

22 — SOCIAL SCIENCES

(Answer ALL questions)

56. Main pattern of human settlements is
1. Linear
 2. Scattered
 3. Clustered
 4. All the above
57. Urban settlements are
1. Larger and sparse
 2. High rise and low dense
 3. High dense and impermanent
 4. Denser and larger
58. Type of rural settlements are
1. Villages, Hamlets and Farms
 2. Villages, Panchayats, Farm houses
 3. Village Panchayats, Hamlets, Palikas
 4. Clusters, Hamlets, Villages
59. Population of Chennai, the most populous City in Tamil Nadu is 100 lakhs. What should be the population of Coimbatore, the next populous City as per the Rank-Size Relationship?
1. 25 lakhs
 2. 20 lakhs
 3. 50 lakhs
 4. 40 lakhs
60. Urban Neighbourhood is a
1. Physical Unit
 2. Cultural unit
 3. Social entity
 4. Economic entity
61. Urban social structure is theoretically categorised in terms of
1. Caste and creed
 2. Religion and community
 3. Education and employment
 4. Assigned status
62. A basic concept of Central Place Theory is
1. Sphere of influence
 2. Threshold
 3. Isotropic
 4. Hierarchy
63. The Central Place Theory is about how urban settlements are
1. Spaced
 2. Evolved
 3. 1 and 2 above
 4. None of the above
64. Urbanisation in India as of the Census 2011 is
1. 28.53%
 2. 31.16%
 3. 27.81%
 4. 32.52%
65. Urbanisation in Tamil Nadu as of the Census 2011 is
1. 48.45%
 2. 45.40%
 3. 47.55%
 4. 42.32%
66. Urbanisation in India is considered
1. Rapid
 2. Massive
 3. Rapid and massive
 4. None of the above
67. Concept of Regions is based on
1. Resources
 2. Backwardness
 3. Administrative boundary
 4. Homogeneity
68. Which type of Region has a focal point?
1. Formal
 2. Vernacular
 3. Viable
 4. Functional
69. The dawn of regional development planning in India emerged during the
1. Second Five Year Plan
 2. Third Five Year Plan
 3. Fourth Five Year Plan
 4. Fifth Five Year Plan

70. Economic reforms due to globalisation means
1. Free flow of goods
 2. Free flow information
 3. Free movement of people
 4. All the above
71. Social institutions order behaviour of individuals by means of
1. Descriptive
 2. Normative
 3. Unethical
 4. All above
72. Society, is a group of people involved in
1. Interaction
 2. Solitude
 3. Independence
 4. Autonomy
73. Community, is a group of people living
1. with common interest
 2. in a common place
 3. in association
 4. with a particular purpose
74. Social role depends upon the
1. Society
 2. Social behaviour
 3. Social status
 4. Social norm
75. Value identifies
1. Good
 2. Bad
 3. Norm
 4. All above
76. The social structure in India is based on
1. Family
 2. Religion
 3. Caste
 4. Ethical values
77. Social change refers to alteration in
1. Behaviour pattern
 2. Social consequences
 3. Cultural change
 4. Political change
78. Migration has relevance to
1. Spatial development
 2. Economic development
 3. Social development
 4. Biological development
79. Urbanism refers to people's
1. Behaviour
 2. Employment
 3. Facilities
 4. Density
80. A major social problem faced by Developed Countries
1. Illiteracy
 2. Inequality
 3. Sex ratio
 4. Homelessness
81. A major social problem faced by Developing Countries
1. Drug addiction
 2. Old inner city areas
 3. Female infanticide
 4. Derelict land
82. Social impact of urbanisation on society is a
1. Joint family
 2. Nuclei family
 3. Composite family
 4. Mutual family
83. Higher crime rate in cities is caused by
1. Poverty
 2. Unemployment
 3. Migration
 4. Anonymity
84. Impact of urbanisation on rural development is
1. PURA
 2. Peri-urban
 3. Semi-urban
 4. Suburban
85. Impact of Information Technology Industry on Society is
1. Empowering youth
 2. Economic uplift
 3. Youth employment
 4. Service economy

