

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

SO4CRT06 SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND CHANGE IN INDIA

1. Proximity to nature is a characteristic feature of–
 - (A) Agrarian society
 - (B) Urban society
 - (C) Industrial society
 - (D) Post-industrial society
2. The total organisation of social life within a limited area may be termed as–
 - (A) A community
 - (B) An association
 - (C) An institution
 - (D) A society
3. Which of the following will not be considered as Primary group?
 - (A) Family
 - (B) Peer Group
 - (C) Neighbourhood
 - (D) Crowd
4. As per Hindu Dharmshastra marriage between a Brahmin woman and a man from 'Vaishya Varna' is called–
 - (A) Pratiloma
 - (B) Anuloma
 - (C) Exogamy
 - (D) Love marriage
- 5) _____ borrowed the administrative model of the Persian empire.
 - A) British
 - B) Mughal,
 - C) Mauryan
 - D) Gupta
- 6) Kushans brought the famous _____ art.
 - A) Kathakali
 - B) Mohiniyatam,
 - C) Kathak
 - D) Gandharan
- 7) Social mobility is the most important feature of .
 - A) Urban society

- B) Rural society
- C) Tribal society
- D) Industrial Society

8) The natural boundaries provide India is.

- A) Cultural unity
- B) Political unity
- C) Religious unity
- D) Geographical unity

9) Government which year human rights act as commissioners in census?

- A) 1911
- B) 1950
- C) 1942
- D) 1921

10) Who defined the 'religion is an attitude towards superhuman powers'?

- A) Mac Iver
- B) Page
- C) Ogburn
- D) Ginsberg

11) Islam religion comes to India in century.

- A) 12
- B) 13
- C) 10
- D) 14

12) Who was the founder of Sikhism?

- A) Guru Nanak,
- B) Guru Govind
- C) Mahveer
- D) None of the above

13) Who was the census commissioner in 1911?

- A) Herbert Risely
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) M.N. Srinivas
- D) G S Gurye

14) The concept of mother India also indicates _____ .

- A) The realization of geographical unity
- B) Natural boundaries
- C) Land of Bharat
- D) Indian diaspora

15) What are the factors of language growth

- A) level of literacy
- B) cultural growth
- C) both
- D) None of these

16) Racial groups are divided into three by _____

- A) anthropologists
- B) Sociologists
- C) Scientist
- D) Administrators

17) The villages are the symbol of cultural homogeneity and the cities symbolize.

- A) Homogeneity
- B) Isolation
- C) Cultural heterogeneity
- D) Alienation

18) Who says that diversity of physical and social type, language, custom and religion which strike the observance in India?

- A) M.N. Srinivas
- B) Herbert Risely
- C) Harvard Wood
- D) A R Desai

19) Mongoloids are concentrated in _____

- A) India
- B) America
- C) U.K
- D) Europe

20) Language of Negritos

- A) Andamanis and Ongan
- B) Andamanis and Burma
- C) Ongan
- D) Devanagiri

21) Negritos are concentrated in _____

- A) Andaman island
- B) India
- C) Sreelanka
- D) North East India

22) Specialty of mongoloids are _____

- A) fair
- B) black
- C) both

D)None of the above

23) _____ is the major concern of man.

- A) Family
- B) Religion
- C) Society
- D)Community

24) According to the 1931 census there were _____ religious groups in India.

- A) 10
- B) 20
- C) 22
- D)14

25) _____ is the oldest religion of the world.

- A) Christianity
- B) Hinduism
- C) Jainism
- D)Islam

26) ----- is the basic unit of Indian rural social structure.

- A) Marriage
- B) Caste system
- C) Family
- D)Community

27) The main duty of the family

- A) schooling
- B) socialization
- C) internalization
- D)Agriculture

28) The caste system based on -----

- A) Religion
- B) Endogamy
- C) Marriage
- D)Region

29) Economic system of the village is based on -----

- A) Functional specialization
- B) Political system
- C) Training
- D)Homogeneous

