

PRACTICE SET-3

1. Which one of the following is not true of a clan?
 - (a) it is an exogamous group
 - (b) its members do not marry within the tribe
 - (c) ancestors can be both real as well as mystical
 - (d) it is not unilateral
2. Which one of the following is NOT the modern trend in industrial relations?
 - (a) new conceptions of labour is emerging
 - (b) industry is being transferred from, a complex of industrial relations to a system of social relations
 - (c) industry is being transferred from a complex of industrial relations into a system of political relations
 - (d) that performance of industry is to be measured in terms of social good
3. One of the important ways in which, according to Ginsbert, goods in the past were exchanged was:
 - (a) hospitality and exchange of gifts
 - (b) exchange through animals
 - (c) exchange with the help of food crops
 - (d) exchange of women
4. Between Geography and Topography, there is a difference of character rather than of content. Which among the following gives the meaning of geography?
 - (a) A physical description of a place
 - (b) An intimate description of a place
 - (c) Description of the flora and fauna
 - (d) A description of the climatic conditions
5. A study of relations between organism and their environment is called:
 - (a) Topography
 - (b) Geography
 - (c) Ecology
 - (d) Zoology
6. Who has given the optimum population theory?
 - (a) Edwin Canan
 - (b) Castro
 - (c) Dumont
 - (d) Ricardo
7. _____ is the fertility which exists in the absence of deliberate birth control
 - (a) Natural fertility
 - (b) Fecundity
 - (c) Controlled fertility
 - (d) Artificial fertility
8. Which one of the following is NOT the most important characteristic of the State?
 - (a) Territory
 - (b) Population
 - (c) Government
 - (d) Political system
9. Which one of the following does not fall under the category of optional function of the State?
 - (a) To provide means of transportation
 - (b) To open employment exchanges
 - (c) To provide old age pension
 - (d) To maintain law and order
10. The industrial revolution exemplifies the kind of social change described as –
 - (a) Continuous
 - (b) Manifest
 - (c) Abrupt
 - (d) latent
11. The oldest model of social change is –
 - (a) Evolutionary
 - (b) Mechanical
 - (c) Dialectical
 - (d) -Cyclical
12. Migrants leaving India to settle down in the United States are to the United States and _____ from India.
 - (a) immigrants, emigrants
 - (b) emigrants, immigrants
 - (c) emigrants, migrants
 - (d) none of the above
13. _____ is the difference between the total number of persons who arrive and the total number of persons who leave.
 - (a) Gross migration
 - (b) Net migration
 - (c) Volume of migration
 - (d) Actual migration
14. Social benefit of population statistics is that
 - (a) we come to know about child mortality
 - (b) we gather information about industrialisation
 - (c) we gather information about consumption, needs of the people
 - (d) identification of sources of taxation becomes possible

15. Point out the factor which is NOT an unconscious encouragement to fertility
 - (a) rebate on income-tax
 - (b) higher deems allowance
 - (c) facility for getting a house
 - (d) marriage of couples at mature age
16. Among the following, mark out the correct meaning of Human Ecology:
 - (a) Study of men in relation with the topography of the place of their residence
 - (b) Study of men in relation with their geographical conditions
 - (c) Study of men in relation with other men
 - (d) Study of men's relations with their physical environment
17. Some believe that humanistic values are lost when cities as communities become —
 - (a) structured
 - (b) polymorphic
 - (c) large
 - (d) small
18. Which among the following factors makes the people of a village a 'community'?
 - (a) That they belong to common blood origin
 - (b) That they believe in common religion
 - (c) That they have a common culture
 - (d) That they are bound by a 'we sense'
19. Who described cities as the "sinks of civilization"?
 - (a) Rousseau
 - (b) Oswald Spengler
 - (c) Lewis Mumford
 - (d) Henry S. Churchill
20. What among the following cannot be helpful in the improvement of villages?
 - (a) Rural reconstruction schemes
 - (b) Involvement of the panchayat in the village uplift
 - (c) Cultivating the spirit of self-help among the villagers
 - (d) Politics in the panchayat and speech making
21. Which of the following is NOT a region?
 - (a) United States of America
 - (b) Organisation of American States
 - (c) The Western Hemisphere
 - (d) Scandinavian countries
22. Under the State Reorganization Act, 1956, India has been divided into five different zones. Mark out the state NOT included in Southern zone.
 - (a) Tamilnadu
 - (b) Karnataka
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
23. Regional community aims at-
 - (a) economic co-operation
 - (b) balanced development
 - (c) cultural exchange
 - (d) all of the above
24. In a city 'multiplicity of functions is accompanied by a high differentiation of both men and their institutions'. Which among the following does not represent this?
 - (a) A 'tandoor' and a five star hotel
 - (b) Teashop and sweat meat shop
 - (c) Primary school and advance study centre
 - (d) Political division from ward to electoral division for parliamentary elections
25. Which of the following has not been dealt with elaborately by Elton Mayo about Heresy theory?
 - (a) Natural society consists of hordes of unorganised individuals
 - (b) Each individual acts in his own self-interest
 - (c) Each individual acts with a feeling of self-preservation
 - (d) Each individual behaves in a manner that interest of others are not jeopardized
26. Which one of the following does not apply in the case of complex economy?
 - (a) Workers are being given share in the profits
 - (b) Workers are being provided more facilities
 - (c) Workers are being denied share in the running of industry
 - (d) Workers are being allowed to form trade unions
27. The theory of Heresy first appeared in the writings of-
 - (a) Adam Smith
 - (b) Francois Quesney
 - (c) Ricardo
 - (d) none of the above
28. Karl Marx believed that in the production process maximum role is played by-
 - (a) capital
 - (b) machine equipment
 - (c) labour
 - (d) government
29. In the feudal system in production maximum stress was laid on-
 - (a) labour
 - (b) capital
 - (c) machine
 - (d) trade unions

