

1.

Economic Anthropology studies

A.

Import

B.

Money

C.

Economic Administration of Primitive societies

D.

Market

Answer: (C)

2.

Political Anthropology studies all types of

A.

Political administration

B.

Historical administration

C.

Cultural administration

D.

Legal administration

Answer: (A)

3.

Linguistics Anthropology studies

A.

Plants and Animals

B.

Mountains ranges

C.

Ocean

D.

Languages of different societies

Answer: (D)

4.

Scientific method is a systematic study of subject matter with a/an

A.

Vast scope

B.

Limited scope

C.

Open scope

D.

Co-incident scope

Answer: (B)

5.

In social research, the first method normally applied is

A.

Verification

B.

Recording

C.

Observation

D.

Classification

Answer: (C)

6.

Scientific Principles are

A.

Localized

B.

Random

C.

Always wrong

D.

Universal

Answer: (D)

7.

All methods of social anthropology are

A.

Scientific

B.

Historical

C.

Primitive

D.

Not accepted

Answer: (A)

8.

Social Anthropology is a

A.

Recent field of studies

B.

Things of the past

C.

Science

D.

Future knowledge

Answer: (C)

9.

According to Ralph Piddington the primary trait of Primitive societies is

A.

Illiteracy

B.

Pictorial

C.

Curving

D.

Statue

Answer: (A)

10.

The Primitive Societies' Technological level of development is

A.

Very advance

B.

Very low

C.

Moderate

D.

Speedy

Answer: (B)

11.

The Primitive Societies are

A.

Large communities

B.

Dying communities

C.

Little communities

D.

Growing communities

Answer: (C)

12.

The primitive societies are fast changing in the present day world due to

A.

Cultural contact

B.

Invention

C.

Health care

D.

Mode of transportation

Answer: (A)

13.

The most important reason for the attention of Social Anthropologist to the study of primitive societies is

A.

Methodological

B.

Current affairs

C.

An eye opener

D.

Experimentation

Answer: (A)

14.

The need for studying Social Anthropology in India is

A.

Urgent

B.

Less important

C.

Forgotten

D.

Slowing down

Answer: (A)

15.

Social Anthropology makes for sympathetic understanding of

A.

Modern people

B.

Urban dwellers

C.

Primitive and tribal in isolation

D.

Medieval people

Answer: (C)

16.

If proper research is done among tribal people, the implementation of these development programmes would yield

A.

Unwanted results

B.

No result now

C.

Fruitful results

D.

Future inventions scope

Answer: (C)

17.

Anthropology therefore, accepts and uses the general principles of

A.

Biology

B.

Mathematic

C.

Philosophy

D.

Physics

Answer: (A)

18.

Anthropology is a large and

A.

Specific subject

B.

Diversified subject

C.

Narrow subject

D.

Unwanted subject

Answer: (B)

19.

It is unanimously agreed all over the world that one of the architects of Sociology is

A.

Mahatma Gandhi

B.

Nehru

C.

Shah Jahan

D.

Emile Durkheim

Answer: (D)

20.

The 19th century social anthropologists were greatly influenced by -

A.

Charles Darwin

B.

Plato

C.

Aristotle

D.

Newton

Answer: (A)

21.

Bronislaw Malinowski studies the people of

A.

Gond

B.

Trobriand Islanders

C.

Toda

D.

Bhil

Answer: (B)

22.

The Primitives had been living in a state of

A.

Township

B.

Civilized society

C.

Nature

D.

Plenty

Answer: (C)

23.

The study of Primitive people would bring out

A.

A new world of life

B.

New methodology

C.

New technology

D.

Old culture

Answer: (A)

24.

In food-gathering societies, the status of male and female is

A.

Not equal

B.

Almost equal

C.

So much different

D.

Not the issue

Answer: (B)

25.

Sagotra and Sapravara marriages are forbidden by

A.

Muslim law

B.

Christian marriage

C.

Hindu Dharma Shastra

D.

Buddhist law

Answer: (C)

Family is an important and primary unit of any

A.

Social organization

B.

Religious organization

C.

Cultural organization

D.

Scientific organization

Answer: (A)

27.

It is the family which rears and brings up

A.

Grand parents

B.

Non family members

C.

A child

D.

Strangers.

Answer: (C)

28.

I.P Desai made a break through by stating that the Indian family essentially

A.

Nuclear family

B.

A joint family

C.

Agricultural family

D.

Traders family

Answer: (B)

29.

The family is a social group characterized by common

A.

Language

B.

Kitchen

C.

Bank account

D.

Residence

Answer: (D)

30.

