

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER (DSWO)
UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, AUGUST-2023
PAPER-IV (SOCIOLOGY)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

SECTION - A (Multiple Choice questions) (100 Marks)

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided.*

1. Operation Barga was a land reform movement in:
(a) Assam (b) Bihar
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
2. Yogendra Singh is well known for his book
(a) Modernisation of Indian tradition (b) Social change in modern India
(c) The remembered village (d) Cities and Civilisation
3. Which of the following is abolished under land reforms in India?
(a) Intermediaries owning land (b) International agencies owning land
(c) Private corporations owning land (d) State governments owning land
4. Which of the following characterised land reforms after independence?
(a) Fixing ceilings on land holdings
(b) Landownership lied with Zamindars, Jagirdars
(c) Collection of land revenue was the sole interest of the landowners
(d) A system of land ownership based on exploitation
5. To qualify as BPL, which of the following is not considered:
(a) Expenditure pattern of household.
(b) Not just economic but socio-economic situation of household.
(c) Planning Commission's suggestions.
(d) Ministry of Human Resource Development's suggestions.
6. Green Revolution was launched by the government of India in the year
(a) 1965 (b) 1975
(c) 1955 (d) 1985
7. Which of the following has been a staple in every social movement?
(a) A communal level of participation with a spiritual and motivational advisor.
(b) A communal level of participation without the presence of a clear leader.
(c) A single communally selected leader.
(d) A single leader or a small group of leaders.

8. According to 2011 census, the percentage of tribals in India is
 - (a) 8.7 %
 - (b) 8.5%
 - (c) 8.6%
 - (d) 7.6%
9. The colonial government set up excluded and partially excluded tribal areas as a move to
 - (a) Prohibit/regulate the entry of non-tribals
 - (b) Integrate tribals to mainstream society
 - (c) Exploit the tribals
 - (d) Convert the tribals to Christianity
10. Ambedkar termed untouchables as
 - (a) Harijans
 - (b) Antyaja
 - (c) Depressed classes
 - (d) Shudras
11. Which of these is caused by change in caste system?
 - (a) Occupational mobility
 - (b) Upholding the supremacy of Brahmins
 - (c) Caste based occupation
 - (d) Untouchability
12. The owners of business and industries in industrial society are
 - (a) Capitalists
 - (b) Proletariats
 - (c) Kisans
 - (d) Mazdoors
13. According to Census of India 2011, Mizoram ranks in which position in terms of literacy?
 - (a) First
 - (b) Second
 - (c) Third
 - (d) Fourth
14. 2011 Census recorded the literacy rate of India as
 - (a) 74.04%
 - (b) 84.04%
 - (c) 75.05%
 - (d) 81.5%
15. What is the capital of the most populated state in India according to 2011 Census?
 - (a) Mumbai
 - (b) Bhopal
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Lucknow
16. In which year did the Government of India announced the first National Population Policy?
 - (a) 1952
 - (b) 1956
 - (c) 1976
 - (d) 1957
17. The National Programme for Family Planning was launched in India in the year
 - (a) 1953
 - (b) 1957
 - (c) 1952
 - (d) 1961
18. Infant mortality rate is calculated by documenting the death of children of which age group?
 - (a) 0-1 year
 - (b) 0-2 years
 - (c) 0-2.5 years
 - (d) 0-6months
19. The beginning of women's movement in India can be traced back to which century?
 - (a) 18th century
 - (b) 19th century
 - (c) 20th century
 - (d) 21st century
20. Mobilisation of Backward Classes movement revolved around two issues-electoral participation and
 - (a) Reservation
 - (b) Ethnic cleansing
 - (c) Oppression
 - (d) Discrimination
21. Demand of separate state of Gorkhland is an example of
 - (a) Ethnic movement
 - (b) Peasant movement
 - (c) Backward classes movement
 - (d) Women's movement

22. Naxalbari Movement in West Bengal was initially confined to issues of land reforms. This is an example of
- (a) Ethnic Movement (b) Peasant Movement
(c) Backward Classes Movement (d) Women's movement
23. Blind allegiance to one's own community is called
- (a) Secularism (b) Communalism
(c) Partialism (d) Socialism
24. In which Articles of the Indian Constitution do we find Right to Freedom of Religion?
- (a) Articles 25 to 28 (b) Articles 16-18
(c) Articles 20-25 (d) Articles 1-10
25. What did Mahatma Gandhi consider as sin and shame in India?
- (a) Poverty (b) Illiteracy
(c) Corruption (d) Caste conflict
26. Every birth is safe, every child is wanted. These are an integral part of
- (a) Reproductive health (b) Ageing
(c) Migration (d) growth
27. Articles 21 and 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibit
- (a) Corruption (b) Bonded labour
(c) Social movements (d) Religious discrimination
28. The Indian Constitution safeguards children through prohibiting employment of children in hazardous work who are below the age of
- (a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15
29. Indology is the academic field that engages:
- (a) India since the colonial rule. (b) India since the Indus Valley civilisation.
(c) Specifically Indian issues. (d) The entire Indian subcontinent.
30. According to AR Desai:
- (a) Colonial rule established a new form of capitalism in India and destroyed the industry of village artisan systems.
(b) The British introduced new strata in Indian society which made a united nationalist effort difficult.
(c) The British unintentionally incited Indians to revolt by encroaching upon their lands to build the railways.
(d) The proletariat masses under the leadership of Gandhi shaped the nature of Indian nationalism.
31. Brahma Samaj is known for:
- (a) Denouncing polytheism and idol worship.
(b) Enacting the reservation system.
(c) Promoting Brahmanism.
(d) Providing occupational opportunities to widows.
32. Who said that Indian village is a "little republic"?
- (a) Andre Beteille (b) Charles Metcalfe
(c) Karl Marx (d) Louis Dumont
33. Which among the following states has the highest sex ratio?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala
(c) Meghalaya (d) Mizoram