30) Buddhism was founded by _____

- A) Mahaveer
- B) Gautama Buddha
- C) Allah

D) Prophets

- 31) Jainism was founded by _____
A) Mahaveer
B) Allah
C) Christ
D) Goutama Buddha
- 32) _____ is the major feature of rural society.
A) Social heterogeneity
B) Dynamic life
C) Homogeneity
D) Social mobility
- 33) Self sufficiency is a major feature of _____
A) Rural society
B) urban society
C) tribal society
- 34) India is a land of -----
A) villages
B) Cities
C) Township
D) Rururbs
- 35) A village has less than _____ individuals
A) 10000
B) 15000
C) 5000
D) 25000
- 36) _____ is the main occupation of the Indians
A) Business
B) Agriculture
C) Priesthood
D) Cottage industries
- 37) _____ is a land of diversities
A) Village
B) Kerala
C) Nepal
D) India
- 38) The important feature of the Indian social structure?
A) Mono religious
B) Multi-religious

- C) Rigid mentality
- D) Social mobility

39) The villages economic activities are determined by the -----

- A) Economic conditions
- B) Social conditions
- C) Cultural conditions
- D) Political conditions

40) What is the basic unit of Society?

- A) Marriage
- B) Family
- C) Kinship
- D) None of these

41. What is the first and most immediate social environment to which a child is exposed?

- A) Family
- B) Nuclear family
- C) Society
- D) both (a) and (b)

42. Family is a group

- A) Social
- B) Institution
- C) Universal
- D) both (a) & (c)

43. In the Industrial Society the family is limited to husband, wife and their children is called

- A. Extended family
- B) family
- C) Nuclear family
- D) None of these

44) The word family is derived from.....

- A) Greek
- B) Spanish
- C) Latin
- D) Portuguese

45) The term bharat varsha stands for.

- A) Fundamental unity,
- B) Unity and diversity
- C) Geographical unity
- D) Cultural unity

46) _____ says about "The unity of India"

- A) M.N. Srinivas
- B) Merton
- C) Gupta
- D) Ashoka

47) _____ was the root of both pali and prakit?

- A) Hindi
- B) Sanskrit,
- C) Malayalam
- D) Konkini

48) The constitution of India in its height recognizes _____ official languages.

- A) 42
- B) 22
- C) 2,
- D) 5

49) Name the official languages of India?

- A) Assamese
- B) Bengali
- C) Devnagiri
- D) Hindi

50) Who defined the family is a biological Social unit composed of husband wife and children?

- A) Mac Iver
- B) Burgess
- C) Eliot
- D) M.F. Nimkoff

51) What is the main basis of the structure of family?

- A) Husband
- B) Mother
- C) Both (a) and (b)
- D) Marriage

52. What is the second basis of the structure of the family?

- A) Husband and Mother
- B) Marriage
- C) Procreation
- D) None of these

53. is one of the main aim of family life?

- A) Procreation
- B) Marriage
- C) Production of child
- D) Sexual satisfaction

54. Family is an agent of
- A) Marriage
 - B) Society
 - C) Socialisation
 - D) Social Institution
- 55) What is the meaning of 'Famulus'?
- a) Family
 - B) Servant
 - C) Group
 - D) None of these
- 56) is a basic definite and enduring group.
- A) Marriage
 - B) Society
 - C) Family
 - D) Both (b) and (c)
57. is formed by the relatively durable companionship of husband and wife.
- A) Family
 - B) Marriage
 - C) Social Institution
 - D) Kinship
- 58) Family provides status?
- A) Achieved
 - B) Ascribed
 - C) Both (a) and (b)
 - D) Ethnic
59. It is a type of family in which husband, wife and their unmarried children is called
- A) Joint family
 - B) Nuclear Family
 - C) Extended family
 - D) None of these
60. family the bride resides with the husband's family
- A) patrilocal
 - B) Matrilocal
 - C) patriarchal
 - D) Matriarchal
61. In the family the ancestors are men
- A) Matrilineal
 - B) Partilocal

