

22 — SOCIAL SCIENCES

(Answer ALL questions)

56. A place where many people reside together is known as
1. Settlements
 2. City
 3. Country
 4. Home
57. In Settlements patterns, settlements that occurs near rivers, coasts and railways are classified as
1. Zonal Settlement Patterns
 2. Linear Settlement Patterns
 3. Economic Settlement Patterns
 4. Climatic Settlement Pattern
58. A functional region means
1. A region created by interaction
 2. Marked by certain degree of homogeneity
 3. Not physically demarcated
 4. None of these
59. Hierarchy of settlements is based on
1. Population
 2. Shape and size
 3. Shape
 4. Size
60. Author of Central place theory is
1. Walter Christaller
 2. Hyot
 3. Von Thunen
 4. Chandrasekar
61. Sub-urbanisation means
1. inner growth of a city
 2. linear growth of a city
 3. the outward growth of a city
 4. inner and outer growth of a city
62. Growth Pole is defined as
1. Cluster of commercial activities
 2. Locations along the coast
 3. Cluster of recreational activities
 4. Central location of economic activity
63. Urban shadow is a center
1. Close to metropolitan city
 2. Close to a growth center
 3. Away from metropolitan center
 4. Away from village
64. Lorenz Curve represents
1. Income
 2. Rainfall
 3. Production
 4. Expenditure
65. Metropolitan Dominance is an area comprising of
1. Principal city and surrounding rural areas
 2. Principal Villages surrounded with Industrial area
 3. Rural areas alone
 4. None of the above
66. Considering types of settlement, people of urban settlement are involved in different activities that includes
1. Business and manufacturing
 2. Fishing and farming
 3. Mining Forestry
 4. Agriculture
67. Which of the following best describes the Hierarchy of settlements?
1. Town, Hamlet, Village, Metropolis, Megalopolis
 2. Village, Town, Hamlet, Metropolis, Megalopolis
 3. Megalopolis, Metropolis, Village, Town, Hamlet
 4. Hamlet, Village, Town, City, Metropolis
68. By which theory does the population increase geometrically?
1. Optimum Population Theory
 2. Malthusian Theory of Population
 3. Logistic Curve Theory
 4. Theory of Demographic Transition
69. Homer Hoyt's sector model is based on the fundamental principle of
1. Development is based on the location of amenities
 2. Development is structured around the central business district
 3. Development is centered around transportation routes
 4. Development is independent of the central business district

70. Concentric Zone Theory is about
1. Distribution of Ethnic Group
 2. Distribution of Social Group
 3. Distribution of Economic Group
 4. None
71. A group of people living in a particular area, with common interest is termed as a
1. Civic Community
 2. Community
 3. Society
 4. Civil Society
72. A group of people, making decisions with common interest is termed as a
1. Society
 2. Civil Society
 3. Civic Community
 4. Community
73. Which of the following marks Primary Social Institution?
1. Politics and Economics
 2. Family and Religion
 3. 1 and 2 above
 4. None of the above
74. The part people play, as members of a social group is defined as
1. Social Value
 2. Social Culture
 3. Social Ethos
 4. Social Role
75. A faith that something is good and worthwhile is defined as
1. Social Belief
 2. Socio-Culture
 3. Social Value
 4. Social Norms
76. The dominant value system in the cities is that of
1. Individualism
 2. Community
 3. Society
 4. Religion
77. Primary Institutions to formal Institutions are weaker in
1. Rural
 2. Suburban
 3. Peri-urban
 4. Urban
78. An accepted way of behaving or doing things that most people agree with, is referred as
1. Standard
 2. Value
 3. Benchmark
 4. Norm
79. Social Status in Indian Cities is based on
1. Caste and income
 2. Income and kinship
 3. Occupational prestige and income
 4. None of the above
80. Impact of urbanisation on society is
1. Positive and negative
 2. Increase in income
 3. Increase in economic and social disparity
 4. Elimination of social evils like untouchability
81. Social problems faced by developing Countries include
1. Poverty
 2. Pollution
 3. Unemployment
 4. All the above
82. Urbanism as a way of life is empirically approached as a
1. Physical Structure
 2. Social organisation
 3. Set of attitudes and ideas
 4. All the above
83. Urbanisation in India is primarily due to
1. Migration
 2. Birth – death
 3. Extension of boundaries
 4. All the above
84. In Social Change the emphasis is on
1. Relationship
 2. Cultural change
 3. Civilisation Change
 4. All the above
85. One of the Social Problems in Urban India is
1. Urban Sprawl
 2. Traffic Congestion
 3. Crimes
 4. All the above

