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Preparatory Course in Social Sciences

By:

P.R. Tiwari

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**Sample Preview
of the
Solved
Sample Question
Papers**

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QUESTION PAPER

(June - 2018)

(Solved)

PREPARATORY COURSE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Time: 2 hours]

[Maximum Marks: 50

Note: (i) All questions are compulsory, each of which carries **one** mark.

(ii) Each question has **four** alternatives, **one** of which is correct. Tick the correct answer.

Q. 1. Heritage management and conservation are specialised fields emerging from the discipline of:

- (1) Public Administration
- (2) Political Science
- (3) Economics
- (4) History

Ans. (4) History.

Q. 2. One of the early sociologists who studied the problem of suicide in society was:

- (1) Marx
- (2) Weber
- (3) Durkheim
- (4) Srinivas

Ans. (3) Durkheim.

Q. 3. Which of these areas fall within the domain of Political Science?

- (1) Human rights
- (2) Democracy
- (3) Constitution
- (4) All of the above

Ans. (4) All of the above.

Q. 4. The chief feature of an agrarian society is:

- (1) Use of I.C.T.s
- (2) Factory system
- (3) Foraging and hunting
- (4) Producing and storing food

Ans. (4) Producing and storing food.

Q. 5. Which of these is related to textile industry?

- (1) Power loom
- (2) Water frame
- (3) Spinning jenny
- (4) All of the above

Ans. (4) All of the above.

Q. 6. Which were the first 'superpowers' of the modern world?

- (1) U.K. and U.S.A.
- (2) Soviet Union
- (3) France and Germany
- (4) Spain and Portugal

Ans. (3) France and Germany.

Q. 7. The year 1492 is significant in world history for the following reason:

- (1) Da Gama arrived in India
- (2) Columbus discovered America
- (3) The Industrial Revolution began
- (4) None of the above

Ans. (2) Columbus discovered America.

Q. 8. The population in Mexico dropped from 25 million to half a million in the 16th century due to:

- (1) Epidemics of small-pox and influenza
- (2) Warfare amongst the natives
- (3) Mass migration
- (4) None of the above

Ans. (1) Epidemics of small-pox and influenza.

Q. 9. An example of a Fascist Society was:

- (1) British India
- (2) Germany under Hitler
- (3) Communist Russia
- (4) Mauryan Empire

Ans. (3) Communist Russia.

Q. 10. Early Vedic Society can be described as:

- (1) Feudal
- (2) Pastoral
- (3) Industrial
- (4) Modern

Ans. (2) Pastoral.

Q. 11. The author of "Arthashastra" was:

- (1) Samudragupta
- (2) Chandragupta
- (3) Kautilya
- (4) Kanishka

Ans. (3) Kautilya.

Q. 12. The Cholas lived in:

- (1) Gangetic plains
- (2) Himalayas
- (3) Kaveri delta
- (4) Magadha

Ans. (3) Kaveri delta.

Q. 13. Mansabdari and Jagirdari system were features of the:

- (1) British Empire
- (2) Mughal Empire
- (3) Delhi Sultanate
- (4) Mauryan Empire

Ans. (2) Mughal Empire.

Q. 14. The Indian Empire passed into the hands of the British Crown after the:

- (1) Battle of Plassey
- (2) Sepoy Mutiny
- (3) World War I
- (4) Battle of Panipat

Ans. (1) Battle of Plassey.

Q. 15. Which of these was a 'Princely State' in British India?

- (1) Bombay
- (2) Goa
- (3) Gwalior
- (4) Calcutta

Ans. (3) Gwalior.

Q. 16. Which of these leaders was in the 'extremist' action of the Congress after the partition of Bengal in 1905?

- (1) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (2) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (4) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Ans. (2) Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q. 17. What prompted Rabindranath Tagore to give up his Knighthood in 1919?

- (1) End of World War I
- (2) Champaran Satyagraha
- (3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (4) Arrest of Gandhi

Ans. (3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Q. 18. Which two leaders signed the Poona Pact?

- (1) Gandhi and Mountbatten
- (2) Gandhi and Ambedkar
- (3) Nehru and Mountbatten
- (4) Tilak and Gandhi

Ans. (2) Gandhi and Ambedkar.

Q. 19. Shah Nawaz Khan, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Prem Kumar Sahgal were associated with:

- (1) Indian Army
- (2) Sepoy Mutiny
- (3) Indian National Army
- (4) Communist Party of India

Ans. (3) Indian National Army.

Q. 20. The Constitution of India came into effect on:

- (1) 15th August, 1947
- (2) 15th September, 1947
- (3) 26th January, 1950
- (4) 30th January, 1948

Ans. (3) 26th January, 1950.

Q. 21. Which Article of the Constitution of India refers to the eradication of untouchability?

- (1) Article 17
- (2) Article 370
- (3) Article 356
- (4) Article 16

Ans. (1) Article 17.