- C) Patriarchal
- D) Patrilineal

62. On the basis of power and authority families can be divided in to
- A) Patriarchal
 - B) Matriarchal
 - C) Both (a) and (b)
 - D) None of these
- 63) What are the two main rules of marriage?
- A) Monogamy
 - B) endogamy
 - C) exogamy
 - D) both (b) and (c)
64. Endogamy is a rule of marriage in which the life partners are to be selected within the ...
- A) group
 - B) country
 - C) society
 - D) None of these
- 65) is a rule of marriage in which a man has many outside his own group
- A) monogamy
 - B) endogamy
 - C) exogamy
 - D) Hypergamy
66. Who says that, Marriage is a contract for the production and maintenance of children?
- A) Alfred MC Clung Lee
 - B) Edward Westmark
 - C) Robert H. Lowie
 - D) Malinowski
- 67) is the form of marriage in which man marries one woman.
- A) Polygyny
 - B) Exogamy
 - C) Polyandry
 - D) Monogamy
68. is a marriage between two equals
- A) exogamy
 - B) Village gothra
 - C) Pinda exogamy
 - D) Isogamy
69. What are the two forms of an isogamy marriage?

- A) Hypergamy
- B) Hypogamy
- C) Anuloma
- D) both (a) & (b)

70. is a marriage of a woman with a man of higher varna or Superior Caste.

- A) Hyper gamy
- B) Hypogamy
- C) Anuloma
- D) Prathiloma

71. is a marriage of higher caste man with lower caste women.

- A) Hypogamy
- B) Hypergamy
- C) Anuloma
- D) Prathiloma

72) is a marriage of woman to a man from a lower caste

- A) Hypogamy
- B) Prathiloma
- C) Anuloma
- D) Hypergamy

73. is a form of marriage in which one man marries more than women at a time.

- A) Polygyny
- B) Polyandry
- C) Monogamy
- D) Group Marriage

74. The Latin work Soror stands for

- A) Brother
- B) Sister
- C) Father
- D) None of these

75. is a form of marriage of one woman with more than one man

- A) Polyandry
- B) Polyandry
- C) Monogamy
- D) Polygyny

76. Several brothers share the same wife which practice is often called

- A) Sororal polygyny
- B) Non-Sororal
- C) Fraternal polyandry
- D) None of these

- 77) is a form of marriage of a man to a woman at a time
- A) Polyamy
 - B) exogamy
 - C) Monogamy
 - D) Polyandry
- 78) is a form of marriage a woman or a man have more than one spouse
- A) Polyanchy
 - B) Monogamy
 - C) Polygyny
 - D) Polygamy
79. What are the two forms of Polygamy marriage?
- A) Polygny
 - B) Monogamy
 - C) Polyandry
 - D) both (a) and (c)
- 80) is the most common and acceptable form of marriage
- A) Monogamy
 - B) Exogamy
 - C) Polygamy
 - D) Polyandry
- 81) Choose the main aims of marriage
- A) Dharma
 - B) Rathi
 - C) Praja
 - D) All these
82. is an instrument of culture Transmission and an agent of socialisation
- A) Society
 - B) Social control
 - C) Family
 - D) None of these
- 83) Father is the head of the family and the familial power and authority rests in the father this type of family is known as
- A) Patriarchal
 - B) Matrilineal
 - C) Patrilocal
 - D) Matrilocal
- 84) A marriage of two or more woman with two or more men, is known as
- A) Sororal Polygyny

- B) Monogamy
- C) Serial monogamy
- D) Group marriage

85) The bond of blood is called kinship

- A) affinal kinship
- B) Primary
- C) consanguineous Kinship
- D) None of these

86) The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called

- A) Kinship
- B) Affinial kinship
- C) Consanguineous kinship
- D) None of these

87) The refers to a set of Principles by which an individual trace the descent.

- A) Matrilineal descent
- B) Patrilineal descent
- C) Bilateral descent
- D) rule of descent

88. Descent traced through the father's or men line

- A) Matrilineal descent
- B) Patrilineal descent
- C) Bilateral descent
- D) Rule of descent

89. Some relatives are very close and near that is called

- A) Affinal
- B) Primary kins
- C) Secondary kins
- D) Consanguineous

90 Primary kins of a primary kin is called

- A) Affinal kin
- B) Primary kin
- C) Tertiary kin
- D) Secondary kin

91) Who told that Kinship is simply the relations between 'kin' that is persons related by real pulative or fictative Consanguinity?

