PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

DSSSB Labour Welfare Inspector 2021 — 30 November 2021, Shift 2

DSSSB Other Posts · 30 November 2021 · Shift 2

150 of the paper's 200 questions · +1 for a correct answer, −0.25 for a wrong one · 120 minutes

Left out of the original paper: 50 (any question that needs a figure, a symbol or formatting we cannot show, or whose text did not read back cleanly from the booklet).

Questions from the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board's paper of 30 November 2021, Shift 2. Each question is followed by its answer, and the answer key is repeated on the last page.

Take it as a timed practice test: exambharo.com/dsssb-other-posts/previous-year-papers/dsssb-other-posts-2021-labour-welfare-inspector-30-nov-shift-2/

General Ability

1. Select the option in which the words share the same relationship as that shared by the given pair of words.
Chair : Table

(a) Pencil : Ink

(b) Hammer : Farmer

(c) Cup : Saucer

(d) Mobile : Keyboard

Answer: (c)

2. The sum of the ages of a father and his son is 6[illegible] years ago, the father was thrice as old as his son was then. The father's present age

(a) 54

(b) 44

(c) 52

(d) 48

Answer: (b)

3. Mahesh was facing towards the North. He turned right and went 48 km. Then he turned left and went 65 km. Then he turned left and went 85 km.
Finally, he turned right and went 15 km. In which direction is he facing now?

(a) West

(b) North

(c) East

(d) North-East

Answer: (b)

4. Which of the following words is different from the rest in a certain manner?

(a) Copper

(b) Cotton

(c) Aluminium

(d) Iron

Answer: (b)

5. Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as the numbers of the following set.

(2, 30, 8)

(a) (3, 15, 5)

(b) (4, 32, 9)

(c) (5, 55, 22)

(d) (2, 15, 3)

Answer: (d)

6. Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as the numbers of the following set.

(8, 6, 4)

(a) (2, 4, 6)

(b) (12, 10, 6)

(c) (4, 3, 6)

(d) (10, 5, 2)

Answer: (a)

7. If '+' means '×', '–' means '+', '×' means '÷', a[illegible]neans '–', then 22 – 3 ÷ 22 × 2 + 1 is equal to:

(a) 14

(b) 34

(c) 12

(d) 22

Answer: (a)

8. If '@' means '+', '%' means '÷', '#' means '–', '!' means '=', and '&' means '×', then which number will replace the '?' symbol in the given equation?

24 % 12 @ 8 # 4 & 4 ! ?

(a) 6

(b) 4

(c) –6

(d) –10

Answer: (c)

9. Which option will sequentially replace the question marks (?) in the following? .
(0, 1, 4, 9) (7, 64, ?, 100) (3, ?, 25, 36)

(a) 80, 32

(b) 81, 16

(c) 76, 16

(d) 82, 27

Answer: (b)

10. Which number will replace the question mark (?) in the following?
(33, 6, 60) (43, 7, 70) (? , 7, 70)

(a) 52

(b) 54

(c) 42

(d) 33

Answer: (a)

11. Select the option that is related to the third number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number?
2314 : 6446 :: 1231 : _____

(a) 5125

(b) 1255

(c) 2552

(d) 1525

Answer: (c)

12. Select the option that is related to the third number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number.
576 : 384 :: 765 : _____

(a) 610

(b) 510

(c) 437

(d) 473

Answer: (b)

13. A seller sells his book at a 25% higher rate than its cost price. If he earns a profit of ₹3 on each book, what is the selling price of that book?

(a) ₹15

(b) ₹35

(c) ₹45

(d) ₹55

Answer: (a)

14. Rahul and Ravi are playing on the temple's staircases. They climb 30 stairs and go back 15 stairs in one round. If the total number of stairs to reach the temple is 120, then in which round will they reach the temple?