86. Agglomeration economies is due to
1. City outgrowth
 2. Urban sprawl
 3. Cluster of population
 4. Diseconomies
87. Internal economics is reduction in average cost occurring within
1. Industry
 2. Firm
 3. Agglomeration
 4. Economy
88. Urbanisation economics is concerned to employment linked to
1. Buoyancy
 2. Vibrancy
 3. Productivity
 4. Multiplier index
89. Economic base of a city is identified with
1. Basic Industries
 2. Manufacturing Industries
 3. Service Industries
 4. All above
90. The method to identify economic base through secondary data collection.
1. Direct
 2. Indirect
 3. Mixed
 4. Location quotient
91. The ratio between total employment and employment base
1. Base Multiplier
 2. Multiplier Base
 3. Multiplier Index
 4. All above
92. Focus of the First Five Year Plan was
1. Primary Sector
 2. Secondary Sector
 3. Rapid industrialisation
 4. Tertiary Sector
93. The primary aim of the 12th Five Year Plan is to improve
1. Education
 2. Housing
 3. Industries
 4. Cities
94. Rapid Industrialisation was the focus of
1. First Five Year Plan
 2. Second Five Year Plan
 3. Third Five Year Plan
 4. Fourth Five Year
95. Environmental Economics is associated with the concept of
1. Diminishing returns
 2. Carrying capacity
 3. Sustainable development
 4. Ecosystem valuation
96. Economic Geography, is the study of the location of
1. Industries
 2. Transportation
 3. Cities
 4. All above
97. Land policy in India is realised through
1. Land acquisition act
 2. Land ceiling act
 3. Land use control act
 4. All above
98. One criticism against SEZs in India is, it impinges the rights of
1. Local people
 2. Land owners
 3. Labourers
 4. All above
99. Indian National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development in India was formed during the Prime Ministership of
1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 2. Rajiv Gandhi
 3. Narashimma Rao
 4. Manmohan Singh

100. Information Technology enabled Service is
1. Information Technology Infrastructure Services
 2. Business Process Production
 3. Business Process Outsourcing
 4. All above
101. Role of social workers in development is
1. Influencing public opinion
 2. Active listening
 3. Fighting for causes of poor
 4. All above
102. NGOs have to form part of the
1. Community
 2. Society
 3. Region
 4. None of the above
103. NGOs at National level play the role of
1. Raising the consciousness of the poor
 2. Help the poor understand their rights
 3. Evolve policy perspectives
 4. All above
104. Counselling is professional assistance in resolving
1. Personal problems
 2. Economic hardships
 3. Intangible conflicts
 4. Tangible conflicts
105. Rational therapy focuses on
1. Behaviour problems
 2. Disturbances
 3. Happier life
 4. All above
106. Borrowers of micro credit have
1. No collateral
 2. Employment
 3. Credit history
 4. Micro patronage
107. Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy was developed by
1. Albert Ellis
 2. Jennifer
 3. Chapin
 4. Katharine
108. Behaviour modification, an approach based on the principle of
1. Philosophy
 2. Empirical
 3. Treatment
 4. All above
109. The National Development Framework has relevance to
1. Economic Development Plan
 2. Land Use Development Plan
 3. Infrastructure Development Plan
 4. All above
110. The focus of Rural Community Development is
1. Reduction of poverty
 2. Generation of Employment
 3. Affordability of community
 4. Organisation of Community
111. Difference between Urban and Rural settlements as per Census of India is
1. Population size and amenities
 2. Population and occupation
 3. Population and income
 4. All above
112. Focus of urban communities is
1. Environment protection
 2. Economic development
 3. Transport development
 4. Infrastructure development
113. Self Help Group, is a small voluntary association of people from same
1. Location
 2. Income and employment background
 3. Socio economic background
 4. All above
114. Micro credit, is a lending
1. of small money
 2. at low interest
 3. to a new business
 4. all above
115. Primary focus of service delivery by micro finance is
1. Women
 2. People Below Poverty Line
 3. Impoverished
 4. All above