- A) Aberchrombie
- B) Robin fox
- C) A.R. Radcliffe
- D) Nimkoff

- 92) The bond of marriage is called kinship
A) affinal kinship
B) Consanguineous kinship
C) both (a) and (b)
D) None of these
- 93) Primary kin of our secondary kin is called
A) Tertiary kin
B) Primary kin
C) Secondary kin
D) None of these
- 94) The term caste is derived from.....
a) Latin
b) Spanish
c) Portuguese
d) Greek
- 95) The word caste means?
a) Race
b) Varna
c) Class
d) None of these
96. The Jathi are locally defined
a) Varna
b) Colour
c) Kula
d) Group
97. present the most elevated condition of purity
a) Kshathriya
b) Brahmin
c) Shudra
d) Vyshya
98. Who first use the term sanskritization?
a) M.N. Sreenivas
b) C.H. Coole
c) T.N. Majundar
d) T.N. Madan
- 99) Who introduced the term modernization?
a) Lundbekg
b) Gait

- c) Page
- d) Daniel Lerner

100) is a process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practices and beliefs and acquire higher status

- a) Modernisation
- b) Sanskritization
- c) Industrialization
- d) Westernisation

101) To know about sanskritization M.N. Sreenivas made his study in

- a) Mysore
- b) Coorgs
- c) Bangalore
- d) None of these

102. Caste is an group

- a) Universal
- b) Open
- c) Endogamous
- d) None of these

103. Caste system is often regarded as a

- a) Endogamous
- b) open group
- c) Closed society
- d) social group

104) who wrote the book “Religion and society among the Coorgs”

- a) Max Weber
- b) Durkheim
- c) Page
- d) M.N. Sreenivas

105) The term Brahminisation means?

- a) Westernisation
- b) Modernisation
- c) Sanskritization
- d) None of these

106. refers to the changes brought about in Indian Society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule

- a) Westernisation
- b) Modernisation
- c) Brahminisation
- d) None of these

- 107) is a process which indicates the adoption of the modern ways of life and values
- a) Industrialization
 - b) Modernisation
 - c) Westernisation
 - d) None of these
- 108) Who wrote the book Social change in modern India
- a) M.N. Sreenivas
 - b) E.A.H. Blunt
 - c) Ketkar
 - d) Risley
- 109) is a broader term and it can subsume in itself the narrower process of brahminisation
- a) Industrialization
 - b) Westernisation
 - c) Modernisation
 - d) Sanskritization
- 110) Who critcied the concept of modernisation?
- a) Yogendra Singh
 - b) M.N. Sreenivas
 - c) Ram Ahuja
 - d) Page
- 111) defends the concept of modernisation?
- a) Yogendra Singh
 - b) Ketkar
 - c) Risley
 - d) Gait
- 112) Who wrote the book Indian Social System?
- a) Mac Iver
 - b) H. Maine
 - c) Ram Ahuja
 - d) None of these
- 113) Who introduced the modern secular education in India?
- a) Portuguese
 - b) Arabians
 - c) Duch
 - d) British
114. Who coined the term Dominant Caste?
- a) Anderson
 - b) Parker

- c) T.N. Majundar
- d) M.N. Sreenivas

115) When a special role is given to the father's sister, it is known as

- A) Avoidance
- B) Amitate
- C) Couvade
- D) Tecknonymy

116) usage is found among many primitive tribes

- A) Couvade
- B) Teknonymy
- C) Amitate
- D) None of these

117) The marriage assigns each mother a husband and makes her children thereby creating a special group of father mother and children, which we call

- A) Kinship
- B) Family
- C) Marriage
- D) None of these

118) The kin is not referred to directly but he is referred to through another kin is called

- A) Avunclate
- B) Tecknonymy
- C) Amitate
- D) Joking relationship

119) Who use the word Tecknonymy in Antropology for the first time?

- A) Tylor
- B) Clare
- C) Murdock
- D) Durkheim

120) The word tecknonymy has been came from

- A) Greek
- B) Latin
- C) Spanish
- D) None of these

121) means that the two kin should remain away from each other

- A) Amitate
- B) Avunclate
- C) Avoidance
- D) None of these

122) The term uncle is a system.