(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 9
(d) 10

Answer: (b)

15. If 'SUGAR' is coded as '64' and 'FAITH' is coded as '86', then how will 'ADJUST' be coded as?

(a) 85
(b) 81
(c) 88
(d) 87

Answer: (b)

General Awareness

21. Which type of soil covers most of the Deccan Plateau?

(a) Black soils
(b) Alluvial soils
(c) Red and yellow soils
(d) Laterite soils

Answer: (a)

22. Which of the following canal systems is no[illegible]aryana?

(a) Bhakra Canal
(b) Betwa Canal
(c) Gurgaon Canal
(d) Western Yamuna Canal

Answer: (b)

23. Which type of settlements are generally found in the northeastern states of India?

(a) Fragmented Settlements
(b) Clustered Settlements
(c) Hamleted Settlements
(d) Isolated Settlements

Answer: (b)

24. Which of the following is also known as Regur soil?

(a) Alluvial soils
(b) Red and Yellow soils
(c) Black soils
(d) Saline soils

Answer: (c)

25. Which of the following crops are Zaid crops?
    (a) Rice and Maize
    (b) Wheat and Barley
    (c) Cotton and Jute
    (d) Watermelon and Cucumber
    Answer: (d)

26. Who among these is the first Home Minister of independent India?
    (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
    (b) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
    (c) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
    (d) Deen Dayal Upadhyay
    Answer: (a)

27. In which year was 'The National Human Rights Commission of India' established?
    (a) 1995
    (b) 1993
    (c) 1998
    (d) 1991
    Answer: (b)

28. Triswari, Chatuhswari, and Panchaswari forms of sic are related to which of the following states?
    (a) Odisha
    (b) Chhattisgarh
    (c) Bihar
    (d) Gujrat
    Answer: (a)

29. Where is Dhamek Buddhist Stupa located?
    (a) Ranchi
    (b) Sarnath
    (c) Nagaland
    (d) Meghalaya
    Answer: (b)

30. Which dance form of Kerala means 'A play with clapping of hands?'
    (a) Kathakali
    (b) Mohiniattam
    (c) Kolkali
    (d) Kaikottikkali
    Answer: (d)

31. Who became the Governor- General of India in 1848?

(a) Lord Cornawallis

(b) Lord Canning

(c) Lord Ripon

(d) Lord Dalhousie

Answer: (d)

32. Where are the headquarters of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) located?

(a) Tokyo, Japan

(b) Manilla, Philippines

(c) Washington, D.C, United States

(d) New Delhi, India

Answer: (c)

33. Vautha Fair is the famous fair of which of the following state?

(a) Gujarat

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Haryana

(d) Bihar

Answer: (a)

34. Which of the following scientists is known for the discovery of the relation between the surface and volume of a sphere and its circumscribing cylinder?

(a) Aristotle

(b) Thales of Miletus

(c) Anaximander

(d) Archimedes

Answer: (d)

35. Which of the following principle/law describes energy conservation for ideal fluids in steady, or streamline, flow and is the basis for many engineering applications.

(a) Archimedes Principle

(b) Avagadro's Law

(c) Bernoulli's Principle

(d) Stefan's Law

Answer: (c)

36. Some populations of which of the following tribes migrated from Nepal and settled in India?

(a) Gorkhas

(b) Gadaba

(c) Damaria

(d) Meenas

Answer: (a)

37. The Mobile app launched by the RBI Governor to help visually impaired identify the notes of different denominations is named as

(a) MANI
(b) BHIM
(c) RUPAY
(d) YONO

Answer: (a)

38. The Biju Janata Dal (BJD) is an Indian political party prominent in the state of Odisha. Currently, who led this party?

(a) Biju Patnaik
(b) Naveen Patnaik
(c) Arjun Charan Sethi
(d) Baishnab Charan Parida

Answer: (b)

39. As per Indian Prime ministers and their year of tenure, which one of the following pairs is INCORRECT?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru- August 15, 1947 - May 27, 1964
(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri- May 27, 1964 - June 9, 1964
(c) Indira Gandhi - January 24, 1966 - March 24, 1977
(d) Morarji Desai- March 24, 1977 - July 28, 1979

Answer: (b)

40. The Gulf of Khambhat, also called "Gul[illegible]f Car[illegible]y" is the gulf of _____.

(a) Bay of Bengal
(b) Arabian Sea
(c) Pacific Ocean
(d) Atlantic Ocean

Answer: (b)

General English

61. Fill in the blank using the correct option.In case no article is needed, select option No Article.
_____ coffee grows in the southern state of Kerala.

(a) A
(b) An
(c) The
(d) No Article

Answer: (d)

62. Fill in the blank using the correct option.In case no article is needed, select option No Article.
What _____ wonderful day!

(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) No Article

Answer: (a)

63. Fill in the blank using the correct option.In case no article is needed, select option No Article.
I love _____ way my teacher teaches.

