically equivalent to _____.

- 1) Urbanisation
 2) Modernisation
 3) Westernisation
 4) Industrialisation

137. In matriarchal family the head of the family-

- 1) Father
 2) Elder brother
 3) Mother
 4) Uncle

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

- 1) Brahma
 2) Daina
 3) Paisacha
 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

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