- A) Classificatory system
- B) Descriptive
- C) Kinship
- D) None of these

123. Who established the Sathya Sodhak Samaj?

- a) Jyothi Rao Phooley
- b) Vivekanandan
- c) Dayananda Saraswathi
- d) Rajaram Mohan Roy

124. Who lunched the movement against the Brahmin Supremacy

- a) Vivekanandan
- b) Jyothi Rao Phooley
- c) Dayananda Saraswathi
- d) Rajaram Mohan Roy

125. When did the Caste Disabilities Removal act established?

- a) 1931
- b) 1879
- c) 1872
- d) 1873

126) M.N. Sreenivas considered the term modernisation is more

- a) Subjective
- b) Objective
- c) Preferable
- d) None of these

127. refers to the unprecedented growth and expansion of industries

- a) Urbanisation
- b) Modernisation
- c) Industrialisation
- d) Westernisation

128. The word Harijan means

- a) Children of god
- b) Children of the state
- c) Brahmins
- d) None of these

129. Caste and occupation are two structural Criteria which we could use to define the term

- a) Brahmin
- b) Kshathriya
- c) Vyshya
- d) Backward class

130. Untouchables who are now known as

- a) Scheduled caste
- b) Scheduled Tribe
- b) Other backward class
- d) None of these

131. Who use the Marxian theory while analysing the Indian class structure in agrarian relation

- a) A.R. Desai
- b) Pager
- c) Mac Iver
- d) Dhurkhiem

132) who own but do not cultivate land

- a) Poor peasants
- b) Rich farmers
- c) Landlords
- d) Middle peasants

133) who look upon agriculture as a business proposition

- a) landless agricultural workers
- b) Middle peasants
- c) Landlords
- d) Rich famers

134) who cultivate their own land and hire labourers only for certain operations or at certain points of time

- a) landlords
- b) tenants
- c) Middle peasants
- d) artisans

135. Who described communalism as the Indian version of fascism?

- (a) Gandhi
- b) Nehru
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Balagangadhar Thilak

136) has become an essential for modern democratic nation states to ensure a strong sense of identification whether the polity based on a commonsense of identity

- a) secularism
- b) Regionalism
- c) Communalism
- d) None of these

137) Who put forward the word secularism?

- a) Ram Ahuja
- b) Abdul Ahamed

- c) Bipin Chandra
- d) George Jacob Holyoake

138. refers to the process of growth and expansion of cities

- a) Industrialization
- b) Urbanisation
- c) Modernisation
- d) None of these

139. The word is used for the untouchables ill-treated and humiliated castes

- a) Scheduled Caste
- b) Scheduled Tribe
- c) Dalit
- d) OBC

140. is one who is culturally, socially, economically and politically suppressed and exploited in the name of religion

- a) Dalit
- b) Other backward class
- c) Untouchables
- d) None of these

141. Who called the name Harijan was given to the Untouchables

- a) Nehru
- b) Nadabai Navaraji
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Gandhi

142) The word secularism is came from

- a) Portuguese
- b) Greek
- c) Latin
- d) Spanish

143) Who made the classic study India as a secular state

- a) Shankar Rao
- b) Mac Iver
- c) Page
- d) Donald Eugene smith

144. The main thrust of the new economic policy is .

- A) globalization
- B) liberalization
- C) privatization
- D) westernisation

145 .Who started liberalization?

- A) Manmohan Singh
- B) A.B Vajpayee
- C) Pranab Mukharji
- D) V.P.Singh

146. Liberalization of economy means?

- A) Market friendly state
- B) Controlled by private sector
- C) Deregulation of licenses
- D) All the above

147) Which article provides a citizen of India, shall not discriminate against anyone on the basis of religion, caste, sex

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 28
- d) Article 27

148) Article gives the freedom to all religions to set up trusts and institutions and acquire property & manage their own affairs

- a) Article 325
- b) Article 28
- c) Article 326
- d) None of these

149) is a feeling or an ideology among a section of people

- a) Regionalism
- b) Dravida movement
- c) Communalism
- d) Secularism

150) movement initially focused on empowering dalit, non brahmin's & poor peoples

- a) Dalit
- b) Dravida
- c) Bodomovement
- d) Telungana

151) Which article provides a citizen of India to move freely thought out the territory of India

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 16
- d) Article 19

152 Liberalization was launched in .

- A) 1991
- B) 1990

- C) 1992
- D) 1997

153 What are the main two sectors in Indian economy?

- A) rural-non rural
- B) agricultural-non agricultural
- C) industry-business
- D) industry-commerce

154 In which year was the new scheme of firka development scheme started?

- A) 1948
- B) 1947
- C) 1946
- D) 1950

155) Any organisation that is under government ownership and control is called

- a) Private sector
- b) Petty traders
- c) Public Sector
- d) None of these

156) is an ideology which states that society is divided in to religious communities those interest differ and one at times, even opposed to each other

- a) Secularism
- b) Regionalism
- c) Communalism
- d) None of these

157). was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj

- A) Kerala
- B) Punjab
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Tamil Nadu

158. When was Panchayati Raj system inaugurated?

- A) 1958
- B) 1959
- C) 1957
- D) 1951

159) The twenty-point economic program was introduced on .