(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) No Article

Answer: (c)

64. Fill in the blank using the correct option.In case no article is needed, select option No Article.
I was born on _____ rainy monsoon day in July,

(a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) No Article

Answer: (a)

65. Choose the correct homonym pair to be filled in the following sentence:
Ram is learning _____ while his mother is working on another _____ of her book on Indian recipes.

(a) addition, edition
(b) edition, addition
(c) addition, addition
(d) edition, edition

Answer: (a)

66. Read the following sentence and identify the part that has an error.
All my books/ and clothes / were packed neatly / from a cardboard box.

(a) All my books
(b) and clothes
(c) were packed neatly
(d) from a cardboard box

Answer: (d)

67. Choose the correct meaning of the following idiom from the options given below:
All moonshine

(a) Real situations
(b) Without any faults
(c) Far from reality
(d) Something auspicious

Answer: (c)

68. Read the following sentence and identify the part that has an error.
I am knowing/ the name of the king/ who built/ this beautiful palace.

(a) I am knowing
(b) the name of the king
(c) who built
(d) this beautiful palace

Answer: (a)

69. Read the following sentence and identify the part that has an error.
After finishing the work,/ my friend and I/ went to a near restaurant/ for a quick meal.

(a) After finishing the work
(b) my friend and I
(c) went to a near restaurant
(d) for a quick meal

Answer: (c)

70. Select the option is appropriate for the blanks.
Please do _____ work, while I check the answers. This is difficult _____.

(a) sum, sum
(b) some, some
(c) sum, some
(d) some, sum

Answer: (d)

71. Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.
This hall/ is not enough spacious/ to accommodate/ hundred people.

(a) This hall
(b) is not enough spacious
(c) to accommodate
(d) hundred people

Answer: (b)

72. Fill in the blank with correct option given below.
_____ you are not well, you need not attend the lecture today.

(a) Whether
(b) Though
(c) But
(d) Since

Answer: (d)

73. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate idiom. The meaning of the idiom is given in brackets for guidance.
The experiment has failed. We are back to_____ (go back to the beginning/start afresh).

(a) heaven and hell
(b) dead end
(c) front line
(d) square one

Answer: (d)

74. Choose the most correct option to describe the man.
The wealthy businessman was loved by all. He always helped the poor and needy, especially by giving them money.

(a) Philanthropist
(b) Pastoralist
(c) Philatelist
(d) Protagonist

Answer: (a)

75. Select the most suitable Antonym of the following word from the options given below.
Authority

(a) Leadership
(b) Command
(c) Weakness
(d) Supremacy

Answer: (c)

Discipline1

101. Identify the French social analyst who declared that the changes in society brought about by the French revolution amounted to 'nothing short of the regeneration of the whole human race".

(a) Karl Marks
(b) Alexis de Tocqueville
(c) Emile Durkheim
(d) Max Weber

Answer: (b)

102. In Europe, which revolution marked the rise of political power for new middle classes, instead of aristocrats and kings?

(a) The Black Power Revolution
(b) The French Revolution
(c) The Industrial Revolution
(d) The American Revolution

Answer: (b)

103. Who recognised the absence of general science that deals with society as a whole?

(a) Emile Durkheim
(b) Herbart Spencer
(c) Auguste Comte
(d) Max Weber

Answer: (c)

104. Who defined sociology as the abstract and theoretical science of social phenomena 'subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation'?

(a) Herbert Spencer
(b) Aristotle
(c) Emil Durkheim
(d) Auguste Comte

Answer: (d)

105. Who was the Founding Father of Indian Sociol[illegible]?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Govind Sadashiv Ghurye
(c) Jyotiba Phule
(d) SC Dubey

Answer: (b)

106. Who among the following is an Indologist?

(a) Govind Sadashiv Ghurye
(b) Max Weber
(c) Karl Marks
(d) Auguste Comte

Answer: (a)

107. In 1873, who started Satya Shodhak Samaj (Truth-Seeking Society) with the aim of securing social justice for the weaker sections of society?

(a) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
(b) Govind Sadashiv Ghurye
(c) Swami Dayanand Sarsawati
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Answer: (a)

108. The Arya Samaj movement was an outcome of a reaction to Western influences. The founder of the movement rejected Western ideas and sought to revive the ancient religion of the Aryans. Who was the founder of the movement?