30. According to Marxian philosophy the industrial workers can find an end to their problems if:
- they destroy the machine
 - they unite
 - they raise capital
 - they set up their own machines
31. The intra-tribal economic relations are mostly based on-
- Shell money
 - Jajmani system
 - Barter and exchange
 - Stone money
32. The system of marriage in which a girl manages to stay in the house of her lover upto a specified period is known as marriage by:
- purchase
 - capture
 - intrusion
 - test
33. Which one of the following is NOT true of capitalism?
- Capital predominates in economy
 - There is thirst for gains
 - There is desire for profits
 - There is intense desire to look after the welfare of the workers
34. The inhabitants of the villages, which are closer to the towns, are more forward looking than those living in the interior. Why?
- Towns provide markets for the village products
 - The unemployed in the village can find work in the city and this contributes to the village economy
 - The town people serve to the villages the 'reference group' purpose
 - All of the above
35. Who has said, 'fertility increases in response to the progress of society'?
- Herbert Spencer
 - Saddler
 - Marx
 - Ricardo
36. Which one of the following combinations is true regarding modernization in India?
- Diffusion and acculturation
 - Evaluation and acculturation
 - Evaluation and diffusion
 - Evaluation and regeneration.
37. The Servants of India Society was initiated in –
- 1910
 - 1905
 - 1915
 - 1907
38. A mechanistic view of society would see social change as stemming from –
- Exogenous sources
 - Endogenous sources
 - Structural sources
 - Immediate sources
39. Who has given the 'cyclical theory of population growth'?
- Spencer
 - Ginni
 - Dumont
 - Doubleday
40. _____ is the fertility which involves a deliberate use of birth control
- Natural fertility
 - Controlled fertility
 - Fecundity
 - Superficial fertility
- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions (41 to 50) that follows:**
- The Indian society in the first half of the 19th century was caste ridden, decadent and rigid. It followed certain practices which are not in keeping with humanitarian feelings or values but were still being followed in the name of religion.
- The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang in 1876 with the objective of rational worship and social reform. The two great members of this Samaj were R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. The four point social agenda of Prarthana Samaj were Disapproval of caste system, Women education, Widow remarriage and Raising the age of marriage for both males and females.
- Mahavdev Govind Ranade was the founder of the Widow Remarriage Association (1861) and the Deccan Education Society. He established the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha as well. Jyotiba Phule organized a powerful movement against upper caste domination and brahminical supremacy. He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873. Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins' symbol of Rama.
41. The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by
- Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 - Jyotiba Phule
 - Mahavdev Govind Ranade
 - R.C. Bhandarkar

42. R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade were associated with
 (a) SatyashodhakSamaj (b) Arya Samaj
 (c) Prarthana Samaj (d) All of the above
43. Which one of the following was the founder of the Widow Remarriage Association?
 (a) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 (b) Jyotiba Phule
 (c) Mahavdev Govind Ranade
 (d) R.C. Bhandarkar
44. Which one of the following was the founder of the Deccan Education Society?
 (a) Mahavdev Govind Ranade
 (b) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 (c) Jyotiba Phule
 (d) R.C. Bhandarkar
45. Which one of the following was the founder of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha?
 (a) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 (b) Jyotiba Phule
 (c) R.C. Bhandarkar
 (d) Mahavdev Govind Ranade
46. Which one of the following was the founder of the SatyashodhakSamaj?
 (a) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 (b) Jyotiba Phule
 (c) R.C. Bhandarkar
 (d) Mahavdev Govind Ranade
47. Truth Seekers' Society was founded in
 (a) 1873 (b) 1835
 (c) 1845 (d) 1885
48. Which one of the following used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins' symbol of Rama?
 (a) Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 (b) Mahavdev Govind Ranade
 (c) R.C. Bhandarkar
 (d) Jyotiba Phule
49. The social agenda of Prarthana Samaj were
 (a) Disapproval of caste system
 (b) Women education
 (c) Widow remarriage
 (d) All of the above
50. The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay in
 (a) 1876 (b) 1826
 (c) 1854 (d) 1897

ANSWER KEY

1	(d)	6	(a)	11	(d)	16	(d)	21	(a)	26	(c)	31	(c)	36	(c)	41	(a)	46	(b)
2	(d)	7	(a)	12	(a)	17	(b)	22	(d)	27	(b)	32	(c)	37	(b)	42	(c)	47	(a)
3	(a)	8	(a)	13	(b)	18	(d)	23	(d)	28	(c)	33	(d)	38	(a)	43	(c)	48	(d)
4	(d)	9	(d)	14	(a)	19	(a)	24	(d)	29	(b)	34	(d)	39	(b)	44	(a)	49	(d)
5	(c)	10	(a)	15	(d)	20	(d)	25	(d)	30	(b)	35	(a)	40	(b)	45	(d)	50	(a)

RESPONSE SHEET

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 5. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 9. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 16. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 17. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 18. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 19. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 20. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 21. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 22. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 23. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 24. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 25. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 26. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 27. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 28. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 29. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 30. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 31. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 32. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 33. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 34. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 35. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 36. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 37. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 38. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 39. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 40. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 41. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 42. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 43. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 44. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 45. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 46. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 47. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 48. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 49. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 50. (a) (b) (c) (d) | | |