- A) 1985
- B) 1975
- C) 1965
- D) 1995

160. Urban development is a major area affecting .
- A) Human life
 - B) economic life
 - C) Political life
 - D) All the above
161. Privatization is a approach.
- A) managerial approach
 - B) functional approach
 - C) historical approach
 - D) all the above
162. Macaulay's minute was in the year of .
- A) 1834
 - B) 1835
 - C) 1821
 - D) 1830
- 163 Wood's despatch was introduced by .
- A) Lord Macaulay
 - B) Sir Charles Wood
 - C) Marshman
 - D) Lord Curson
- 164..All-India council for secondary education was set up in .
- A) 1955
 - B) 1945
 - C) 1935
 - D) 1932
165. The first educational commission was appointed by
- A) Lord Ripon
 - B) Lord Mayo
 - C) Dr. Miller
 - D) Lord Phage
166. The economic development of a country depends upon the and _____
- A) Availability of rich nature resources and efficient man power
 - B) availability of other resources and engine power
 - C) availability of all manmade resources and equipments
 - D) All the above
167. What is the manifest in the increasing contribution of an urban sector?
- A) To National Income
 - B) import of goods
 - C) export of goods

- D) none of above
168.is the part of the development process.
- A) Sanskritization
 - B) Modernization
 - C) Urbanization
 - D) Westernization
169. The economic development is in two ways. Which is that way?
- A) Urbanization and Industrialization
 - B) Modernization and Industrialization
 - C) Urbanization and Modernisation
 - D) All the above
170.act is an important land mark in the history of Indian education.
- A) Independence act
 - B) Charter Act
 - C) Freedom Act
 - D) Educational Act
171. Who declared the medium of Indian education should be English?
- A) Lord Harding
 - B) Charles Wood
 - C) Macaulay
 - D) Lord Mayo
172. Which commission suggested the women education for the first time?
- A) Wood's Despatch
 - B) Hunter Commission
 - C) Charter Act
 - D) Educational Act
173. The first education commission of post independent period in India?
- A) Radakrishnan Commission
 - B) Mudaliar Commission
 - C) Kothari Commission
 - D) Hunter Commission
174. What are the schemes introduced by the Government of India to remove unemployment?
- A. IRDP
 - B. NREP
 - C. JRY
 - D. All of the above
175. Privatization as the process whereby the public operations are transferred to the private sector, who defined it?
- A) Barbara Lee

- B) Steve.H. Hanke
- C) Johnn Ellies
- D) None of the above

176. Privatization established in .

- A) 1919
- B) 1970
- C) 1980
- D) 1879

177. The growth of the..... is assumed to be very important in the Indian economy.

- A) private sector
- B) public sector
- C) individual sector
- D) MNC

178. What are the main advantages of privatization?

- A) efficiency
- B) quality service
- C) both
- D) None of the above

179. Charter act was in the year .

- A) 1812
- B) 1811
- C) 1813
- D) 1919

180. In which year the first five year plan inaugurated?

- A) 1950
- B) 1951
- C) 1953
- D) 1947

181. The first five year plans framed by ...

- A) National Development Council
- B) Planning Commission
- C) Indian President
- D) Election Commission