(a) Mulshanker
(b) Charu Majumdar
(c) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Answer: (a)

109. Who led the Self-Respect Movement?

(a) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
(b) EV Ramasami Naicker
(c) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Answer: (b)

110. When did the 'All India Kisan Sabha' adopt its manifesto?

(a) 1936
(b) 1946
(c) 1956
(d) 1926

Answer: (a)

111. The Andhra Provisional ryots' Association was [illegible]ted in:

(a) 1928
(b) 1982
(c) 1828
(d) 1882

Answer: (a)

112. In 1926-27, the Kisan Sabha was formed in which of the following states?

(a) Punjab, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand
(b) Punjab, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(c) Punjab, Bengal, Haryana and Bihar
(d) Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Answer: (b)

113. In his famous book 'Modernization of Indian Tradition', who made an attempt to analyse the process of modernization in India from a systemic sociological perspective?

(a) Narendranath Datta
(b) Acharya Narendra Dev
(c) Shri Narayan Guru
(d) Yogandra Singh

Answer: (d)

114. “Theories can be used to create a testable proposition”. How can we term this situation?

(a) An explanation
(b) A hypothesis
(c) A Collected Sample
(d) An analysis

Answer: (b)

115. In sociology, which type of theories relate to large-scale issues and large groups of people?

(a) Macro-level theories
(b) Micro-level theories
(c) Grand theories
(d) Classic theories

Answer: (a)

116. "An attempt to explain large-scale relationships and answer fundamental questions" is considered under:

(a) Grand theories
(b) Classical theories
(c) Perspective theories
(d) Macro theories

Answer: (a)

117. When philosophical and theoretical frameworks are used within a discipline to formulate theories, generalisations and the experiments performed in support of them is/are known as:

(a) Theory
(b) Paradigms
(c) Approach
(d) Classification

Answer: (b)

118. A proposed explanation about social interactions or society is known as:

(a) an Approach
(b) a Theory
(c) a Hypothesis
(d) a summary

Answer: (b)

119. Under the theory of 'labour aristocracy', there is a class antagonism within the working class itself; the antagonism is between:

(a) the most exploited strata and the privileged layer
(b) the less exploited strata and the privileged layer
(c) the privileged layer and the capitalist society
(d) the privileged layer and the exploited strata

Answer: (a)

120. The exchange of labour power between the labourer and the buyer should be based on

(a) economic position

(b) equal rights

(c) local government rules

(d) society

Answer: (b)

Discipline2

121. Which of the following theories emphasises the role of coercion and power in producing social order?

(a) Functionalist theory

(b) Feminist theory

(c) Conflict theory

(d) Symbolic theory

Answer: (c)

122. Which of the following is a major framework of sociology theory that focuses on the symbolic meaning that people develop and rely upon in the process of social interaction?

(a) Critical theory

(b) The symbolic interaction perspective/theory

(c) Ladling theory

(d) Social learning theory

Answer: (b)

123. Which of the following theories developed nile Durkheim describes how social order is possible and how society remains relatively stable?

(a) Functionalist perspective/theory

(b) Critical theory

(c) Feminist theory

(d) Liberal theory

Answer: (a)

124. Which of the following theories is one of the most important approaches to understanding deviant and criminal behaviour?

(a) Critical theory

(b) Labelling theory

(c) Fundamental theory

(d) Functional theory

Answer: (b)

125. The Payment of Bonus Act was passed in which year?

(a) 1975
(b) 1865
(c) 1965
(d) 1985

Answer: (c)

126. Who among the following sociologists covered all the dimensions of caste and religion prevailing in the society?

(a) Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Swami Radha Krishnan
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: (a)

127. Ontology deals with which part of sociological questions?

(a) Do you know
(b) What you know
(c) Known to all
(d) How do you know

Answer: (b)

128. A systematic process of inquiry applied to learn something about our social world is termed as:

(a) action research
(b) study method
(c) research method
(d) subject matter

Answer: (c)

129. When we make observations without any systematic process for observing or assessing the accuracy of what we observed, it is known as:

(a) informal observation
(b) selective observation
(c) research methods
(d) authority

Answer: (a)

130. When we assume that broad patterns exist even when our observations have been limited, it is known as:

(a) under-generalisation
(b) over-generalisation
(c) categorisation
(d) Keen observation

Answer: (b)

131. Sometimes, people in India seem to be more loyal to their respective religions than to their nation. This religious diversity has been a factor and source of:

(a) disunity and disharmony in the country
(b) unity and harmony in the country
(c) diversity in the country
(d) unity and diversity in the country

Answer: (a)

132. Hinduism believes in the doctrine of:

(a) non-idol worship
(b) rebirth and immortality of the soul
(c) Lord Mahavir
(d) Lord Buddha

Answer: (b)

133. _____ was the founder of 'Sikhism'.

