

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION**

Faculty of Social Science

Branch - II ISLAMIC HISTORY - First Semester

Course Code:- IH1CRT01 - PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The primary source must be _____ in nature:
(A) **Original** (B) Contemporary
(C) Critical (D) Authentic
2. Secondary sources are written about _____:
(A) Events (B) **Primary Sources**
(C) Biography (D) Literature
3. Which among the following is not an example of primary source:
(A) Speeches (B) Letters
(C) Interviews (D) **News Papers**
4. Social science Research aims at:
(A) **Integration** (B) Social harmony
(C) National Integration (D) Social Equality
5. Bibliography means:
(A) Footnotes (B) Quotations
(C) **List of Books** (D) Biography
6. Research is:
(A) Searching again and again
(B) Finding solution to any Problem
(C) **Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem**
(D) None of the above
7. The research work must be based on:
(A) Primary Data (B) Secondary Data
(C) **Both Primary and Secondary Data** (D) None of the above
8. Epistemology means:

- (A) Social (B) Cultural
(C) Geographical (D) **All the above**
19. Which among the following is not a part of basic epistemology in Social Science:
(A) Positivism (B) Romanticism
(C) Hypothesis (D) **Ontology**
20. Epistemology is basically a branch of:
(A) Historiography (B) **Philosophy**
(C) Scientific Method (D) None of the Above
21. The period between 15th and 17th century in the human history is known as the period of
(A) **Renaissance** (B) Reformation
(C) Iron Age (D) Middle ages
22. The word "anthrops" means
(A) **Human Being** (B) Human history
(C) Genealogy (D) Human philosophy
23. " Socio cultural anthropology is the most scientific branch of the humanities, and the most humanistic of the sciences" - who told this
(A) Freud (B) **Eric wolf**
(C) Charles Darwin (D) Hegel
24. Cultural anthropology mainly dealt with the study of
(A) Human biological origin (B) evolution
(C) **Pre-literate societies** (D) human species
25. Keynesian theory is concerned with
(A) Politics (B) **Economics**
(C) History (D) sociology
26. The method of Research consisting of a detailed long term investigation of a single social unit is called
(A) **Case study** (B) empirical research
(C) analytical study (D) historical study
27. Ideas or knowledge which are free from personal bias and inclinations are termed as
(A) Subjectivity (B) **objectivity**
(C) validity (D) reliability

28. The relation between two variables when change in one brings about change in the other is called
- (A) Cognitive (B) abstraction
(C) **Causation** (D) cross-section
29. A tentative statement that can be tested by applying the methods of particular science is known as
- (A) empiricism (B) **Hypotheses**
(C) pseudo science (D) paradigm
30. The word psychology is derived from two Greek words 'Psyche' and 'logy', where 'psyche' means
- (A) **Soul** (B) body
(C) human being (D) none
31. The study of pedagogy ascribed to the branch of
- (A) Economics (B) History
(C) Philosophy (D) **Education**
32. The phenomena related to climate, ocean, soils etc. are dealt with
- (A) **Physical geography** (B) Human geography
(C) Regional geography (D) none
33. A rule which is capable of enforcement through institution is called
- (A) Idiom (B) **Law**
(C) Dictum (D) Ethics
34. The national research council acknowledged History as a
- (A) Environmental science (B) **social science**
(C) Cognitive science (D) none
35. The study of the cognitive and social aspect of human language is called
- (A) Paleontology (B) Anthropology
(C) ontology (D) **Linguistics**
36. In Linguistics, the study of the meaning and phonetics of a particular language is known as
- (A) syntax (B) phonology
(C) **semantics** (D) none
37. The study of the rules that govern the structure of a sentence is
- (A) **Syntax** (B) Semantics
(C) synchronic (D) Cognitive
38. Public administration is one of the main branches of
- (A) **Political science** (B) Economics

