

SOC/4/EC/04

2020

(CBCS)

(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

Fourth Paper

(Sociology of Indian Society –II)

Tick the correct answer:

Unit-1

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Joint family?
 - a) Co-residentiality()
 - b) Joint ownership of property()
 - c) Private ownership of property()
 - d) Common worship()
2. An essential ingredient of 'Jointness' in the term joint family according to TN Madan is-
 - a) Commensality()
 - b) Joint ownership of property()
 - c) Fulfilment of obligation towards kin()
 - d) Fulfilment of karma ()
3. Which of the following factors has led to a breakdown of the link between kinship and the occupational structures in the joint family system?
 - a) Urbanisation ()
 - b) Industrialisation ()
 - c) Legislative measures ()
 - d) All of the above()

4. Joint family-
 - a) Consists of at least four generations()
 - b) Is also known as undivided family()
 - c) Was never known during the vedic period()
 - d) Is separate dwelling ()
5. Changes in the joint family lead to-
 - a) A rise in the status of women()
 - b) An increase in the size of family()
 - c) Greater attachment to traditional occupations()
 - d) Greater economic interdependence()
6. A extended family may include all of the following members except-
 - a) Aunts ()
 - b) Cousins()
 - c) Great-grandparents()
 - d) All of the above()
7. Joint family in India is characterised as an extended kin group by-
 - a) A.R Desai ()
 - b) K.M Kapadia ()
 - c) Irawati Karve ()
 - d) A.D Ross ()
8. Which of the following is not a primary kin?
 - a) Mother()
 - b) Father()
 - c) Uncle()
 - d) Brother()
9. The extended family is the opposite of nuclear family. It does not exist in-
 - a) USA()
 - b) India()
 - c) Bangladesh()
 - d) Nepal()

- a) The joint family system in the villages continues to exist because-
- b) Villagers are tradition bound()
- c) They have deep faith in the family bonds()
- d) Their work demand an integrated local effort()
- e) The village community is not civilised enough to discard it()

10. Which type of residence does not help the formation of extended family?

- a) Virilocality()
- b) Avunculocality()
- c) Uxorilocality()
- d) Neolocality()

11. The practice of levirate is found in-

- a) Matrilineal societies()
- b) Patrilineal Societies()
- c) Bi-lineal societies()
- d) All of the above()

12. Which of the following kinship terms indicates that father's sister is given greater importance than the Mother?

- a) Amitate()
- b) Avunculate()
- c) Couvade()
- d) Teknonymy()

13. Which of the following types of descent is found among the Yako of Nigeria?

- a) Matrilineal()
- b) Patrilineal()
- c) Bilateral()
- d) Double()

14. Bilateral descent is a kinship principle in which people belong to the kinship groups of both their-

- a) Mother and Father()
- b) Uncle and aunt ()
- c) Brother and sister ()
- d) Father and sister()

16. Who among the following follow the matrilineal family system?
- a) Nairs of Kerala()
 - b) Bhils()
 - c) Kadars()
 - d) Muslims()
17. In matrilocal family the husband goes to live in the house of his-
- a) uncle()
 - b) wife()
 - c) aunty()
 - d) grandfather()
18. Which one of the following statements about kinship is NOT true?
- a) Its usages create group of kins()
 - b) It creates relationship structure()
 - c) It defines role of different relationships()
 - d) It indicates expected behaviour of kins()
19. The Child Marriage Act amended in 1929 raised the minimum age of marriage for girls from-
- a) 15-18years ()
 - b) 20-25years ()
 - c) 14-20years ()
 - d) 30-35years ()
20. The prevalence of arranged marriages in India is related to-
- a. the rules of endogamy that confine marriage alliance within specified groups()
 - b. the rules of exogamy that disallow marriage within one's clan/village/neighbourhood()
 - c. regulations about prescriptive (allowing) and prescriptive (prohibiting) nature of rules, guiding marriage among parallel and cross cousins()
 - d. All of the above()
21. Which one of the following is the family unit of Kodavas?
- a. Ghar()
 - b. Biradari()
 - c. Chulah()
 - d. Okka()
22. The family of orientation denotes a family-
- a) In which a person is born and is socialized()
 - b) In which a woman is married()
 - c) In oriental countries()
 - d) Which conducts an orientation course()