The structure of the family varies from

A.

Their colour of skin

B.

Their occupation

C.

Society to Society

D.

House to house

Answer: (C)

31.

According to Strauss, the prime condition of a family is

A.

Building

B.

Family

C.

Agricultural land

D.

Forest

Answer: (B)

32.

True family is a Universal

A.

Social Institution

B.

Educational institution

C.

Cultural institution

D.

Religious institution.

Answer: (A)

33.

In bilateral family form, family descent is stressed from

A.

Only mother

B.

Both the parents

C.

Only father

D.

None of all mentioned

Answer: (B)

34.

Family is universal institution and it is created to fulfill some basic needs of

A.

Parents

B.

Boys

C.

Girls

D.

Mankind

Answer: (D)

35.

In Social Anthropology, generally, when we talk about family, we have to look at it in the context of

A.

Modern life

B.

Medieval life

C.

Rural life

D.

Primitive life

Answer: (D)

36.

Talcott Parsons calls the nuclear family

A.

Group of people

B.

Isolated family

C.

Small family

D.

Traditional family

Answer: (B)

37.

Settled agriculture and corresponding organized communities gave rise to

A.

Parliament formation

B.

Health care formation

C.

State formation

D.

Supply chain formation

Answer: (C)

38.

Modern sociological analysis of formal organisation began with the work of

(a)

G. C. Homan

(b)

Robert Redfield

(c)

Max Weber

(d)

Ross

Answer: (C)

39.

An act is considered legitimate or morally acceptable when it is in harmony with

(a)

Norms

(b)

Accepted values

(c)

Folkways

(d)

Mores

Answer: (B)

40.

Which among the following is not true regarding value?

(a)

Values guide a person's behaviour

(b)

Values guide a person's judgment

(c)

Values are unimportant parts of culture.

(d)

Values are an important part of every culture.

Answer: (C)

41.

Which among the following is not true regarding norm?

(a)

A norm is a rule

(b)

A norm is a standard for action

(c)

A norm is a pattern for action

(d)

A norm is a value

Answer: (D)

42.

The concept of Folkways and Mores are forwarded by

(a)

Maclver

(b)

H.M. Johnson

(c)

Morgan

(d)

W.G Sumner

Answer: (D)

43.

_____ refers to norms that are looked on by the members of society as not being extremely important and may be violated without any severe punishment,

(a)

Mores

(b)

Values

(c)

Norms

(d)

Folkways

Answer: (D)

44.

Who was of the opinion that strict adherence to the norms of society itself produces a type of deviance?

(a)

Howard Becker

(b)

Parsons

(c)

Robert M. Williams

(d)

Sutherland

Answer: (B)

45.

Non-conformity to social norms is called

(a)

Social change

(b)

Deviance

(c)

Social conflict

(d)

Struggle

Answer: (B)

46.

According to Sumner 'Mores' are

(a)

Popular habits and tradition

(b)

Tradition

(c)

Customs

(d)

Culture of society

Answer: (A)

47.

A form of social interaction wherein two or more persons work together to gain a common end is called

(a)

Association

(b)

Cooperation

(c)

Organisation

(d)

Accommodation

Answer: (B)

48.

Accommodation is essentially a process of

(a)

Adjustment

(b)

Cooperation

(c)

Group formation

(d)

Competition

Answer: (A)

49.

A person cannot become a functioning member of his group if he/she did not _____ himself / her to its environment.

(a)

Associate

(b)

Adjust

(c)

Accommodate

(d)

Assimilate

Answer: (C)

50.

Who has classified accommodation in two types?

(a)

Park and Burgess

(b)

Park & Redfield

(c)

Robert Redfield

(d)

R. E. Park

Answer: (A)

51.

There are two types of accommodation, namely

(a)

Acclimatisation and Naturalisation

(b)

Assimilation and Acculturation

(c)

Association and Organisation

(d)

Assimilation and Naturalisation

Answer: (A)

52.

Acclimatisation refers to

(a)

Coming to term with new climate, type of soil, weather, air

(b)

Coming to term with new political situation

(c)

Coming to term with new economic situation

(d)

Coming to term with new educational and learning situation

Answer: (A)

53.

Naturalisation refers to

(a)

Coming to term with new political situation

(b)

Coming to term with new economic situation

(c)

Coming to term with new social milieu such as folkway, mores, etc

(d)

Coming to term with new educational and learning situation

Answer: (C)

54.

“Without_____social life could hardly go on. It checks conflict and enables persons and groups to establish and maintain co-operation”.

(a)

Competition

(b)

Accommodation

(c)

Association

(d)

Organisation

Answer: (B)

55.

