1. __________ of the Indian Constitution proclaims that “untouchability is abolished”.
   A) Article 17  B) Article 14  C) Article 46  D) Article 16

2. Sociology of education is a/an __________
   A) branch of educational technology  
   B) study of the society  
   C) analysis of sociological process involved in the institutions of education  
   D) science which studies primitive societies

3. Transformation of the educational system means __________
   A) Revolutionizing its curriculum  
   B) Changing the theory and practice of education  
   C) Improving the Socio-emotional climate of the schools  
   D) Relating it to the life instrument of needed Social change

4. Educators must have a good understanding of the social forces because
   A) Education is one of the activities carried on in the social setting amidst social forces  
   B) Educational is asocial process  
   C) Education is influenced by the social forces  
   D) Education are themselves social beings

5. Religion is an institution because it __________
   A) teaches religion to people  
   B) performs an important social function  
   C) imparts moral and spiritual education to people  
   D) performs functions which satisfy important Specific needs of people

6. Family is said to be a primary social institution because __________
   A) It is a basic social unit  
   B) A high degree of importance is attached to it by all societies of people  
   C) There is high degree of face-to-face relationship within  
   D) All these above characteristics are found in it

7. The schools help the people to __________
   A) Assimilate culture  
   B) Ignore culture  
   C) Protest against culture  
   D) Enjoy culture
8. ____________ is not relevant for achieving vertical social mobility.
   A) Family background   B) Wealth
   C) Education           D) Religion

9. Modernization implies mobility which may be of any kind except ____________
   A) Physical mobility   B) Social mobility
   C) Scientific mobility D) Psychic mobility

10. ____________ is called acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place.
    A) Indirect Education   B) Individual Education
    C) Informal Education   D) Formal Education

11. ____________ is the centre of formal Education.
    A) Society               B) Family
    C) Radio and Television D) School

12. ____________ is the first school for a child’s education.
    A) Society               B) Friends
    C) Family                D) School

13. According to Idealists, ____________ is the Scope of education.
    A) Education should be compulsory
    B) Education is meant for idealists only
    C) Only they deserve education who is spiritualists
    D) Arrangement of education should be voluntary

14. The meaning of lesson Plan is to ____________
    A) read the lesson before teaching it
    B) prepare all that the teacher wants to teach in a Limited period
    C) prepare detailed answer of all he question to be asked in the class
    D) prepare the list of questions to be asked

15. ____________ is the aim of the classical realists in education.
    A) Adjustment to nature
    B) Realization of the self
    C) Development of the intellectual virtues
    D) Preparation for one’s vocational Virtues
16. Greeks studied psychology as a branch of ____________
   A) Theology                B) Philosophy
   C) Biology                 D) Religion

17. Psychology is not limited to the observation of one’s own ____________
   A) Behavior
   B) Scientific process
   C) Mental process
   D) Environmental Process

18. Psychology is the science studying the experience and behavior of ____________
   A) Mankind
   B) Organism
   C) Animals
   D) Plants

19. The primary task of the teacher is to ____________
   A) teach the prescribed curriculum
   B) stimulate and guide students learning
   C) ensure that all students belong to socially acceptable peer groups
   D) promote habits of conformity to adult demands and expectations

20. The problem child is generally one who has ____________
   A) An unsolved problem
   B) A poor heredity
   C) A poor home environment
   D) A younger brother or sister

21. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as ____________
   A) Sociology of Education
   B) Educational Sociology
   C) Social Foundation of Education
   D) Social Science of Education

22. Which of the following does not influence the process of education?
   A) The culture of the society and its social institutions
   B) Social class structures
   C) The upper middle class of the society
   D) Political organization of the society
23. Value conflicts in the mind of school children are often created by
   A) Maladjusted teachers
   B) Unruly students
   C) Conflicting value system of the home and the school
   D) Conflicting laws of the country

24. Which among the following is not a constraint on social change in India?
   A) Education
   B) Caste
   C) Class
   D) Religion

25. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Indian states are given right to promote
     the educational interest of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes and other
     backward classes of India?
   A) Article 46
   B) Article 17
   C) Article 14
   D) Article 16

26. Education is considered sub-system of the society because
   A) It has its own complex structure
   B) It has its well-defined objectives and functions
   C) Achievement of society goals depends on effective functioning of education and
      effective functioning of education is dependent on society’s health
   D) It is an essential service that society has to provide to the people

27. What do you understand by social mobility?
   A) Movement of individuals and groups from one country to another
   B) Movement from one place to another place
   C) Movement from one caste to another caste
   D) Movement from one class to another class

28. Which is the most favorable for education?
   A) Social stratification
   B) Social mobility
   C) Social class
   D) Caste

29. Which of the following is not an important consideration in the planning of the
     development of education in India?
   A) Equity
   B) Quality
   C) Relevance
   D) Religion