23. The bond between the blood relative is called-

- a) Affinal kins()
- b) Consanguineal kins()
- c) Primary kins()
- e) Secondary kins()

24. Affinal kin include one's-

- a) Father()
- b) Father-in-law()
- c) Brother()
- d) Father's brother

25. Family started with patriarch belongs to the theory of-

- a) Matriarchal()
- b) Patriarchal()
- c) Polygamy ()
- d) Feminist theory ()

26. 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 ()
- d) Polyandry()

27. Sir Henry Main gave-

- a) Sex communism()
- b) Patriarchal theory()
- c) Theory of polygamy()
- d) Matriarchal theory ()

28. 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()
- d) Ownership of source of production()

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

- a) It encourage savings()
- b) It makes leisure possible()
- c) It provides social security()
- d) It encourages individualism()

30. 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()
 - d) None of the above()
31. According to Iravati Karve, the ancient family in India was joint in terms of-
- a) Residence()
 - b) Property()
 - c) Functional ()
 - d) All of the above()
32. Which is considered as essential to the origin of the family?
- a) Sexual urge()
 - b) Economic need()
 - c) Need for procreation()
 - d) All of the above()
33. The joint family system in the villages continue to exist. Mark out among the following the reason that does not explain its survival-
- a) Villagers are tradition bound()
 - b) They have deep faith in the family bonds ()
 - c) Their work demands an integrated local effort()
 - d) It survives since the village community is not civilised enough to discard it()
34. In simple society primary kinship group is importance for an individual-
- a) Because kinship obligations are binding and therefore, disciplining()
 - b) Because it is the major source of security for the individual()
 - c) Because it is the co-operative group and meets the immediate needs and demands()
 - d) All of the above()
35. Which of the following state that separate families were held together by the authority and protection of elder male descent?
- a) Max Weber()
 - b) Sir Henry Maine()
 - c) G. Duncan Mitchell()
 - d) Emile Durkheim()
36. Joint family or extended family is the most common and uniform family pattern found in-
- a) India()
 - b) USA()
 - c) Africa()
 - d) Germany()

37. I.P.Desai made a study of urban families in Mahuva in Gujarat in-
- a) 1955()
 - b) 1954()
 - c) 1957()
 - d) 1960()
38. In which year was The Prevention of Sati Act introduced-
- a) 1829()
 - b) 1893()
 - c) 1824()
 - d) 1826()
39. The joint family does not provide proper opportunities for the members to develop their-
- a) Relationship()
 - b) Demands()
 - c) Role()
 - d) Talents()
40. Muslim families were largely joint families based on the principle of-
- a) Patriarch()
 - b) Polygyny()
 - c) Matrilocal()
 - d) None of the above()

Unit- II: Marriage in India

1. "Marriage is a socially approved way of establishing a family of procreation". Whose definition is this?
- a) Gillin and Gillin ()
 - b) Westermarck ()
 - c) C.B. Mavoria ()
 - d) M.N. Srinivas ()
2. A marriage in which a woman of upper caste marries a man of lower caste is known as:
- a) Exogamy ()
 - b) Hypogamy ()
 - c) Hypergamy ()
 - d) Endogamy ()
3. Marriage of a woman to her husband's brother is known as:
- a) Sororate ()
 - b) Polyandry ()
 - c) Levirate ()
 - d) Cross – cousin marriage ()

4. Among the Hindus of India, marriage is a :

- a) Contract ()
- b) Sacrament ()
- c) Legal necessity ()
- d) None of the above ()

5. Which is the common form of Hindu Exogamy?

- a) Pravan Exogamy ()
- b) Caste Exogamy ()
- c) Gotra Exogamy ()
- d) Sapinda Exogamy ()

6. "Marriage is a relatively permanent bond between permissible mates". Who said this?

- a) Plato ()
- b) Lundberg ()
- c) Louse ()
- d) Westermarck ()

7. When was The Hindu Marriage Act passed?

- a) 1940 ()
- b) 1950 ()
- c) 1955 ()
- d) 1960 ()

8. Which of the following comes under the patterns of 'Joking relationship' among the patrilineal Hindu families in North India?