- (C) History (D) Law
39. Aerial photography, remote-sensing and GPS are mainly used in the research field of
- (A) **Geography** (B) Anthropology
(C) Sociology (D) History
40. The continuous, systematic narratives and research of past events in relation to humanity is
- (A) Anthropology (B) sociology
(C) **History** (D) Social work
41. The study of the problems of individuals daily life and the treatment of mental illness is
- (A) Sociology (B) **Psychology**
(C) History (D) anthropology
42. Throughout Renaissance ----- replaced religion
- (A) Pragmatism (B) Conservatism
(C) Marxism (D) **Rationalism**
43. Descriptive version of social theory mainly emerged in the work of
- (A) **Charles Darwin** (B) Carl Marx
(C) Hegel (D) John Dewy
44. In social science research an approach which is from general to specific are termed as
- (A) Objective (B) inductive
(C) **deductive** (D) observative
45. Who stressed the need for using scientific discipline in sociology
- (A) Auguste compte (B) **Emile Durkheim**
(C) Freud (D) Ibn Khaldun
46. Magic, witchcraft etc. are included in
- (A) Pseudo science (B) Social science
(C) Natural science (D) **Runic science**
47. The term "epistemology" was introduced into English by the Scottish Philosopher
- (A) George Bernard Sha (B) **James Frederick Feurier**
(C) Hegel (D) Freud
48. Who put human reason above faith
- (A) Politician (B) Philosopher
(C) **Rationalist** (D) atheist

49. From specific observation to broader generalization are ascribed to which form of research
- (A) **Inductive** (B) Deductive
(C) Objective (D) subjective
50. "Never let schools interfere with your education", who said this
- (A) Adam Smith (B) Socrates
(C) Ibn Khaldun (D) **Mark Twain**
51. Famous exponent of objectivity in social sciences
- (A) Max Weber (B) Auguste Comte
(C) **Durkheim** (D) Adam Smith
52. The concept which is opposite to objectivity
- (A) Hypothesis (B) Analysis
(C) **Subjectivity** (D) Conductivity
53. is based on your own opinions, beliefs, observations etc.
- (A) Rationality (B) Subjectivity
(C) **Objectivity** (D) Prediction
54. A group of people involved with each other through persistent relations is called
- (A) Family (B) Culture
(C) **Society** (D) Civilization
55. A large social group sharing the same geographical and social territory is called
- (A) Society (B) Culture
(C) **Family** (D) Stratification
56. The book objectivity in Social Science is written by
- (A) Weber (B) **Comte**
(C) Myrdal (D). Sorokin
57. Which of the following is not a feature of objectivity
- (A) Quantification (B) Prediction
(C) **Value judgement** (D). Testability
58. The sociologist who opposed morality based on science
- (A) **Simmel** (B) Weber
(C) Spenser (D) Giddings
59. Identify the factor that affects objectivity
- (A) Personal conceptions (B) Ethical issues
(C) **Personal Prejudices** (D) All the above

60. The term society came from the Latin word
- (A) Society (B) **Societas**
 (C) Sociology (D) Socium
61. The duty of social scientist so that they can be impartial and there by conduct good research is called
- (A) Value judgment (B) **Value neutrality**
 (C) personal observation (D) Ethical judgment
62. The role of moral values in ethical objectivism is
- (A) uncreated and eternal (B) Subject to divine or human
 (C) depended on anything outside of them (D) **not moral absolutism**
63. The philosophy of rational individualism is called
- (A) Subjectivism (B) **Relativism**
 (C) Rationalism (D) Objectivism
64. Name the country which is most closely associated with renaissance
- (A) France (B) **Germany**
 (C) Britain (D) Italy
65. The term typically refers to a period in European history approximately between 1400 and 1600
- (A) **Renaissance** (B) Enlightenment
 (C) Dark age (D) Golden age
66. Renaissance comes from the French word for
- (A) Rebirth (B) Revival
 (C) **Reform** (D) Renewal
67. Famous political work Leviathan written by
- (A) Thomas Hobbes (B) William Godwin
 (C) Rousseau (D) **John Locke**
68. The term social science first appeared in the work of
- (A) **Comte** (B) William Thomson
 (C) William Godwin (D) Darwin
69. The earlier term used by Auguste Comte for sociology
- (A) **Social Physics** (B) Biology
 (C) Anthropology (D) Natural science
70. The theory of evolution was put forward by
- (A) **Devries** (B) Charles Darwin