(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Guru Govind
(c) Guru Teg bahadur
(d) Guru Angad

Answer: (a)

134. Arrange the names of the following Sikh gurus in chronological order starting from the founder guru of the Sikh Dharam.

(a) Guru Ram Das, Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das
(b) Guru Amar Das, Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad, Guru Ram Das
(c) Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das
(d) Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Nanak Dev

Answer: (c)

135. Who published the book 'Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India'?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas
(c) Radha Krishnan
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Answer: (b)

136. Durkheim experimented on the simplest form of religion by using which of the following methods of indirect experimentation?

(a) Totemism
(b) Survey
(c) Fieldwork
(d) Synopsis

Answer: (a)

137. According to _____ , society consists of two parts – the sacred and the profane.

(a) Auguste Comte
(b) Karl Marks
(c) Emile Durkheim
(d) Max Weber

Answer: (c)

138. The critical analysis of religion through Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas's lens is based on:

(a) kinship
(b) family
(c) society
(d) institution

Answer: (a)

139. Who stated, "Marriage is a social arrangement by which a child is given a legitimate position in the society determined by parenthood in the social sense"?

(a) Malinowski
(b) Radcliffe-Brown
(c) Westermarck
(d) Horton and Hunt

Answer: (b)

140. Anthropological studies of marriage have broug ut:

(a) complex marriage systems
(b) arrange marriage system
(c) Inter-cast marriage systems
(d) destination marriage systems

Answer: (a)

Discipline3

141. In which of the following types of marriage does a woman marry a superior or an equal? In this type, a man should NOT marry a woman of higher status than himself.

(a) Hypogamy marriage
(b) Hypergamous marriage
(c) Simple marriage
(d) Complex marriage

Answer: (b)

142. In classical Hindu ideology, the bride is considered as a:

(a) Gift
(b) Object
(c) Dasi
(d) Person

Answer: (a)

143. Which of the following is the most basic institution in any society, which is also a group of people related or connected by bloodline, marriage rite or adoption?

(a) universities
(b) School
(c) group
(d) Family

Answer: (d)

144. In which type of social group do the members share common residency to live together.

(a) Ashrams
(b) Social institutions
(c) Families
(d) Crowd

Answer: (c)

145. Sociologists and anthropologists have distinguished the nuclear family into two broad categories. These are:

(a) one parent family and both parent family
(b) natal family and conjugal family
(c) extended family and blended family
(d) compound family and complex family

Answer: (b)

146. In an _____ , a beautiful arrangement of unders[illegible]ding between a couple exists where the power and decision-making authority are e[illegible]lly d[illegible]ibuted between the husband and wife.

(a) Egalitarian Family
(b) Matriarchal Family
(c) Patriarchal Family
(d) Joint family

Answer: (a)

147. _____ is a particular/specific term used by sociologists to describe the system of social standing, to the categorisation of its people into rankings of socioeconomic tiers based on factors like wealth, income, race, education and power.

(a) Primogeniture
(b) Meritocracy
(c) Social Stratification
(d) Exogamous Union

Answer: (c)

148. In the social stratification system, which of the following is based on both social factors and individual achievement?

(a) The caste system
(b) The class system
(c) The religion system
(d) The social system

Answer: (b)

149. Identify the type of system in which people are born into a social standing that they will retain their entire lives.

(a) Class system
(b) Caste system
(c) Social system
(d) Culture system

Answer: (b)

150. The consistency of an individual's rank across social categories like income, education and occupation Is known as:

(a) wealth
(b) land and assets
(c) social economic status
(d) status

Answer: (d)

151. _____ is the value of money and asset[illegible]ers[illegible]nas from inheritance.

(a) Wealth
(b) Health
(c) arrogance
(d) Land

Answer: (a)

152. If wealth was passed from generation to generation, a law stating that all property would be inherited by the firstborn son or next to closest male relation, and women could not inherit property, and her social standing was only determined through marriage by her in-laws and her husband .