- a) Between ego and his father's brother ()
- b) Between ego and his mother-in-law ()
- c) Between ego and his elder brother's wife ()
- d) Between ego and his sister's son ()

9. What is the purest form of Hindu Marriage?

- a) Brahma Vivaha ()
- b) Daiva Vivaha ()
- c) Arsha Vivaha ()
- d) Prajapatya Vivaha ()

10. The type of marriage in which a girl selects her husband by herself is:

- a) Asura Vivaha ()
- b) Gandharva Vivaha ()
- c) Rakshasa Vivaha ()
- d) Paisacha Vivaha ()

11. The form of marriage found among the Hindus is:

- a) Polygyny ()
- b) Polyandry ()
- c) Monogamy ()
- d) All of the above ()

12. The form of marriage in which a man seduced a girl or forced a girl who is sleeping or intoxicated is-

- a) Brahma Vivaha ()
- b) Paisacha Vivaha ()
- c) Arsha Vivaha ()
- d) Daiva Vivaha ()

13. Monogamy contributes to the family:

- a) Peace ()
- b) Solidarity ()
- c) Happiness ()
- d) All of the above ()

14. The first and the highest aim of the Hindu Marriage is:

- a) Dharma ()
- b) Praja ()
- c) Rati ()
- d) None of the above ()

15. The ritual in which the bride and bridegroom go 'seven – steps' together is known as:

- a) Dharma ()
- b) Saptapadi ()
- c) Homa ()
- d) Rati ()

16. Which social reformer played an important role for widow remarriage?

- a) Swami Vivekananda ()
- b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy ()
- c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ()
- d) None of the above ()

17. "Muslim marriage is a contract for the purpose of legalising sexual intercourse and the procreation of children". Who said this?

- a) Roland Wilson ()
- b) Jang ()
- c) S.C. Sarkar ()
- d) M.N. Srinivas ()

18. Marriage among the Muslims is regarded as:

- a) Sacred ()
- b) Contract ()
- c) Religious duty ()
- d) Obligatory ()

19. The type of marriage in which a Muslim husband can give divorce his wife as per the Muslim Law without the intervention of the Court is known as:

- a) Khula ()
- b) Talaq ()
- c) Mubarat ()

d) Kohl ()

20. The type of marriage in which a woman is free to choose her husband and cast him away at her will is known as:

- a) Baal ()
- b) Muta ()
- c) Singha ()
- d) Beena ()

21. The type of marriage in which the husband exercises authoritarian power is known as:

- a) Baal ()
- b) Beena ()
- c) Muta ()
- d) None of the above ()

22. Among the Muslims, at one time there was the practice of temporary marriage called:

- a) Beena ()
- b) Baal ()
- c) Muta ()
- d) None of the above ()

23. Which of the Muslim communities is matrilineal?

- a) The Moors of Sri - Lanka ()
- b) The Memons of Gujarat ()
- c) The Vohras of Surat ()
- d) The Navayata of Konkan ()

24. According to 'The Shariah Act, 1937', the form of divorce among the Muslims is:

- a) Illa ()
- b) Zihar ()
- c) Lian ()
- d) All of the above ()

25. "Among the Christians, marriage has been defined as a voluntary union for life of one man and woman to the exclusion of others. This type of marriage is based on monogamy and not on the religious beliefs of the partners" Who said this?

- a) C.B. Mamboria ()
- b) M.N. Srinivas ()
- c) Gillin & Gillin ()
- d) None of the above ()

26. The aims and objectives of Christian Marriage is:

- a) Providing for sexual satisfaction ()
- b) Establishment of family ()
- c) Stability of relations ()
- d) All of the above ()

27. Among the Christians, the selection of marriage partners takes place in:

- a) Parents selecting life-partners for their children ()
- b) Boy and girl selecting their life-partners ()
- c) Parents and children selecting their life-partners ()

d) All of the above ()

28. The Indian Christian Marriage Act was passed in the year:

- a) 1800 ()
- b) 1872 ()
- c) 1900 ()
- d) 1940 ()