34. Tribes of Mizoram are grouped under the race of:
- (a) Chin Mongoloid (b) North East Mongoloid
(c) Palaeo Mongoloid (d) Tibeto Mongoloid
35. Which among the following states has the highest population of tribes:
- (a) Manipur (b) Meghalaya
(c) Mizoram (d) Nagaland
36. Scheduled Tribe is also called:
- (a) Aadamjat (b) Janjati
(c) Paharijat (d) Vanvasi
37. Which of the following programmes is not specific to the welfare of tribals alone:
- (a) Eklavya Model Residential School (b) Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna
(c) Pradhan Mantri Jan JatiyaVikas Mission (d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Suraksha Yojana
38. "Varna has few categories and caste has many".
- (a) The statement is true always.
(b) The statement is true in some parts of the country.
(c) The statement is false always.
(d) The statement is irrelevant today because of sanskritisation.
39. Which of the following is true for the case of untouchability in India:
- (a) It is abolished by the government but is still practiced in both rural and urban areas.
(b) It originated in Africa and spread to India along with the Aryan invasions.
(c) Untouchables are the lowest category in the Varna system.
(d) Untouchables draw water from public wells only after sunset to avoid pollution through their shadows.
40. Migration between developing countries is called:
- (a) East East migration (b) East West migration
(c) South North migration (d) South South migration
41. When both the birth and death rates are high, the age structure of the population is called:
- (a) Intermediate (b) Progressive
(c) Regressive (d) Stationary
42. A movement that attempts to take the society towards a state of perfection is
- (a) Resistance Movement (b) Utopian Movement
(c) Revolutionary Movement (d) Expressive Movement
43. Chipko movement is an example of:
- (a) A feminist movement to safeguard women's reproductive rights.
(b) A students' movement against forestry laws that favour corporations.
(c) An environmental movement with women as the forerunners.
(d) An indigenous movement to safeguard local cottage industries.
44. Which among the following religions in India is comparatively biggest?
- (a) Buddhism & Jainism combined (b) Christianity
(c) Sikhism (d) Zoroastrianism & Judaism combined
45. Zoroastrianism has its roots in:
- (a) Iran (b) Israel
(c) Palestine (d) Turkey

46. Which of the following is false regarding religious minorities in India?
- (a) Forced conversion to Hinduism is a problematic social issue.
 - (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs has been established solely for their interests.
 - (c) State governments can give minority status to any religion within their jurisdiction.
 - (d) They have reservation in select educational institutions.
47. Which among the following was not based on religion or ethnicity?
- (a) Bhagalpur Violence 1989
 - (b) Bombay Riots 1993
 - (c) Nellie Massacre 1983
 - (d) Secret Killings of Assam 1998-2021
48. In 2017, the Travancore Devaswom Board, Kerala, with 1248 temples under its administration, earned the distinction of being the first to:
- (a) Allow recruited pandits to consume chicken & fish.
 - (b) Build an ashram that accepts members of any caste.
 - (c) Openly support a Dalit candidate in local elections.
 - (d) Recruit non-Brahmin and Dalit pandits.
49. The Supreme Court does not recognise marital rape as a criminal offence.
- (a) The statement is true in totality.
 - (b) It is an offence only if divorce proceedings have officially begun.
 - (c) It is an offence only if medical reports and expert testimonies can substantiate the claim.
 - (d) The statement is false since the ruling of May 9, 2023.
50. Poverty lines are estimated by the:
- (a) Department of Economic Affairs
 - (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 - (c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
 - (d) Planning Commission

SECTION - B (Short answer type question) (100 Marks)

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Answer any 10 (ten) questions from the following.

*This Section should be answered only on the **Answer Sheet** provided.*

1. What do you understand by 'Indology'? Discuss the contribution of G.S. Ghurye in the field of Indian Sociology. (3+7=10)
2. With reference to AR Desai, point out the relevance of Marxist Sociology in India. (10)
3. Write an essay on the success and criticism of the Green Revolution in India. (10)
4. Examine the different programmes for rural development in India. (10)
5. Write an essay on how the concept of caste permeates into tribal identity. Explain if the permeation is conceptually harmonious or not. (7+3=10)
6. Elucidate upon the tribal welfare programmes and constitutional safeguards. (10)
7. Who are the middle classes in India? Examine the crucial role played by them in India's development. (3+7=10)
8. What are the features of caste system in India? (10)
9. Critically analyse India's population policy and family planning programmes. (10)
10. What is the Malthusian theory in population studies? How valid is it in the context of contemporary situations? (5+5=10)
11. Illustrate the relevance of women's movements and ethnic movements in contemporary India. (10)
12. Do you think secularism is at a threat in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer. (10)
13. Write an essay on the problems faced by religious minorities in India. (10)
14. What is bonded labour? Explain using any three forms of bonded labour and their characteristics that currently exist or have existed in India? (3+7=10)
15. How does regionalism affect integration in India? Give examples to support your answer. (10)

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