(a) Through primogeniture
(b) Through grandfather
(c) Through great grandfather
(d) Through dowry

Answer: (a)

153. "A stratified society is one marked by inequality, by differences among people that are evaluated by them as being 'lower' and 'higher'". This definition on stratification was given by:

(a) Lundberg
(b) Ogburn and Nimkoff
(c) Raymond W Murray
(d) Melvin M Tumin

Answer: (a)

154. According to _____, social factors are responsible for the emergence of different social strata, that is, social stratification.

(a) Sorokin
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Spengler
(d) Davis

Answer: (b)

155. Individuals who identify with a sex that is different from their biological sex are called:

(a) masculine
(b) feminine
(c) transgender
(d) unisex

Answer: (c)

156. When sexual interest and attraction develops in person to others, and their capacity to have erotic experiences and responses also increases, is known as:

(a) bisexuality
(b) human sexuality
(c) homosexuality
(d) unisexuality

Answer: (b)

157. 'To maintain the unity and integrity with a composite culture' is the beauty of:

(a) Society
(b) Europe
(c) State
(d) Indian society

Answer: (d)

158. Indian society is a blend of the _____ areas where the poor and the rich live side by side.

(a) rich and poor
(b) urban and rural
(c) old and young
(d) Black's and white's

Answer: (b)

159. _____ is based on democracy, secularism and socialism.

(a) Indian Society
(b) Indian Republic
(c) Indian Culture
(d) Indian Season

Answer: (b)

160. In the process of nation building, what has become vital due to the multiplicity of languages, castes, creeds, religions and identities?

(a) International integration
(b) Unity
(c) Religion
(d) National integration

Answer: (d)

Discipline4

161. What are the goals of a State?

(a) Law and governance
(b) Education only
(c) Health sectors
(d) Transport only

Answer: (a)

162. The application of sociological concep[illegible]nd [illegible]thods to the analysis of the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of go[illegible]d services is known as:

(a) Political Sociology
(b) Fundamental Sociology
(c) Economic Sociology
(d) Urban Sociology

Answer: (c)

163. When did Economic Sociology experience a remarkable revival?

(a) In the 1980s
(b) In the 1880s
(c) In the 1970s
(d) In the 1870s

Answer: (a)

164. Which branch of sociology analyses economic phenomena such as markets, corporations, property rights and work using the tools of sociology?

(a) Demographic sociology
(b) Economic sociology
(c) Rural sociology
(d) Urban sociology

Answer: (b)

165. Which of the following focuses on the relationship between social behaviour and economics?

(a) Family economics
(b) Social economics
(c) Education economics
(d) World economics

Answer: (b)

166. Which of the following is a form of human association distinguished from other social groups by its purpose, the establishment of order and security, and its sovereignty?

(a) The state
(b) The world
(c) The society
(d) The locality

Answer: (a)

167. A means by which the exchange of goods and services takes place as a result of buyers and sellers is known as:

(a) market
(b) home
(c) family
(d) institution

Answer: (a)

168. The birth of economic sociology can be found in the writings of:

(a) Max Weber
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Herbert Spencer
(d) Auguste Comte

Answer: (b)

169. Karl Marx made it his mission to combat which of the following legacies in Germany?

(a) GWF Hegel's idealism
(b) Weber's idealism
(c) Emile Durkheim's ideology
(d) Gandhian ideology

Answer: (a)

170. Deductive research is also known as:

(a) one-o-one research

(b) back-to-back research

(c) theory-testing research

(d) general research

Answer: (c)

171. Inductive research is also called:

(a) population building research

(b) constructive research

(c) simple research

(d) theory-building research

Answer: (d)

172. In which type of sample does every person in a population have the same chance of being chosen for the study?

(a) Purposive sample

(b) Fieldwork sample

(c) Random sample

(d) Case study sample

Answer: (c)

173. Research data collected in numerical form that can be counted and that are easy to tabulate is termed as:

(a) quantitative data

(b) qualitative data

(c) collected data

(d) manipulated data

Answer: (a)

174. In a one-on-one conversation between the researcher and the subject, a way of conducting surveys on a topic that is similar to asking short- answer questions on surveys is known as:

(a) an experimental method

(b) an interview method

(c) a project method

(d) a survey method

Answer: (b)

175. Hawthorne Effect occurs in which of the following types of research methods?

(a) Experiment method

(b) Historical method

(c) Project method

(d) Case study method

Answer: (a)

176. When a change in one variable coincides with a change in another variable, but does NOT necessarily indicate a connection, it is known as:

(a) Chi-square
(b) standard deviations
(c) correlation
(d) mean

Answer: (c)

177. Using secondary data does NOT include direct contact with subjects and will NOT alter or influence people's behaviours. which of the below is more suited for the above statement

(a) Non-reactive research
(b) Reactive research
(c) Active research
(d) Purposive research

Answer: (a)

178. A defined group selected for serving as the subject of a study is known as a _____.

(a) Group
(b) Population
(c) Mob
(d) Crowd

Answer: (b)

179. _____ is an in-depth analysis of a single event, [illegible]uation or individual; in this, a researcher examines existing sources like documents [illegible]d arc[illegible]al records, conducts interviews and engages in direct observation and even participant ob[illegible]n.

(a) A survey
(b) An experiment
(c) A case study
(d) A fieldwork

Answer: (c)

180. _____ is an extension of basic ethnographic research principles that focuses intentionally on everyday concrete social relationships.

(a) Societal ethnography
(b) Institutional ethnography
(c) World ethnography
(d) Ethnography

Answer: (b)

Discipline5

181. The extended observation of the social perspective and cultural values of an entire social setting that involves objective observation of an entire community is known as:

(a) Ethnography
(b) Anthropology
(c) Endography
(d) Biography

Answer: (a)

182. Rothman had conducted a form of study in which researchers joined and participated in a group's routine activities to observe them within that context. This is an example of:

(a) activist observation
(b) participant observation
(c) simple observation
(d) complex observation

Answer: (b)

183. Methodological skills and theoretical skills can be explained briefly in other words as:

(a) "know-how" and "know-what", respectively
(b) "know-who" and "know-whom", respectively
(c) "Not-know" and "all-known", respectively
(d) "What to know" and "how to know", respectively

Answer: (a)

184. _____ is a method of collecting data that involves the presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. Under this method of collecting data, there is a face-to-face contact with the person from whom the information is to be collected. The interviewer asks them about the survey and collects the desired information.

(a) Survey method
(b) Schedule method
(c) Interview method
(d) Experimental method

Answer: (c)

185. The first step in the development of Gender Constancy is:

(a) Gender Labelling
(b) Gender Stability
(c) Gender Stereotype
(d) Gender Consistency

Answer: (a)

186. Which of the following statements is true regarding Gender?

(a) It is biologically determined

(b) It is a social construct

(c) It is the same as the sex of the person

(d) It is a numerical concept

Answer: (b)

187. In which year did the Malta Broadcasting Authority issue its Guidelines on Gender Equality and Gender Portrayal in the Broadcasting Media?

(a) 2009

(b) 2011

(c) 2007

(d) 2001

Answer: (c)

188. When we instruct our daughters to avoid confrontation wherever possible, it ultimately results in _____.

(a) lack of confidence in neighbours

(b) lack of confidence in boys

(c) lack of confidence in girls

(d) freedom in girls

Answer: (c)

189. With the help of _____, gender sensitisation in ucational institutes can create awareness among the children, parents and other mer rs o e community about their roles in future as men and women in the society.

(a) economy

(b) education

(c) governance

(d) family

Answer: (b)

190. _____ is a product of a subjective perception built to conform to a society in which women have a lower status than men.

(a) Gender role

(b) Gender stereotype

(c) Gender awareness

(d) Gender parity

Answer: (b)

191. The process of being fair to men and women is termed as:

(a) gender sensitivity
(b) gender awareness
(c) gender equality
(d) gender equity

Answer: (d)

192. Girls and women should get _____ rights in their homes and workplaces.

(a) equal
(b) unequal
(c) less
(d) more

Answer: (a)

193. Ujjawala, a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, was implemented by:

(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development
(b) Ministry of Women and Child Development
(c) Ministry of Health
(d) Ministry of Culture and Civilisation

Answer: (b)

194. The Government of India is implementing the sc ne Beti Bacho Beti Padhao (BBBP) to improve the _____.

(a) child sex ratio and for girl child edu n
(b) child mortality rate
(c) mother-child mortality rate
(d) boys' and girls' education rate

Answer: (a)

195. Development theory has changed over time with changes in _____ and the international environment.

(a) development
(b) ideology
(c) governance
(d) economy

Answer: (b)

196. When did the use of the term 'development' to refer to national economic growth in the United States emerge?

(a) Late 1950s
(b) Late 1940s
(c) Early 1940s
(d) Early 1950s

Answer: (c)

197. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Globalisation?