29. The Indian Christian Marriage Act prohibits polygamy and polyandry and prescribed

- a) Polygyny ()
- b) Monogamy ()
- c) Hypergamy ()
- d) Hypogamy ()

30. The Indian Divorce Act was passed in the year-

- a) 1869 ()
- b) 1850 ()
- c) 1800 ()
- d) 1900 ()

31. In Christian Marriage, the wife can give or demand divorce from her husband on the ground of:

- a) Debauchery of the husband ()
- b) Rape, sodomy and bestiality ()
- c) Cruelty ()
- d) All of the above ()

32. Christian Women are treated equally with men on the ground of:

- a) Politics ()
- b) Education ()
- c) Social ()
- d) All of the above ()

33. The 'Special Marriage Act' was passed in the year:

- a) 1954 ()
- b) 1956 ()
- c) 1960 ()
- d) 1980 ()

34. The movement which has promoted inter-caste marriage in India is:

- a) Independence of India ()
- b) Brahmo Samaj Movement ()
- c) Arya Samaj Movement ()
- d) Non – Violence Movement ()

35. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in the year:

- a) 1850 ()
- b) 1929 ()
- c) 1950 ()
- d) 1980 ()

36. The Widow-Remarriage Act was passed in the year:

- a) 1856 ()
- b) 1900 ()
- c) 2000 ()
- d) 1889 ()

37. The 'Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 'was passed in the year:

- a) 1900 ()
- b) 1939 ()
- c) 1960 ()
- d) 2000 ()

38. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year:

- a) 1961 ()
- b) 1980 ()
- c) 1970 ()
- d) 1959 ()

39. Which of the following is the most common form of marriage in the world?

- a) Polyandry ()
- b) Monogamy ()
- c) Compassionate Marriage ()
- d) Experimental Marriage ()

40. Which among the following is not a feature of Christian Marriage?

- a) Marriage is a Holy estate instituted by God ()
- b) Marriage is a religious institution ()
- c) Marriage signifies mystical union of Christ ()
- d) Marriage is sinful ()

UNIT –III : Caste System in India

- 1) The word caste is taken from Spanish and Portuguese words known as –
 - a) Casta ()
 - b) Lineage ()
 - c) Race ()
 - d) Kinship ()
- 2) Caste System is often defined as a –
 - a) Closed –system ()
 - b) Open-system ()
 - c) Mixed category ()
 - d) Social system ()
- 3) The caste system is a form of –
 - a) Social stratification
 - b) Social unity
 - c) Social solidarity
 - d) Social class
- 4) Social mobility is more rigid in –
 - a) Class-system
 - b) Family system
 - c) Caste system
 - d) Social class
- 5) Caste system is closely associated with –
 - a) Birth
 - b) Class
 - c) Skin-colour
 - d) Physical
- 6) Caste system is often described as –
 - a) Achieved-status
 - b) Ascribed –status
 - c) Class
 - d) Division of class
- 7) The untouchables are often known as –
 - a) Harijans
 - b) Kshatriyas
 - c) Occupational class
 - d) Brahmins

- 8) The caste has its own ruler popularly known as –
- a) Brahmins
 - b) The Economic class
 - c) Kshatriyas
 - d) Caste Panchayat
- 9) The Brahmins are often known as the –
- a) Twice-Born caste
 - b) The inferior caste
 - c) The social class
 - d) The Economic class
- 10) The word 'Caste' has emerged from the Spanish work Casta meaning –
- a) Lineage
 - b) Kins
 - c) Family ties
 - d) Closed-group
- 11) In the matters of commensality, a superior caste cannot accept food prepared by a lower caste known as –
- a) Kancha food
 - b) Pakka food
 - c) Contaminated food
 - d) Cooked food
- 12) Learning priesthood and teaching were the prestigious professions which was only confined for the –
- a) The Kshatriyas
 - b) The Shudras
 - c) The Brahmins
 - d) The Vaishyas
- 13) Caste system is –
- a) Endogamous group
 - b) Exogamous group
 - c) Open group
 - d) Class group
- 14) Weaving, scavenging and tanning were regarded as the occupation for –
- a) The Brahmins
 - b) The Kshatriyas
 - c) The Shudras
 - d) The Vaishyas