- (C) Lewis Brown (D) Lamark
71. The mode of life we imitate is called
 (A) civilisation (B) **Revolution**
 (C) culture (D) Revivalism
72. Father of modern Economics
 (A) **Marshall** (B) Lionel Robins
 (C) Cassel (D) Adam Smith
73. Branch of economics which is concerned with the economic magnitude relating to the economic system as a whole
 (A) Microeconomics (B) **Macroeconomics**
 (C) Normative economics (D) Monetarism
74. The process of reasoning from one or more general statement to reach a logical conclusion is
 (A) Hypothesis (B) Deductive method
 (C) **Inductive method** (D) Generalisation
75. The process of reasoning from particular facts to general principles is
 (A) Analytical method (B) Prior method
 (C) Deductive method (D) **Inductive method**
76. Inductive method is also called
 (A) Abstract method (B) **Analytical method**
 (C) prior method (D) Posteriori method
77. Inductive method is also called
 (A) Empirical Method (B) **Abstract method**
 (C) Analytical method (D) Logical method
78. Deductive method is also called
 (A) Analytical method (B) Empirical method
 (C) Historical method (D) **Posteriori method**
79. A value that informs how science is practiced and how scientific truths are created is
 (A) Subjectivity (B) Objectivity
 (C) **Value judgment** (D) Generalization
80. Basing conclusion on facts without any bias and value judgement is called
 (A) Generalization (B) **Objectivity**
 (C) Subjectivity (D) Verification

81. A scientific method that tests hypothesis is called
- (A) Prediction (B) Formulation
(C) Observation (D) **Experiment**
82. The step involves determining the logical consequences of hypothesis is
- (A) **Prediction** (B) Observation
(C) Formulation (D) Experiment
83. A possible solution to problem, based on knowledge and research is called
- (A) **Hypothesis** (B) Conclusion
(C) Formulation (D) Analysis
84. The word economics was derived from the
- (A) **Greek word** (B) German word
(C) French word (D) Latin word
85. Oikonomikos is the root word of
- (A) Ecology (B) Ethnology
(C) **Economics** (D) Epistemology
86. The branch of economics concerned with the decision making of a single unit of an economic system is
- (A) Macroeconomics (B) **Microeconomics**
(C) Taxation (D) Finance
87. A set of moral principles and values are called
- (A) Problem (B) Analysis
(C) Personal preconceptions (D) **Ethics**
88. In which year the legal age of marriage of women has been fixed as 18 in India
- (A) 1975 (B) **1976**
(C) 1955 (D) 1980
89. Factors affecting objectivity are
- (A) Personal preconceptions (B) Ethical issues
(C) Problem related to value (D) **All the above**
90. The problems that limit objectivity in social science are
- (A) Complexity of the subject (B) Human problems
(C) Methodological issues (D) **All the above**
91. Description of a mind independent reality is called
- (A) Ethical subjectivism (B) **Ethical objectivism**
(C) Ethical issue (D) Ethics

92. One of the basic principles of the scientific method is
- (A) **Objectivity** (B) Personal observation
(C) Value judgement (D) All the above
93. Birth place of Emile Durkheim
- (A) Germany (B) Italy
(C) **France** (D) Greece
94. Who is the founder of Anthropology
- (A) **Franz Boas** (B) Malinowski
(C) Radcliffe (D) Durkheim
95. An organization of minds for a common purpose is usually called
- (A) Culture (B) **Society**
(C) State (D) Association
96. The idea of social facts is associated with
- (A) Anthropology (B) **Sociology**
(C) Genetics (D) Politics
97. The sociologist who opposed morality based on science is
- (A) Spencer (B) **Durkheim**
(C) Simmel (D) Weber
98. The professorial prophets were emerged at the end of first world war in
- (A) Britain (B) Paris
(C) Italy (D) **Germany**
99. Name the German sociologist who advocated ethical neutrality in social sciences
- (A) Carl Marx (B) **Max Weber**
(C) Hegel (D) Spengler
100. Father of political science
- (A) Plato (B) **Aristotle**
(C) Xenophon (D) Socrates
101. Higher stratum among the Muslims in India is
- (A) **Ashraf** (B) Arzals
(C) Ajlafs (D) Kafa'ah
102. The factor which cause social diversion and hierarchization in Muslim community
- (A) **Kafa'ah** (B) tradition
(C) Education (D) wealth d) caste
103. Lower stratum among Muslims in Indian society is denoted as
- (A) Kafa'ah (B) **Arzals**

