

DPP (MCQ)-SEM-I-ISC-CLASS XII

Sociology : Social Institution

1. "An enduring cultural structure that meets certain fundamental needs of society and establishes social control" is definition of

- A. religion
- B. economic system
- C. social institutions

2. "Enduring" means

- A. social institutions exist over a considerable time.
- B. complex collection of values.
- C. social institutions have a function.

3. "Cultural structure" means

- A. complex collection of values, norms and roles.
- B. structure of society.
- C. fundamental need of society.

4. **Function of social institutions is**

- A. to meet the fundamental needs of the society.
- B. to improve the society.
- C. to meet the need of a family.

5. **Social institutions have**

- A. physical structure
- B. no physical structure
- C. None of these

6. "Social institutions regulate human behaviour in the society" is

- A. social problem
- B. social control
- C. needs

7. **Which of the following statement is true about family?**

- A. Family is old institution but its origin can be traced.
- B. Family is old institution and its origin is in obscurities.
- C. Family is new institution.

8. Which of the following theories about the origin of the family believed that in the past offering of wife or daughter to a guest was considered as a mark of hospitality?

- A. Sex communism
- B. Polygamy
- C. Patriarchal

9. "Family started with patriarch" belongs to the theory of

- A. matriarchal
- B. patriarchal
- C. polygamy

10. Sir Henry Main gave

- A. Sex communism theory
- B. Patriarchal theory
- C. Theory of polygamy

11. I. H. Morgan's name is associated with

- A. patriarchal theory
- B. theory of polygamy
- C. matriarchal theory

12. Which of the following theory believed that origin of family is based on the philosophy of possession of women by men?

- A. Multi-factor theory
- B. Polygamy theory
- C. Theory of sex communism

13. The system under which marriage between blood relations was not forbidden is known as

- A. syndas
- B. consanguine
- C. matrilocal

14. The one man married one woman but married relations was not definite is known as

- A. syndas
- B. orientation
- C. procreation

15. When one man married one woman only with definite regulations, the system was known as

- A. monogamous

- B. extended
- C. None of these
- 16. The type of family in which after marriage husband moves to the residence of wife is known as**
- A. matrilocal residence
- B. changing residence
- C. patrilocal residence
- 17. When after marriage husband lives in the residence of wife, the system is known as**
- A. patronymic
- B. orientation family
- C. patrilocal residence family
- 18. When husband and wife live alternately at each other's residence, the marriage system is known as**
- A. changing
- B. patrilocal
- C. matrilocal
- 19. Type of the family in which mother is the basis of all authority is known as**
- A. matrilocal
- B. matrilineal
- C. procreation
- 20. The family in which father is the source of authority is known as**
- A. patrilineal
- B. procreation
- C. patronymic
- 21. The family in which there is only one couple with children is known as**
- A. conjugal family
- B. immediate family
- C. procreation family
- 22. Which of the following is not characteristic of family?**
- A. It is based on mating relationship.
- B. It is essentially based on duration of the marriage
- C. Each family has some nomenclature.
- 23. Which of the following is not characteristic of family?**

- A. It can be reckoned either from male or female.
- B. In it there is no need of common habitation.
- C. It can consist of any type of marriage.

24. The system under which woman can marry more than one husband and keep all of them with herself is known as

- A. polyandrous
- B. patronymic
- C. procreation

25. A family in which individual gets married is known as

- A. orientation family
- B. patronymic family
- C. procreation family

26. A family in which an individual is born is known as

- A. orientation family
- B. extended family
- C. None of these

27. The family in which descent starts with the mother is known as

- A. conjugal B. matronymic
- C. procreation

28. "The Mother" was written by

- A. Gillin and Gillin
- B. P. V. Young
- C. Briffult

29. Which of the following is not a salient feature of the family?

- A. It is universal.
- B. It is found in all societies.
- C. In it members have primary emotions only for each other.

30. Which of the following is not a salient feature of the family?

- A. It is an open group.
- B. It is permanent institution.
- C. It is only a closed group.

31. Which of the following is not essential function of family?

- A. It helps in the perseverance of social customs.