- 15) According to traditional theory of Purushasukta, the Brahmins originated from the Prajapathi Brahma's –
- a) Leg
 - b) Hand
 - c) Arms
 - d) Mouth
- 16) Marrying outside one's own gotra that is, Sagotra Exogamy was prevalent among the-
- a) The Brahmins
 - b) The Shudras
 - c) The Vaishyas
 - d) The common people
- 17) The Primary task of the Kshatriyas is –
- a) Scavenging
 - b) Learning
 - c) Priesthood
 - d) Warrior
- 18) Which of the following factor is not associated with the changes in Caste System –
- a) Modern Education
 - b) Transportation
 - c) Constitutional Reforms
 - d) Caste Panchayat
- 19) The concept of 'Dominant Caste' was introduced by-
- a) M.N. Srinivas
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Louis Dumont
 - d) Sir Herbert Hope Risley
- 20) A system governed by relationship based on reciprocity intercaste relations in village is known as –
- a) Jajmani System
 - b) The Economic system
 - c) The Caste system
 - d) The Feudal system
- 21) Chanting the Vedic Mantras was a great privilege of the-
- a) The Kshatriyas
 - b) The Shudras
 - c) The Brahmins
 - d) The Vaishyas

- 22) According to the traditional theory of caste system, the Vaishyas come out of the Brahma's
- Head
 - Leg
 - Thighs
 - Mouth
- 23) The Brahma Samaj was founded in 1820 by –
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Davendranath Tagore
 - Keshav Chandra Sen
 - Mahatma Gandhi
- 24) The Arya Samaj was founded by –
- P Justice Ranade
 - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswathi
 - Warren Hastings
- 25) The Rama Krishna Mission was started by –
- G.S. Ghurye
 - Herbert Hope Risley
 - Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 - Louis Dumont
- 26) The Prarthana Samaj was founded by –
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Justice Ranade
 - S.C Hills
 - Hutton
- 27) The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act was passed in the year –
- 1947
 - 1876
 - 1932
 - 1850
- 28) The Theosophical Society was founded by –
- Annie Besant
 - Arvind Ghosh
 - Jyotiro Phooley
 - G.S. Ghurye
- 29) The concept of 'Sanskritization' was introduced by –
- M.N. Srinavas
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - D.N. Majumdar

- 30) Mobility within the Caste-System is often associated with –
- a) Sanskritization
 - b) Modernization
 - c) Development
 - d) Westernization
- 31) The Satya Shodhak Samaj was headed by –
- a) Jyotirao Phule
 - b) M.N. Srinivas
 - c) Ketkar
 - d) S.C. Dube
- 32) The Caste Disabilities Removal Act was introduced in the year –
- a) 1980
 - b) 1982
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1850
- 33) Which of the following is not associated with changes in caste system –
- a) Sanskritization
 - b) Westernization
 - c) Westernization
 - d) Varna and Jati
- 34) Varna system which existed during the vedic period was based on –
- a) Religion
 - b) Race
 - c) Skin colour
 - d) Occupations and division of labour
- 35) The Caste system is based on –
- a) Kinship
 - b) Hereditary occupation
 - c) Educational class
 - d) Political class
- 36) In the process of Sanskritization, the dominant castes act as –
- a) Social group
 - b) Reference group
 - c) Caste group
 - d) Racial group

37) In the Jajmani System, the high-caste landowning families are known as –

- a) Jajman
- b) Kamin
- c) Lohar
- d) The Brahmins

38) The occupational theory of caste system was established by –

- a) Hutton
- b) Herbert Hope Risley
- c) Nesfield
- d) M.N. Srinivas

39) In Jajmani system, the servicing people are known as –

- a) Jajman
- b) Kamins
- c) Kshatryas
- d) Brahmins

40) The untouchables are also known as –

- a) The Dalits
- b) The Superior
- c) Brahmins
- d) Middle Class

UNIT – IV TRIBAL SITUATION IN INDIA

1. As per 2011 census, the tribes in India constitutes

- a) 15% of the population ()
- b) 11% of the population ()
- c) 8.6 % of the population ()
- d) 10% of the population ()