(a) It involves the increasing interconnectedness of different parts of the world.

(b) It is a spatial metaphor that is often used in the idea of a 'shrinking world'.

(c) It is a global infrastructure of formal and informal institutional arrangement.

(d) It is a form of cultural and political exchange, movement of people across cultural boundaries.

Answer: (c)

198. According to Alvin So, three main historical elements were favourable to the inception of the modernisation theory of development. What was the period of the developments?

(a) Before World War I

(b) Before World War II

(c) After World War I

(d) After World War II

Answer: (d)

199. According to which theory, modern societies are more productive, children are better educated, and the needy receive more welfare?

(a) The Globalisation Theory

(b) The Westernisation Theory

(c) The Modernisation Theory

(d) The Objective Theory

Answer: (c)

200. By the 1970s, many Southern countrie[illegible]rgue[illegible]or the need for reform of the international economy through a campaign, to control inte[illegible]al markets in commodities and raw materials to deliver greater benefits for developing countries. These economic conditions are considered under_____

(a) A New International Economic Order

(b) A National Economic Order

(c) A World Economic Order

(d) A State Economic Order

Answer: (a)

Answer key

Answer key from the Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board's official answer key for this sitting. "—" means the key gave none.

General Ability

1	**(c)**	2	**(b)**	3	**(b)**	4	**(b)**	5	**(d)**	6	**(a)**	7	**(a)**	8	**(c)**
9	**(b)**	10	**(a)**	11	**(c)**	12	**(b)**	13	**(a)**	14	**(b)**	15	**(b)**		

General Awareness

21	**(a)**	22	**(b)**	23	**(b)**	24	**(c)**	25	**(d)**	26	**(a)**	27	**(b)**	28	**(a)**
29	**(b)**	30	**(d)**	31	**(d)**	32	**(c)**	33	**(a)**	34	**(d)**	35	**(c)**	36	**(a)**
37	**(a)**	38	**(b)**	39	**(b)**	40	**(b)**								

General English

61	**(d)**	62	**(a)**	63	**(c)**	64	**(a)**	65	**(a)**	66	**(d)**	67	**(c)**	68	**(a)**
69	**(c)**	70	**(d)**	71	**(b)**	72	**(d)**	73	**(d)**	74	**(a)**	75	**(c)**		

Discipline1

101	**(b)**	102	**(b)**	103	**(c)**	104	**(d)**	105	**(b)**	106	**(a)**	107	**(a)**	108	**(a)**
109	**(b)**	110	**(a)**	111	**(a)**	112	**(b)**	113	**(d)**	114	**(b)**	115	**(a)**	116	**(a)**
117	**(b)**	118	**(b)**	119	**(a)**	120	**(b)**								

Discipline2

121	**(c)**	122	**(b)**	123	**(a)**	124		125	**(c)**	126	**(a)**	127	**(b)**	128	**(c)**
129	**(a)**	130	**(b)**	131	**(a)**	132	**(b)**	133	**(a)**	134	**(c)**	135	**(b)**	136	**(a)**
137	**(c)**	138	**(a)**	139	**(b)**	140	**(a)**								

Discipline3

141	**(b)**	142	**(a)**	143	**(d)**	144	**(c)**	145	**(b)**	146	**(a)**	147	**(c)**	148	**(b)**
149	**(b)**	150	**(d)**	151	**(a)**	152	**(a)**	153	**(a)**	154	**(b)**	155	**(c)**	156	**(b)**
157	**(d)**	158	**(b)**	159	**(b)**	160	**(d)**								

Discipline4

161	**(a)**	162	**(c)**	163	**(a)**	164	**(b)**	165	**(b)**	166	**(a)**	167	**(a)**	168	**(b)**
169	**(a)**	170	**(c)**	171	**(d)**	172	**(c)**	173	**(a)**	174	**(b)**	175	**(a)**	176	**(c)**
177	**(a)**	178	**(b)**	179	**(c)**	180	**(b)**								

Discipline5

181	**(a)**	182	**(b)**	183	**(a)**	184	**(c)**	185	**(a)**	186	**(b)**	187	**(c)**	188	**(c)**
189	**(b)**	190	**(b)**	191	**(d)**	192	**(a)**	193	**(b)**	194	**(a)**	195	**(b)**	196	**(c)**
197	**(c)**	198	**(d)**	199	**(c)**	200	**(a)**								