B. It tries to promote religious feelings.

C. None of above

32. Which of the following is not essential function of a family?

A. It meets economic needs of the family.

B. It regulates sexual behaviour.

C. It meets minimum basic family needs

33. Which of the following is compulsory function of family?

A. It gives protection to the young.

B. It arranges education for children.

C. It develops cultural activities.

34. Which one of the following is not an important cause of the weakness of modern family?

A. It is not supposed to socialise the members.

B. The family is not required to provide medical facilities.

C. None of above

35. Which of the following is not an important cause of weakness of a modern family?

A. There is rapid industrialisation.

B. The society has underestimated the need of regulation of marriage.

C. Bonds of social unity are weakening.

36. Which one of the following is not an important cause for the weakness of a family today?

A. There is shortage of accommodation.

B. Bond of marriage are considered breakable.

C. None of above

37. Which of the following is not a feature of a modern family?

A. Its members even today look towards elders for guidance.

B. Woman are partners of all walks of life.

C. None of above.

38. Which one of the following is not salient feature of modern family?

- A. It is a civil contract.
- B. It is supposed to preserve customs.
- C. It is democratic in nature.

39. Which one of the following is not a serious problem of the modern family?

- A. There is a problem of sexual disharmony.
- B. Romantic marriages have increased.
- C. There is benevolence in the family which creates problems.

40. Which one of the following is not a serious problem of a modern family?

- A. There is problem of meeting economic needs of the family.
- B. There is problem of proper development of the children.
- C. None of above

41. Which of the following is not a serious problem of a modern family?

- A. There is benevolence in the family which creates problems.
- B. Romantic marriages have increased.
- C. None of above

42. Which of the following is not the cause of instability of a modern family?

- A. Keen struggle is going on to inherit parental property.
- B. There is absence of social mores.
- C. None of above

43. Which of the following is not an important cause of instability of a modern family?

- A. Romantic marriage.
- B. Arranged marriage.
- C. Shortening of child-bearing period.

44. Which of the following can be of great help for reconstruction of family?

- A. Hastily conducted remonic marriages should be discouraged.
- B. Joint family system should be encouraged.
- C. None of above

45. Which of the following can be a feasible suggestion for the reconstruction of a modern family?

- A. Process of industrialization should be slowed down.
- B. family should be run on democratic lines.
- C. None of above

46. Which one of the following is the practical solution for the reconstruction of a modern family?

- A. Process of modernisation should be checked.
- B. Only agreeable changes should be brought in the family.
- C. None of these

47. Which of the following is a concrete suggestion for reducing instability of a modern family?

- A. Areas of arrangement should be widened.
- B. Marriage should be kept as a social arrangement only.
- C. None of above

48. Which of the following is not characteristic of joint family system?

- A. Members live together under one roof.
- B. Members may or may not relate to each other.
- C. Member have common ancestors.

49. Which of the following is not true for joint family system?

- A. Family has a combined kitchen.
- B. Ownership of sources of production but not that of consumption belongs to whole family.

C. None of above

50. Which of the following is not an important advantage of a joint family system?

- A. It encourages savings.
- B. It makes leisure possible.
- C. It provides social security.

51. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of joint family system?

- A. It encourages idleness.
- B. It leads to quarrels.
- C. It makes leisure difficult.

52. Which one of the following is not a disadvantage of joint family system?

- A. It is economical.
- B. It encourages spend-thrifting.
- C. None of above

53. Joint family system is on the decline, which of the following is not the main cause for its disintegration?

A. There is increased agricultural production.

B. There is increased pressure on land.

C. There is increased western influence.

54. Which of the following is not true about the disintegration of joint family system?

A. There is increased urbanisation.

B. It has failed to develop social virtues.

C. There is increased industrialisation.

55. "Theory of primitive promiscuism" was given by

A. Karl Marx

B. P. V. Young

C. J. L. Lubbock's

56. Whose name is associated with J.L.Lubbock's in presenting the theory of primitive promiscuous?

A. L. H. Morgan

- B. Bliss
C. J. G. Frazer
- C. the wisest person of town.

57. In our times the family system is under heavy strains because of

- A. urbanisation
B. democracy
C. small family size

58. Joint family system is weakening because

- A. government is not favouring it.
B. the land does not need manpower.
C. the people have started disliking it.

59. In the traditional family the head of the family

- A. was most democrat. B. had no control over the family.
C. was more or less autocrat.

60. In the traditional family the head of the family is

- A. the eldest person in the family.
B. the wiser member of the family.