2. To which tribe did Mahavira belong?

- a) Lichchhavis ()
- b) Shakaya ()
- c) Both of them ()
- d) Neither of them ()

3. In which of the following tribes the youngest daughter inherits the property?

- a) Khasi ()
- b) Khasa ()
- c) Kuki ()
- d) Apatanis ()

4. Which tribe practises non-fraternal polyandry?
- a) Kot of Kerala ()
 - b) Khasi tribe ()
 - c) Toda of Nilgiri ()
 - d) Nayars of Malabar ()
5. Which is not a characteristic of Totem?
- a) To be related to members of the Tribe ()
 - b) A sense of unity among the Tribal group ()
 - c) To protect the social group ()
 - d) None of the above ()
6. Dowry system among the tribes-
- a) Does not exist ()
 - b) Is not common ()
 - c) A matter of bargain ()
 - d) A well established practice in some tribes ()
7. Reservation of seats for SC and Tribes was initially meant for-
- a) Ten years ()
 - b) Twenty years ()
 - c) Thirty years ()
 - d) Forty years ()
8. 'Potlach' is a tribal ceremony in which property is-
- a) Acquired ()
 - b) Displayed ()
 - c) Destroyed ()
 - d) Renounced ()
9. Which one of the following distinguishes a tribe from a caste?
- a) Trace of descent from a common ancestors ()
 - b) Observance of rule of endogamy ()
 - c) Living in a common territory ()
 - d) Living in upcountry region ()
10. In tribal life the GHOTUL represents a-
- a) Youth organisation ()
 - b) Traditional leader ()
 - c) Form of marriage ()
 - d) Regional deity ()

11. The five fundamental principles (Panchsheel) for the tribal upliftment were presented for the first time by-
- a) Verrier Elwin ()
 - b) N.K. Bose ()
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
 - d) Jaipal Singh ()
12. The main provision of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with-
- a) Reservation in government jobs ()
 - b) Preservation of tribal lands ()
 - c) Autonomy in administration in the tribal areas of north-east India ()
 - d) Reservation in educational institutions ()
13. Tribals in a scheduled area demanded special care for the education of their children under their constitutional rights. They demanded such care under-
- a) Article 21()
 - b) Article 46()
 - c) Article 52()
 - d) Article 73()
14. Article 164 of the Constitution of India provides for separate ministers for tribal welfare in-
- a) Rajasthan, Kerala and Nagaland()
 - b) Orissa, Bihar and Meghalaya()
 - c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa()
 - d) Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Orissa()
15. Where a tribe or a family claims some sort of association with animal or plant and the same is looked upon with regard and reverence it is called-
- a) Animism()
 - b) Superstition()
 - c) Totemism()
 - d) Zoolatry()
16. Barter is an exchange of-
- a) Service for service()
 - b) Goods for service()
 - c) Goods for goods()
 - d) All of the above()
17. The Article in the Constitution of India which provides for the appointment of a Special officer for the SC and ST by the President of India is-
- a) Article 164()
 - b) Article 341()
 - c) Article 342()

d) Article 338()

18. The tribal groups found in Maharashtra are-

- a) Katkari, Koruku, Maria, Gond()
- b) Kolam, Koruku, Paura()
- c) Katkari, Maria, Gond, Rathaw()
- d) Katkari, Kolam, Maria, Gond()

19. Which of the following is the special characteristics of the tribes in India?

- a) They use few clothes to cover their bodies()
- b) They like dancing and drinking()
- c) They engage in traditional and ancient occupations()
- d) All of the above()

20. Which of the following says that all Indians “were tribally organized?”-

- a) Richard Lannoy()
- b) Imperial Gazetteer()
- c) Ginsberg()
- d) None of the above()

21. Which of the following is not a tribal movement?

- a) Tebhaga movement ()
- b) Chuars movement ()
- c) Bhils movement ()
- d) Kolis movement ()

22. How many tribes are there in India?

- a) 645 ()
- b) 565 ()
- c) 345 ()
- d) None of these ()

23. In which year the Forest Right Act was passed?

- a) 2000 ()
- b) 2006 ()
- c) 2005 ()
- d) None of these()

24. The peninsular region has-

- a) Bhils()
- b) Gonds()
- c) Santhals()
- d) All of the above()