182. The twenty-point economic programme was introduced by?

- A) Indira Gandhi
- B) Sanjay Gandhi
- C) Rajeev Gandhi
- D) V.P. Singh

183. The first five year plans gives much importance to sector?
A) Industry
B) Agriculture
C) Social
D) Commerce
184. The first five year plan for the development of Indian economy came into implementation in
A) 1952
B) 1968
C) 1947
D) 1950
185. The history of Indian economy can be broadly divided in to phase.
A) 4
B) 3
C) 5
D) 9
186. Urban infrastructure services are provided by .
A) Government agencies
B) Public agencies
C) Local level agencies
D)Central government
187. Which type of society has more possibility for individual social mobility?
a) Caste based society
b) Age- grade based society
c) Feudal loard based society
d) Class based society
188. Sociological concept which is most closely related to social inequality is
a) Social classification
b) Social differentiation
c) Social categorization
d) Social stratification
189. Globalization promotes.
A) Cultural industry
B) Environmental
C) Economy
D) None of the above
190. Social change is responsible for–
(A) Social progress
(B) Social evolution

- (C) Social disorganisation
- (D) All the above

191. Whose theory is known as functional theory of social stratification?

- (A) Marx
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Davis and Moore
- (D) Sorokin

192. An unskilled worker becomes semiskilled and skilled. What type of mobility is this ?

- (A) Intra generational occupational mobility
- (B) Inter generational occupational mobility
- (C) Vertical social mobility
- (D) Horizontal social mobility

193. Who gave the name Asiatic Society in his Classification of Societies?

- (A) Durkheim
- (B) Spencer
- (C) Toennies
- (D) Marx

194. The book 'The People of India' has been written by—

- (A) Risley
- (B) Ghurye
- (C) Iravati Karve
- (D) D.N. Majumdar

195. Who has written the book 'Races and Culture of India' ?

- (A) Guha
- (B) Hauble
- (C) D.N. Majumdar
- (D) Herbert Mead

196. The network of patterned human behaviour that is the product of interaction and that at the same time, guides interaction is called–

- (A) Social organisation
- (B) Social system
- (C) Social structure
- (D) Social integration

197) Who explain “the city is a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals”.

- A) Louis Wirth
- B) Howard Woolston
- C) J. H Kolb
- D) Desmond Morris

198) _____ is the major feature of urban society?

- A) Local self government
- B) Social heterogeneity
- C) Jajmani- system
- D) Nuclear family

199. According to whom culture is the memory of the human race?

- (A) Ross
- (B) Gnaniecki
- (C) Charles Page
- (D) G.S. Ghurye

200. To which one of the following the process of Sanskritization is related?

- (A) Religious group
- (B) Ingroup
- (C) Reference group
- (D) Primary group

201. The success of planned change in a democratic society is possible only through–

- (A) Legislation
- (B) Compulsory Participation
- (C) Voluntary Participation
- (D) Public Cooperation

202. "The aim of Sociology is to treat social facts as things." The statements is given by–

- (A) Ginsberg
- (B) Simmel
- (C) Ogburn
- (D) Durkheim

203. Who among the following wrote the book 'Indian Village' ?

- (A) R.K. Mukherjee
- (B) D.P. Mukherjee
- (C) P.C. Joshi
- (D) S.C. Dube

204. Who has defined that "A community is an area of social living marked by some degree of social coherence"?

- A) Bogardus
- B) Ginsberg
- C)Emile Durkheim
- D) Mac Iver

205. Which one of the following is a disassociative social process?

- (A) Modernization
- (B) Cooperation
- (C) Competition
- (D) Assimilation

206. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' first appeared in–

- (A) The Dominant Caste in Ramapura
- (B) Homo Hierarchicus
- (C) The social system of A Mysore Village
- (D) Caste Dominance and Factionalism

207. Which one of the following writers has used the concept of caste in the study of Western Societies?

- (A) W.L. Warner
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Max Weber
- (D) O.C. Cox

208. Who wrote the book 'Street Corner Society'?

- (A) Franz Alexander
- (B) William Whyte
- (C) Frederic Thrasher
- (D) George Vold

209. What is the maximum age limit of a female juvenile delinquent?

- (A) 16 years
- (B) 18 years
- (C) 19 years
- (D) 21 years

210. A four year old boy has stabbed his cousin brother. The act of the boy will be called—

- (A) Crime
- (B) Juvenile delinquency
- (C) White collar crime
- (D) None of the above

211. Who gave the classification of society as militant and industrial?

- (A) Auguste Comte
- (B) P.A. Sorokin
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Karl Marx

212. Social problem means

- A. state of affairs
- B. moral approach to problem

- C. personal problem
- D. family problem

213. Which is the cause of rapid growth of population in India?

- A. Peaceful conditions
- B. Excess birth over death
- C. Progress in medical facilities
- D. All of the above.