“Process of uniting of formerly separate groups into one group with obliteration of separate group differences and identification” is known as

(a)

Competition

(b)

Assimilation

(c)

Integration

(d)

Acclimatisation

Answer: (C)

56.

_____defined competition as the most elementary type of the four major forms of interaction. It is an aspect of human struggle which is universal, continuous and impersonal.

(a)

Park and Burgess

(b)

Saint Simon

(c)

Ross

(d)

Albion Small

Answer: (A)

57.

“Interaction without social contact” is

(a)

Integration

(b)

Assimilation

(c)

Competition

(d)

Association

Answer: (C)

58.

Who is to perform what function is determined by

(a)

Competition

(b)

Conflict

(c)

Association

(d)

Bargaining

Answer: (A)

59.

Who has defined Culture as ‘a body of shared understandings’?

(a)

Redfield

(b)

Taylor

(c)

Frazer

(d)

Herskovits

Answer: (A)

60.

The book 'The Folk Culture of Yucatan' is written by

(a)

Oscar Lewis

(b)

R.E. Park

(c)

Redfield

(d)

Geddes

Answer: (A)

61.

Who considered Culture 'as essentially a response to human needs'?

(a)

Redfield

(b)

Radcliffe Brown

(c)

Malinowski

(d)

Herskovits

Answer: (C)

62.

“A Scientific Theory of Culture’ is the work of

(a)

Frazer

(b)

Radcliffe Brown

(c)

Malinowski

(d)

Redfield

Answer: (C)

63.

Established modes of thought and action is called

(a)

Culture

(b)

Personality

(c)

Behaviour

(d)

Customs

Answer: (D)

64.

The term 'Diffusion' as used by anthropologists refers to the spread of elements of

(a)

Customs

(b)

Way of life

(c)

Culture

(d)

Norm

Answer: (C)

65.

Which book is considered to be the 'Bible of Sociology'?

(a)

'Folkways'

(b)

'Mind and Society'

(c)

'Sociological Tradition'

(d)

'Masters of Sociology'

Answer: (A)

66.

The Book "Folkways" was written in the year

(a)

1857

(b)

1906

(c)

1887

(d)

1916

Answer: (B)

67.

The Book 'Folkways' was written by

(a)

W.G. Sumner

(b)

Pareto

(c)

Maclver

(d)

Redfield

Answer: (A)

68.

Which among the following statements regarding Folkways is not true?

(a)

Folkways result from the frequent repetition of acts

(b)

Folkways are habits in the individual

(c)

Folkways are customs in the group.

(d)

Folkways are traditions.

Answer: (D)

69.

The expectations between a focal position and a number of different counter positions make up

(a)

Multiple roles

(b)

Plural role

(c)

Role set

(d)

Role relation

Answer: (C)

70.

Merton has proposed his theory of role-set in his book

(a)

‘Social Theory and Social Structure’

(b)

‘Sociological Theories’

(c)

‘New Trends in Sociology’

(d)

'Challenges Before Sociology'

Answer: (A)

71.

What is the importance of the Principle of evaluation in welfare administration?

A)

It ensures effective service delivery

B)

It establishes professional responsibility

C)

It guides social change

D)

It promotes continuous improvement

Answer: (D)

72.

Which principle emphasizes the importance of clearly defined goals and purposes of an agency?

A)

The Principle of agency purpose

B)

The Principle of cultural setting

C)

The Principle of organization

D)

The Principle of resource utilization

Answer: (A)

73.

What is the importance of the Principle of delegation in welfare administration?

A)

It promotes effective communication

B)

It encourages transformational leadership

C)

It establishes professional responsibility

D)

It ensures efficient use of resources

Answer: (D)

Which principle emphasizes the importance of high professional standards of practice and accountability?

A)

The Principle of social work values

B)

The Principle of professional responsibility

C)

The Principle of agency totality

D)

The Principle of growth

Answer: (B)

75

What is the significance of the Principle of agency totality in welfare administration?

A)

It emphasizes the importance of effective communication

B)

It encourages transformational leadership

C)

It guides social change

D)

It stresses the importance of understanding the agency and its functioning in its totality

Answer: (D)

76

The principle of management may be used to ensure speed in food production

(A)

Unity

(B)

Work stability

(C)

Unitary command

(D)

Division of work

Answer: (D)

77

The temperature maintained in dry storage room is _____°C.

(A)

25 – 30

(B)

20 – 25

(C)

15 – 20

(D)

05 – 10

Answer: (D)

78

Egg yolk comprise about _____% of fat.