25. Which one of the following is not a tribal zone according to the tribal anthropologists-
- a) The western zone()
 - b) North eastern tribal zone()
 - c) Middle tribal zone()
 - d) South eastern tribal zone()

26. A clan is based on-
- a) A strong “ we feeling”()
 - b) Authority of the head()
 - c) Authority of the eldest female()
 - d) Authority of the eldest male()

27. Which of the following tribes is not found in Karnataka?
- a) Janu Kuruba()
 - b) Kanga()
 - c) Siddi()
 - d) None of the above()

28. Which of the following tribes practice couvades?
- a) Khasi()
 - b) Toda()
 - c) Chenchu()
 - d) Ho()

Answer using the codes given below:

- 1. a and b
- 2. b and c
- 3. c and d
- 4. a,b&d

29. Minorities giving up their ancestral customs and adopting the culture of the majority is known as-
- a) Integration()
 - b) Assimilation()
 - c) Accommodation()
 - d) Socialization()

30. Which is the correct sequence of the following forms of marriage adopted by the Toda tribal people of Nilgiri hills?
- a) Monogamy()
 - b) Polygyny()
 - c) Polyandry()

Select the correct answer from the codes given below-

- 1. c,b,a
- 2. a,b,c

3. b,c,a

4. c,a,b

31. Which one of the following tribes is matrilineal?

- a) Chakesang()
- b) Jaintia()
- c) Mizo()
- d) Kuki()

32. The Backward Classes Commission of 1953-1955 was headed by-

- a) U.N. Dhebar ()
- b) Renuka Ray ()
- c) Kaka Kalelkar ()
- d) B. P. Mandal ()

33. The tribe may be characterised as-

- a) Collection of families ()
- b) Common name ()
- c) Same territory ()
- d) All of the above ()

34. In which state of India resides the maximum number of tribes?

- a) Madhya Pradesh()
- b) Nagaland()
- c) West Bengal()
- d) None of the above()

35. Museums for Tribal Freedom Fighters were set up in how many states?

- a) 2()
- b) 5()
- c) 6()
- d) None of the above()

36. Tribes in the India context today are normally referred by the Constitution are :-

- (a) Scheduled Tribe
- (b) Scheduled Caste
- (c) The Gonds
- (d) The Hill people

37. The Scheduled tribes are identified by Mahatma Gandhi as –

- (a) The downtrodden
- (b) The Girijan
- (c) The Adivasi
- (d) The The Mundas

38. Which is not a characteristic of the tribals?
- (a) Common territory
 - (b) Collection of families
 - (c) Common ancestor
 - (d) Industrial community
39. Which of the following tribal practices has been prohibited by the Indian Penal Code ?
- (a) Marriage by capture
 - (b) Death ceremony
 - (c) Social gathering
 - (d) None of the above
40. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1957 has put forward “The philosophy of NEFA” popularly known as –
- (a) Panchsheel
 - (b) The Backward Commission
 - (c) Sevayam Sevak Sangh
 - (d) Bhil Seva Manda

Unit- V : Pathological Issues in India

1. “A person is rich or poor according to the degree in which he can afford to enjoy the necessities, the conveniences and the amusements of life”. Who said this? -
 - a) Gillin and Gillin ()
 - b) Adam Smith ()
 - c) Goddard ()
 - d) G.R.Madan ()
2. Absolute Poverty is often known as;
 - a) Subsistence Poverty ()
 - b) Relative Poverty ()
 - c) Rapid Poverty ()
 - d) Standard Poverty ()
3. What is the percentage of people living below poverty line in Mizoram according to 2011 census?
 - a) 20.40% ()
 - b) 17.35% ()
 - c) 30% ()
 - d) 33.74% ()
4. Which are the causes of poverty in India?
 - a) Individual incapacity ()
 - b) Economic Factor ()
 - c) Social Factor ()
 - d) All of the above ()
5. In which year did the Government of India set up the Planning Commission and started the Five Year Plan?
 - a) 1951 ()
 - b) 1960 ()
 - c) 1950 ()
 - d) 1955 ()
6. The Five Year Plan mainly aimed at:
 - a) Attaining self reliance in agriculture production ()
 - b) Remove unemployment ()
 - c) Wiping out poverty ()
 - d) All of the above ()
7. Concept of Absolute Poverty even includes:
 - a) Basic cultural needs ()
 - b) Social needs ()
 - c) Economic needs ()
 - d) Psychological needs ()