214. Which is the effect of over-population?

- A. Population and poverty
- B. Low per capita income
- C. Shortage of food.
- D. All of the above

215. Poverty is a-

- A. Social problem
- B. Economic problem
- C. Political problem
- D. Religious problem

216. Poverty and ____ are twin problem found in India.

- A. Unemployment
- B. Child Labour
- C. Crime
- D. Casteism

217. Which are the economic problems of poverty?

- A. increasing Unemployment
- B. Capital Deficiency
- C. Inadequate economic development
- D. All of the above

218. What is the full form of IRDP?

- A. Integrated Rural Development Programme
- B. Intelligent Rural Development Programme
- C. Induced Rural Development Programme
- D. None of the above.

219. Which is not a type of Unemployment?

- A. Seasonal unemployment
- B. Agricultural unemployment
- C. Cyclical unemployment
- D. Political Unemployment

220. Which are the personal factors of unemployment?

- A. Age factors
- B. Vocational unfitness

- C. Illness and/or physical disabilities
- D. All of the above

221. What are the evil effects of Unemployment?
- A. Unemployment and personal disorganization
 - B. Unemployment and family disorganisation
 - C. Unemployment and social disorganization
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.A | 2.A | 3.B | 4.A | 5.C | 6.D | 7.A | 8.D | 9.A | 10.C | 11.A | 12.A |
| | 13.A | 14.A | 15.C | 16.A | 17.C | 18.B | 19.A | 20.A | 21.A | 22.A | 23.B |
| 24.A | | 25.B | 26.C | 27.B | 28.A | 29.A | 30.B | 31.A | 32.C | 33.A | 34.A |
| 35.C | 36.B | | 37.D | 38.B | 39.B | 40.B | 41.A | 42.A | 43.C | 44.C | 45.A |
| 46.A | 47.B | 48.B | | 49.D | 50.A | 51.C | 52.C | 53.D | 54.C | 55.B | 56.C |
| 57.A | 58.B | 59.B | 60.A | | 61.D | 62.C | 63.D | 64.A | 65.C | 66.D | 67.D |
| 68.D | 69.D | 70.A | 71.A | 72.B | | 73.A | 74.B | 75.B | 76.C | 77.C | 78.D |
| 79.D | 80.A | 81.D | 82.C | 83.A | 84.D | | 85.C | 86.A | 87.D | 88.B | 89.B |
| 90.D | 91.B | 92.A | 93.A | 94.C | 95.A | 96.D | | 97.B | 98.A | 99.D | 100.B |
| 101.B | 102.C | 103.C | 104.D | 105.C | 106.A | 107.B | 108.A | | 109.D | 110.B | 111.A |
| 112.C | 113.D | 114.D | 115.B | 116.A | 117.B | 118.B | 119.A | 120.A | | 121.C | 122.A |
| 123.A | 124.D | 125.C | 126.A | 127.C | 128.A | 129.D | 130.A | 131.A | 132.C | | 133.D |
| 134.C | 135.B | 136.A | 137.D | 138.B | 139.C | 140.C | 141.D | 142.C | 143.D | 144.B | |
| 145.A | 146.D | 147.A | 148.B | 149.A | 150.B | 151.D | 152.A | 153.A | 154.B | 155.C | 156.C |
| | 157.C | 158.B | 159.B | 160.A | 161.A | 162.B | 163.B | 164.A | 165.A | 166.A | 167.A |
| 168.C | | 169.A | 170.B | 171.B | 172.A | 173.A | 174.D | 175.A | 176.C | 177.B | 178.C |
| 179.C | 180.B | | 181.B | 182.A | 183.B | 184.A | 185.B | 186.C | 187.D | 188.D | 189.C |
| 190.D | 191.C | 192.C | 193.D | 194.A | 195.C | 196.B | 197.A | 198.B | 199.D | 200.C | 201.D |
| 202.D | 203.D | 204.D | 205.C | 206.A | 207.A | 208.B | 209.B | 210.D | 211.C | 212.A | 213.D |
| 214.D | 215.A | 216.A | 217.D | 218.A | 219.D | 220.D | 221.D | | | | |