86. Agglomeration Economics are benefits that accrue due to
1. Industrial clusters and population concentration
 2. Lower transport costs
 3. 1 and 2 above
 4. None of the above
87. Measures of agglomeration economies are
1. Prices
 2. Wages
 3. Quantity
 4. All the above
88. Urbanisation economics arise due to
1. Location of single dominant industry
 2. Better infrastructure facilities
 3. Entrepreneurship
 4. All the above
89. Economies achieved through a production process is
1. Internal economies
 2. External economies
 3. Urbanisation economies
 4. None of the above
90. Which of the following economies tend to offer greater competitive advantages
1. Agglomeration Economies
 2. External economies
 3. Internal economies
 4. Economies of scale
91. Economic base of a city is defined as the
1. Engine that drives the economy of the community
 2. Sectors providing exports from the local area to the rest of the world
 3. 1 and 2 above
 4. None of the above
92. Method to identify the economic base is
1. Location Quotient
 2. Experience quotient
 3. Technical Quotient
 4. Operational Quotient
93. The size of the multiplier depends upon the
1. Marginal propensity to consume
 2. Marginal propensity to save
 3. Reduction in tax rates
 4. All the three above
94. First Five Year Plan was launched in the Year
1. 1950
 2. 1951
 3. 1947
 4. 1955
95. Which Five year Plan focussed on heavy and basic Industries?
1. First
 2. Second
 3. Third
 4. All the above
96. Fiscal and economic reforms, including Liberalisation was undertaken during
1. VI Five Year Plan
 2. VII Five Year Plan
 3. VIII Five Year Plan
 4. IX Five Year Plan
97. English economist Thomas Malthus stated that
1. Continued population growth would cause over-consumption of resources
 2. Increase in population would improve the environment
 3. Free market environmentalism was the best tool
 4. Population was likely to grow at an arithmetic rate while food supplies would increase at an exponential rate
98. Top two Cities in India by Gross Domestic Product are
1. Mumbai and Kolkata
 2. Mumbai and Chennai
 3. Mumbai and Bengaluru
 4. Mumbai and Delhi
99. The theory on Land Use and Distance relationship is
1. Alonso's Bid Rent Theory
 2. Lowry's Gravity model
 3. Young and Reilley Theory
 4. Entropy Theory
100. Objective of Industrial Policy in India is
1. Balanced regional growth and prevention of concentration of economic power
 2. Priority for industrialisation of metropolitan cities
 3. Make Environmental Impact Assessment mandatory for all types of industries
 4. All the above

101. Role of Social Workers in slum housing is to facilitate
1. Security of tenure
 2. Access to water supply and sanitation
 3. Empower the Community
 4. All the above
102. Community development programs bring about social and economic transformation through efforts of
1. Community, Government and NGOs
 2. Public, Private and Community Based Organisations
 3. People themselves
 4. NGOs
103. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana 2015-2022 is implemented in participation with
1. Private Sector
 2. Local Bodies
 3. NGOs
 4. State Governments
104. As per the Census of India, Cities in India has a population of
1. 1-5 lakhs
 2. 1-10 lakhs
 3. More than one lakh
 4. Less than 10 lakhs
105. Degree of public participation in Informing Public on decisions taken is
1. Non-participation
 2. Citizen Power
 3. Tokenism
 4. Informal
106. Appropriate tool to create an awareness program on policies at National level
1. Printed materials
 2. Public displays
 3. Public meetings
 4. Electronic media
107. Rational Emotive Behavioural Therapy (REBT) is the result of what people believe about
1. Themselves and other people
 2. Themselves and the situation
 3. Themselves and their behaviour
 4. Themselves and their feeling
108. Primary goal of Family Counselling is the growth of the
1. Family
 2. Individual
 3. Family and Individual
 4. All the above
109. Effective application of behaviour modification is to focus on
1. Food habits
 2. Interpretive labels
 3. Health
 4. Diagnostic System
110. An important dimension of Group Dynamics is
1. Inattention
 2. Communication
 3. Passivity
 4. Fierceness
111. The Goal of Treatment Group is to
1. Accomplish specific assignment
 2. Low self-disclosure
 3. Communication focussed on the Mission
 4. Increase ability of members to meet socio emotional needs
112. The Goal of Task group is to
1. Accomplish specific assignment
 2. Encourage Open Communication among members
 3. High disclosure
 4. Evolve Role of Group Members naturally
113. Rural Community is marked by
1. Kinship Connection
 2. Adulterated Population
 3. Impersonal association
 4. Superficial relationship
114. The threshold population to qualify as an Urban Settlement in India is
1. 10,000
 2. 50,000
 3. 5,000
 4. 20,000
115. Self Help Groups are
1. Macro enterprises covering specific aspects of self-employment
 2. Organisations of Urban and Rural middle class
 3. Voluntary Groups to eradicate illiteracy
 4. Micro enterprise covering all aspects of self-employment