Q. 22. 42nd Amendment of the Indian Constitution introduced in 1976 pertains to:

- (1) Fundamental Rights
- (2) Fundamental Duties
- (3) Directive Principles
- (4) Panchayati Raj

Ans. (2) Fundamental Duties.

Q. 23. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State?

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) President of India
- (3) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (4) Governor of the State

Ans. (4) Governor of the State.

Q. 24. Permanent Settlement Act in the 18th century led to the emergence of a powerful class of:

- (1) Sepoys
- (2) Rajas
- (3) Zamindars
- (4) Professionals

Ans. (3) Zamindars.

Sample Preview of The Chapter

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PREPARATORY COURSE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social Sciences: Perspectives and Interrelationships



INTRODUCTION

The word 'Science' means study of various aspects of the physical and material world. Social sciences deal with different aspects of human society and interpersonal relationships among people in society. In various disciplines of science, like physics, chemistry, biology, etc. systematic knowledge is acquired through the processes of observation and experimentation. In social sciences generalization and theories are developed after a close study of social facts and their interrelationships in societies. This difference apart, both in sciences and social sciences studies are planned and systematic aiming to acquire a full understanding of the subject under study.

In social sciences we study different aspects and processes that operate in society. This includes the issues of governance and administration, production, consumption and distribution, state policy, state organization, mode of governance,

legislation and execution of laws, patterns of behaviour, ideas, beliefs, customs and rituals etc. To study such a wide variety of issues we are required to sift them and divide in disciplines. There are many distinct disciplines, each studies one or the other aspect of social reality in its own characteristic way, yet at the same time it has close links with others. Different disciplines within the broad scope of social sciences are interrelated with each other and they often draw on each other's methodologies and findings. For example, in the discipline of history we study and interpret past events. This discipline contributes to our understanding of contemporary reality with reference to the past. The discipline of economics deals with the income, expenditure, production, consumption and distribution of goods and services. Political science may be understood as a discipline that studies different dimensions of government and politics. The emergence of salient

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features of politics dates back to the times of Kautilya in ancient India and Plato and Aristotle in the West. Public administration is the study and implementation of government policy. The line of demarcation between political science and public administration is rather thin as the two disciplines are very closely linked.

The term 'sociology' owes origin to the Latin word '*socius*' that means 'companion' and the Greek word '*logos*' that means 'study of'. Sociology focuses on dimensions of society and social issues. Sociologists study organizations, institutions and development of society.

Social sciences are based on the study of data that are collected from two sources, primary and secondary. From primary sources data and information are collected at first hand. Data collection from primary sources involves direct investigation by the researcher. Secondary sources are those that provide data collected from published and unpublished works. Commonly used secondary sources of published data include Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) publications, etc. Of late, the internet has emerged as a major source of secondary data.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q. 1. Is it possible to interpret social reality objectively? Give at least two examples.

Ans. To interpret social reality objectively is very difficult, if not impossible. The conclusions of social scientists are based on their own understanding and interpretation of reality rather than on specific, clear-cut results of experiments. There are many subjective factors involved in perceiving and defining the reality. As human beings study other human beings it is only natural that personal bias will creep into their interpretations. This personal bias will influence the perception and impression of reality. Moreover, the personal qualities and attributes of the

researcher affect the study significantly. The understanding and interpretation of social reality are influenced by the gender, the degree of curiosity and general awareness of the researcher. To keep away all the subjective factors totally is not possible.

For example, if a Brahmin researcher sets out to study a community of cobblers, caste-based prejudices will influence his/her findings as cobblers are placed low in the hierarchy of castes in the society. Likewise, a researcher belonging to the cobbler caste may find his/her perception and impression of Brahmins influencing the conduct of the study.

Similarly if a researcher belonging to an economically advanced class sets out to study the slum areas of the urban poor, his/her perception and impression of the way of living of poor people will influence his/her research to a great extent.

Q. 2. What are the major similarities and differences between 'science' and 'social sciences'?

Ans. 'Science' means systematic knowledge of the physical world acquired through the processing of observation and experiments. In 'social sciences' too the studies are planned and systematic to acquire full understanding of the subject. In both 'science' and 'social sciences' the conclusions drawn are checked and rechecked for their relevance and applicability.

The differences between 'science' and 'social sciences' are related to their subjects and basic approach. While the subject of 'science' are various aspects of physical and material world, in 'social sciences' we study different aspects of human society and inter-personal relationships in society. As human societies are not the same in different parts of world, and they may change with time, the approach in 'social sciences' is to find the common trends and after close study of social facts to draw generalizations. Hence the conclusions and theories of social sciences change

with the change in social conditions, while the scientific facts are universal in nature.