- (C) Ajlafs (D) Ashraf
104. Middle level class of Muslims in Indian social structure is
- (A) **Ajlaf** (B) Ashraf
(C) Arzals (D) Client
105. Varna literally means
- (A) **Order** (B) Jati
(C) Caste (D) class
106. A feature of jati
- (A) **Endogamy** (B) heterogamy
(C) Polygamy (D) polyandry
107. Louis Dumont is a
- (A) Philosopher (B) mathematician
(C) **Anthropologist** (D) Geographer
108. In Upanishads, Shudra referred as
- (A) **Nourisher** (B) sustainer
(C) builder (D) merchant
109. What is the basis of caste ethnology
- (A) **Jati** (B) varna
(C) order (D) class
110. One of the advantages of Caste system
- (A) **Group solidarity** (B) hostility to social reform
(C) discourage for industry (D) breeds superstitions
111. Caste finds its origin from a word casta, which is taken from
- (A) Arabic (B) Chinese
(C) **Spanish** (D) Japanese
112. Varna system based on
- (A) **Labour** (B) wealth
(C) tradition (D) family
113. The basis of Caste stratification
- (A) **Chaturvarna** (B) Jati
(C) labour (D) All the above
114. Who introduced sanskritization to Sociology
- (A) **M.N.Srinivas** (B) Sree Ramakrishna
(C) Vivekananda (D) SreeSankara
115. The most acceptable theory about origin of caste system
- (A) Traditional theory (B) **religious theory**
(C) Evolutionary theory (D) Runic theory
116. Sex refers to
- (A) **Biological difference between Man and Woman**
(B) Educational difference between Man and Woman

- (C) Hereditary difference between Man and Woman
(D) Unequal roles
117. Who prohibited Sati system
(A) **William Bentik** (B) Lord Curson
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) Swami Vivekanda
118. Gender is defined as
(A) A learned cultural status (B) A biological status
(C) An acquired status
(D) **Socially defined roles and behaviours assigned to males and females in the society**
119. Mahr is
(A) **Husband pays to wife** (B) Father pays to daughter
(C) Father pays to son (D) Wife pays to husband
120. How many seats were reserved for women in local governing bodies in Kerala
(A) 1/3 (B) 1/4
(C) 1/6 (D) **1/2**
121. The root cause of gender inequality in Indian society
(A) Maternity (B) **Patriarchy**
(C) Unemployment (D) illiteracy
122. Unity of God is
(A) **Tawhid** (B) shirk
(C) Pantheism (D) Sufism
123. Khula means
(A) **Separation sought by wife**
(B) Mutual consent for separation
(C) Judicial divorce (D) Ila
124. One of the basic pillars of Indian Social structure
(A) **Caste system** (B) Panchayat system
(C) tribal system (D) All the above
125. Caste system owes its origin to
(A) Veda (B) **Varna system**
(C) Ramayana (D) Mahabharata
126. In which year Caste Disabilities Removal Act came in to existence
(A) 1945 (B) 1948
(C) **1950** (D) 1951
127. Which Article in the Constitution ensured gender equality
(A) Article 18 (B) Article 19
(C) **Article 23** (D) Article 14
128. Who founded Brahma Samaj
(A) Swami Dayanda Sraswathi

- (B) Sree Ramakrshna Paramahamsan
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) Vivekanada
129. Founder of Arya Samaj
(A) Swami Dayanada Saraswathi (B) Annie Basanat
 (C) Vivekanada
 (D) Sree Ramakrishna paramahamsa
130. Arya Samaj was founded in the year
(A) 1875 (B) 1876
 (C) 1785 (D) 1786
131. Founder of Prarthana Samaj
(A) Justice Ranade (B) Justice Fatima Beevi
 (C) Gandhiji (D) Swami Sworupanada
132. Prarthana Samaj give its special attention to
(A) Remarriage (B) removal of untouchability
 (C) Rebirth (D) life after death
133. Who founded Ramakrishna Mission
(A) Swami Vivekananda (B) Subhsh Chandra bose
 (C) Vivekanada (D) Gokhale
134. Great disciple of Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
 (A) Gandhiji **(B) Swami Vivekananda**
 (C) Dayananda Saraswathi (D) Balagangadara Tilak
135. "Divine life society aimed" at loose the hold of
(A) Caste restrictions (B) untouchability
 (C) unemployment (D) opressions
136. Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by
(A) Jyothi Rao Phooley (B) M.N.Sreenivasan
 (C) Savithri Phooley (D) Indu Agnihotri
137. Founder of Theosophical Society
(A) Annie Basant (B) Indu Agnihotri
 (C) Vina Majumdar (D) Savithri Phooley
138. Satyashodhak Samaj is a
(A) Backward Caste Movement (B) Upper caste movement
 (C) Reform movement (D) Educational movement
139. Pick out among the following the disadvantage of caste system
 (A) Respect for authority **(B) National poverty**
 (C) Group solidarity (D) Protection within groups
140. Article 15(3) of Constitution permits the state to make special provisions for
(A) Women and children (B) children only
 (C) Youths (D) older people
141. Savithri Phooley is