(A)

10 – 25

(B)

25 – 33

(C)

51 – 74

(D)

75 – 90

Answer: (B)

79

High content of glycogen is present in

(A)

Mussels

(B)

Mollusks

(C)

Oysters

(D)

Scallops

Answer: (C)

80

Driving and withering of greens results in reduction of _____ vitamins.

(A)

Vitamin D

(B)

Vitamin C

(C)

Vitamin B

(D)

Vitamin A

Answer: (C)

81.

what is the Criminal Law Amendment Act also popularly known as?

A.

anti-rape act

B.

anti- violence act

C.

anti-dowry act

D.

acid attack act

Answer: (A)

82.

Right to Education is given under article _____ of Indian Constitution

A.

article 21a

B.

article 32a

C.

article 14a

D.

article 17 a

Answer: (A)

83.

When is Removal of human organs not authorized?

A.

in presence of witnesses the donor authorizes removal of organs on his death

B.

if relative of deceased person has no objection for removal of organs for therapeutic reasons

C.

the prohibition on removal of organs is authorized only on confirmation of death by certified medical experts

D.

person with authority believes that a near relative is likely to claim the body of an unidentified person.

Answer: (D)

84.

Sale of Cigarettes And Other Tobacco Products Around Educational Institutions Rules, 2004 does not envisage

A.

extends to the whole of india

B.

applicable from first day of december 2004.

C.

display of board – prohibiting sale

D.

distance of 100 yard from inner compound of the institute

Answer: (D)

85.

Jan Lokpal Bill 2011 aims to

A.

effectively deter complaints

B.

provide right to vote

C.

compensate citizen grievances and protect whistle blowers

D.

provide defective information system

Answer: (C)

86.

White collar crime includes

A.

embezzlement and tax fraud

B.

pollution

C.

mislabelling

D.

violation of health and safety regulations

Answer: (A)

87.

Key feature of Whistle Blowers Protection Bill

A.

does not protect honest officials from undue harassment

B.

it does not punish any person for making false complaints

C.

prohibits the reporting of a corruption related to scientific interests and the security of india

D.

provides penalty for victimizing a complainant.

Answer: (C)

88.

According to sources United Liberation Front of Assam was founded on

A.

7 april 1979

B.

15 april 1979

C.

20 october 1979

D.

12 november 1979

Answer: (A)

89.

AFSPA gives armed forces the power to

A.

secure due to imposition of afspa

B.

shoot to kill, indiscriminate arrest and harass people

C.

protection to civilians

D.

army cannot enter without a search warrant

Answer: (B)

90.

Which of the following are not directly responsible for growth of terrorism?

A.

political instability

B.

extremism

C.

regional disputes

D.

unemployment

Answer: (D)

91.

In which state of India, the standard of education is highest?

a.

Tamil Nadu

b.

Andhra Pradesh

c.

Kerala

d.

Karnataka

Answer: (C)

92.

Which phase is the phase of real training?

a.

Initial phase

b.

Training phase

c.

Post-training phase

d.

Follow up phase

Answer: (B)

93.

“Seed Capital Scheme” is being operated by?

a.

IDBI

b.

SIDC

c.

ICICI

d.

IFCI

Answer: (A)

94.

Calcutta “Y” Self- Employment Centre targets unemployed youths between?

a.

18 to 30 years

b.

16 to 25 years

c.

18 to 25 years

d.

20 to 30 years

Answer: (A)

95.

In the 1995 – 96 periods what percentage of the total entrepreneurs werewomen entrepreneurs?

a.

10 %

b.

11.2%

c.

13%

d.

9%

Answer: (B)

96

Which of the following social movements is most closely associated with the social work profession?

A.

Civil rights movement

B.

Women's rights movement

C.

Anti-war movement

D.

Social welfare movement

Answer: (D)

97

Which of the following is a social work initiative that is addressing the social and emotional impact of the COVID-19 pandemic?

A.

The War on Poverty

B.

The Great Society

C.

Medicaid

D.

The CARES Act

Answer: (D)

98

Which of the following is NOT one of Freud's three personality components?

A.

Id

B.

Ego

C.

Superego

D.

Libido

Answer: (D)

What is the id?

A.

The rational, conscious part of the personality

B.

The impulsive, unconscious part of the personality

C.

The moralistic, superego part of the personality

D.

The mediating part of the personality

Answer: (B)

100

What is the ego?

A.

The rational, conscious part of the personality

B.

The impulsive, unconscious part of the personality

C.

The moralistic, superego part of the personality

D.

The mediating part of the personality

Answer: (A)