Q. 3. What is the major difference between primary and secondary sources of data?

Ans. The major difference between primary and secondary sources of data is that data from primary sources are collected at first hand while the secondary data are transcribed or compiled from original sources but who own the data are not the one who collect it.

Direct investigation by the researcher leads to collection of data from primary sources. In cases when collection of data involves study of a large and widely scattered groups, the survey method is preferred. The nature of secondary sources of data is different in the sense that researchers or personnels who collect it are not the one who provide it. The data collected by them is available only after proper processing and compilation.

Q. 4. What are the major sources of published data?

Ans. The major sources of published data in India include:

1. Central Statistical Organization (CSO). It is a national organization which publishes data on national economy.
2. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The basic aspects on which NSSO provides data are agriculture, consumption patterns, industry and labour.
3. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) publications such as Report on Currency and Finance, Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.
4. Labour Bureau publishes Indian Labour Statistics, Indian Labour Journal, etc.
5. Population census provides various information such as age, sex, income, etc. The census is done regularly after a period of ten years.

Books, articles and reports etc. are also valuable sources. Of late, e-books, i.e. full text of

books designed for internet users, have also come into vogue.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What biases can occur in the study of a social phenomenon?

Ans. The complex web of human relationships is the subject-matter of social sciences. As studies are done by human beings it is natural that some biases will creep into not only interpretations but also in perceptions and observations. As a researcher sets out to study any social problem or a community or group, his/her prejudices and predilections will come into the way of his/her appreciation of the reality. These personal biases may be based on his/her own caste, religion, region and economic status.

For example, what took place in 1857 was the First War of Indian Independence but it was termed as Sepoy Mutiny by the British. Their racial bias did influence the interpretation of the reality.

Q. 2. What is called intensive fieldwork in data collection?

Ans. Collecting data from primary sources involves direct investigation by the researcher. Direct investigation may be carried out by participating in the activities of the people from whom the data are to be collected. This is called intensive fieldwork. It is believed that if the researcher lives among the people for a fairly long time his work of data collection will be qualitatively better and more reliable. He will be able to develop better appreciation of the customs and attitude of the people. Intensive fieldwork is suited for research into small communities from which detailed information is required.

Q. 3. Discuss the development of political science.

Ans. Communities residing within a specific territory are regarded as a society. The people of a society share common culture and develop a sense

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of shared identity. There are specific ways in which certain category of people within the society assume the role of controller or regulator of the affairs. This is how the state emerged during the agrarian stage of human history. Over a period of time a distinct relationship between those who controlled and regulated the affairs of the society and those who were governed by them got established. To help the exercise of authority rules and regulations alongwith a system of rewards and sanctions were evolved. A set of standards of what-to-do and what-not-to-do came into existence. We find the theory and practice of governance were discussed by Kautilya in ancient India and by Plato and Aristotle in Greece.

However, the systematic study in a consolidated form could develop only in the last hundred years or so. Political Science in the modern sense and as a discipline of study may be said to have emerged as late as the 19th century. As modern industrial society is much more complex compared to the agrarian societies of the era of Kautilya and Plato, expertise in various fields has developed. Such issues as forms and purpose of government, management of taxes and budget, administration and public affairs etc. gained importance and thus emerged a new discipline known as public administration. Hence the line of demarcation between political science and public administration is rather thin as the two disciplines are very closely linked.

Q. 4. What is the difference between a record and a document?

Ans. Secondary sources of data include both published works and unpublished manuscripts. The former include books, articles, reports, record and document. A full understanding of a subject may require the studies of unpublished manuscripts too. These manuscripts may be in the form of diaries, letters and memoirs, which are regarded as document. Documents are different from records. Records are a text that is prepared to attest to a formal transaction e.g., voter's identity

card, warranty cards, driving license etc. A document is prepared for personal reasons, for personal use and reference.

Q. 5. How can one understand a social phenomenon when there are different kinds of societies and human behaviour is also variable?

Ans. While disciplines of science study aspects of physical and material world like matter and energy, mountains and oceans, the disciplines of social sciences study human societies and interpersonal relationships among the people in society. Various factors that affect the society change with time and societies in different parts of the world differ in many respects. Unlike the scientists who can carry out their experiments in laboratories objectively, a social scientist cannot conduct an experiment within the four walls of the laboratory. Hence, scientific facts are universal, but social facts vary from one society to another. As there are different kinds of societies and human behaviour is also variable, social facts are relevant within specific social contexts. However, based on several studies carried out in different societies, the social scientist draws general trends and generalize them. These trends and generalizations are then used to develop theories. Therefore in social sciences generalizations and theories are developed after a close study of social facts and their interrelationships in societies.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

Q. 1. Which of the following is not a discipline of social sciences?

- (a) Economics
- (b) History
- (c) Biology
- (d) Political Science

Q. 2. Which of the following is not in the purview of social sciences?