- (A) **Woman educationist** (B) An Activist
(C) scientist (D) Historian
142. "Woman, you brought with you a new song, But we did not let you speak out."
This statement is said by
(A) **Federico Mayor** (B) Gandhi
(C) Fathima Merssini (D) Annie Besant
143. Caste system tends to become
(A) Progressive in nature (B) **conservative in nature**
(C) Oppressive in nature (D) rational in nature
144. 'Consanguinity' refers to
(A) **Ties of biological ancestry** (B) ties of marriage
(C) ties of friendship (D) None
145. Propounder of theory of Social class and Social conflict
(A) Angels (B) **Karl Marx**
(C) Sorokin (D) Russo
146. "Divine Life Society" was founded by
(A) **Maharshi Aravid Ghosh** (B) Balagangathara Thilak
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose (D) Gandhiji
147. The membership of caste is
(A) Unpredictable (B) **unchangeable**
(C) Acquirable (D) transferable
148. "Polygamous family" is a classification based on
(A) **Marriage** (B) residence
(C) descent (D) authority
149. A primary school for untouchables in Poona was established by
(A) **Jyothi Rao Phooley** (B) Maharshi Aravid
(C) Annie Basant (D) Justice Ranade
150. According to Islamic social structure, the important part of socio economic system
(A) **Family** (B) Marriage
(C) Father (D) society
151. The system of knowledge on nature, growth and functioning of human societies is called:
(A) Natural Science (B) **Social Science**
(C) Humanities (D) Sociology
152. The study of relationship between biological traits and socially acquired characteristics is:
(A) Sociology (B) Bio-Chemistry
(C) **Anthropology** (D) Social Science

153. Study on the remains of extinct civilizations is called:
- (A) History (B) Anthropology
(C) Historiography (D) **Archaeology**
154. Political Science is mainly deals with:
- (A) Politics (B) Laws
(C) Administration (D) **Government**
155. Which among the following is not the concern of geography:
- (A) Climate (B) Resources
(C) Accessibility (D) **Culture**
156. The most important tool in the study of Social Science is:
- (A) Arrangement (B) **Patterning**
(C) Scientific Method (D) Observation
157. The experimental method is not applicable in:
- (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
(C) Biology (D) **Economics**
158. The philosopher who defined a paradigm of sciences as a scientific theory was:
- (A) Paul Feurabend (B) **Thomas Kuhn**
(C) Leela Gulati (D) Max Weber
159. _____ is the source of all knowledge:
- (A) Education (B) **History**
(C) Research (D) Survey
160. "Out on a Limb," the work of Parapsychology was written by:
- (A) **Shirly Maclaine** (B) Harvey J. Irwin
(C) K. Ramarakrishna Rao (D) Denis Dutton
161. The theories of Social Science are not influenced by:
- (A) Values (B) Beliefs
(C) Historical Concerns of Social Scientists
(D) **Political changes**
162. In "POSDCORB," is the summary of the scope of the subject:
- (A) Sociology (B) Linguistics
(C) **Public Administration** (D) Education
163. The greatest law makers of the past were:

- (A) Greeks (B) Arabians
(C) **Romans** (D) Indians

164. The 'Twelve Tables' of law was formulated by:

- (A) Greeks (B) **Romans**
(C) British (D) French

165. The culture of a society directly related with its:

- (A) Manners (B) Political System
(C) Economic Status (D) **Language**

166. The language spoken by most number of people in the world is:

- (A) English (B) Arabic
(C) **Chinese** (D) Hindi

167. Which among the following is not the characteristic feature of Social Work:

- (A) To promote welfare of the society
(B) **To study the cultural growth of people**
(C) To study the nature of Social Problems
(D) Scientific application of Social Theory

168. According to _____, a good man is one who questions those things which comes against his conscience:

- (A) **Richard Livingstone** (B) Irwine Welsh
(C) Denis Dutton (D) Thomas Kuhn

169. "Science requires art, art requires science" is the quote of:

- (A) Robert K. Merton (B) Henri Poincare
(C) Irwine Welsh (D) **Cossa**

170. The term Social Science was first coined by:

- (A) Auguste Comte (B) Emile Durkheim
(C) **William Thompson** (D) Max Weber

171. The term Social Science was first used on:

- (A) 1814 (B) **1824**
(C) 1834 (D) 1844

172. "Republic" was written by:

- (A) Aristotle (B) **Plato**
(C) Archimedes (D) Herodotus

173. _____ is regarded as the 'Father of Political Science.':
- (A) **Aristotle** (B) Plato
(C) Archimedes (D) Herodotus
174. Who among the following contributed to Islamic Anthropology:
- (A) al-Barani (B) **al-Beruni**
(C) Omar Khayyam (D) Ibn Sina
175. The new group of priests who theorized Social Science in the middle ages are termed as:
- (A) **Scholastics** (B) Monastics
(C) Mystics (D) Neo-Platonists
176. "Leviathan," the work on "Political Common Wealth" was written by:
- (A) **Thomas Hobbes** (B) John Locke
(C) David Hartley (D) Leonard de Leys
177. _____ is considered as the "Father of Economics":
- (A) Francis Hutcheson (B) **Adam Smith**
(C) Alfred Marshal (D) Paul Krugman
178. "Wealth of Nations" is the work of :
- (A) **Adam Smith** (B) Paul Krugman
(C) Alfred Marshall (D) Thomas Robert Malthus
179. Physiocrats were the advocates of:
- (A) Capitalist economic system (B) Socialist economic system
(C) **Laissez Faire** (D) Mixed economy
180. Varna System is generally traced in which Veda:
- (A) **Rig Veda** (B) Yajur Veda
(C) Sama Veda (D) Adharva Veda
181. _____ is considered as the Father of Demography:
- (A) Auguste Comte (B) Adam Smith
(C) Thomas Hobbes (D) **Ibn Khaldun**
182. _____ was the leader of Physiocrats:
- (A) Francis Bacon (B) Descartes
(C) Hegal (D) **Quesnay**
183. Social Sciences study:

- (A) Societies (B) Individuals
(C) Governments (D) Philosophies

184. The study on the nature, growth and functioning of human society is called:

- (A) Social Science (B) Social Work
(C) Sociology (D) Humanities

185. Art teaches us:

- (A) To know (B) to do
(C) To learn (D) to write

186. All wants cannot be satisfied due to the:

- (A) Lack of information (B) fluctuating in the prices
(C) Instability in the supply (D) scarcity of resources

187. The term science derived from _____ language:

- (A) Greek (B) Roman
(C) Latin (D) French

188. Which among the following is the newest of the Social Sciences:

- (A) Psychology (B) Sociology
(C) Geography (D) Economics

189. Which among the following is not belongs to Natural Sciences:

- (A) Chemistry (B) Botany
(C) Statistics (D) Zoology

190. Which among the following is not applicable:

- (A) Philosophy of Science (B) Psychology of Science
(C) History of Science (D) Sociology of Science

191. Languages need at least _____ speakers to survive:

- (A) One Lakh (B) Two Lakh
(C) Ten Lakh (D) One Crore

192. _____ will help to plan progress from generation to generation:

- (A) Agriculture (B) Industry
(C) Education (D) Economic Excellence

193. What is the main problem of interdisciplinary approach in Social Science:

- (A) Participants trained in traditional lines
(B) Lacking vigour and ideologically motivated

(C) Lack of synthesis

(D) **All the above**

194. What are the limits of Social Science:

(A) Less exact than other sciences

(B) Social Scientists do not agree among themselves

(C) Inability to predict the future course of events

(D) **All the above**

195. _____ is the study of human mind:

(A) Humanities

(B) **Psychology**

(C) Morphology

(D) Astrology

196. Which among the following have not influenced the relation between Politics and Economics:

(A) French Revolution

(B) American Revolution

(C) Russian Revolution

(D) **Green Revolution**

197. The term statistics derived from _____ language:

(A) Greek

(B) Roman

(C) **Latin**

(D) French

198. Which among the following is not among the basic concepts of Social Science:

(A) Hypothesis

(B) Pseudo Science

(C) **Evolution**

(D) Subjectivity

199. The theory of knowledge is termed as:

(A) **Epistemology**

(B) Social Science

(C) Anthropology

(D) Education

200. Hypothesis is:

(A) A final statement

(B) An absolute statement

(C) A relative statement

(D) **A tentative statement**