8. The Indian Planning Commission defined 'poverty line on the basis of nutritional requirements in rural areas per day of :
- a) 2400 calories ()
 - b) 3000 calories ()
 - c) 2600 calories ()
 - d) 2800 calories ()
9. The Indian Planning Commission defined 'poverty line' on the basis of nutritional requirement in urban areas per day of:
- a) 1500 calories ()
 - b) 2000 calories ()
 - c) 2100 calories ()
 - d) 2400 calories ()
10. Pradhan Mantri Gramdaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in the year:
- a) 1999 ()
 - b) 2002 ()
 - c) 2000 ()
 - d) 2005 ()
11. "Unemployment is a state of worklessness for a man fit and willing to work, that is, it is a condition of voluntary and not voluntary idleness". Who said this?
- a) C.B.Mamoria ()
 - b) D'Mello ()
 - c) Nava Gopal Das ()
 - d) Andre Betielle ()
12. Agricultural unemployment is caused by -
- a) Seasonal nature of agricultural work ()
 - b) Decay of cottage industries ()
 - c) Sub- division of land holdings ()
 - d) All of the above ()
13. Technological unemployment is caused mainly because of the introduction of :
- a) Man power ()
 - b) Labour- saving machines ()
 - c) Skilled labour ()
 - d) Animal power ()
14. Slow growth of industries, competition with foreign industries, unplanned industrialization, defective industrial policies, labour strikes or employer's lockout etc cause-
- a) Technological unemployment ()
 - b) Cyclical unemployment ()
 - c) Educational unemployment ()
 - d) Industrial unemployment ()

15. Which state has the lowest percentage of unemployment in India?
- a) Bihar ()
 - b) Mizoram ()
 - c) Gujarat ()
 - d) Mumbai ()
16. What is the rate of female unemployment in India according to 2011 census?
- a) 7% ()
 - b) 6.9 % ()
 - c) 8% ()
 - d) 11% ()
17. Open employment is also called:
- a) Structural employment ()
 - b) Voluntary employment ()
 - c) Disguised employment ()
 - d) Temporary employment ()
18. Job opportunities depend very much on:
- a) Technological growth ()
 - b) Industrial growth ()
 - c) Social growth ()
 - d) Economic growth ()
19. In which year the Government of India adopted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?
- a) 2005 ()
 - b) 2004 ()
 - c) 2007 ()
 - d) 2010 ()
20. Development of Industries includes:
- a) Large- scale industries ()
 - b) Small- scale industries ()
 - c) Village and cottage industries ()
 - d) All of the above ()
21. “The antagonism practiced by the members of one community against the people of other community and religion can be termed as Communalism”. Who said this?
- a) Ram Ahuja ()
 - b) Bipin Chandra ()
 - c) Robert Nelson ()
 - d) Howard Wolpe ()

22. The riots that take place due to clashes of communal interests of two or more communities are regarded as:
- a) Communal riots ()
 - b) Violence ()
 - c) Communalism ()
 - d) Polarization ()
23. The main causes for the growth of communalism in India are:
- a) Communal political parties ()
 - b) Media, literature etc ()
 - c) Divide and rule policy ()
 - d) All of the above ()
24. Communalism riots pose a permanent threat to the:
- a) Social harmony ()
 - b) Religious harmony ()
 - c) Economic harmony ()
 - d) Psychological harmony ()
25. The remedial measures for communalism is:
- a) Use of new strategies and plans ()
 - b) Supervision of media ()
 - c) Suppressing the extremists ()
 - d) All of the above ()
26. Communal riots often reach new heights due to the support given by the:
- a) Local leaders ()
 - b) Church leaders ()
 - c) Political leaders ()
 - d) None of the above ()
27. Communalism in India is the result of the emergence of modern politics which has its roots in the partition of Bengal in the year:
- a) 1905 ()
 - b) 1920 ()
 - c) 1900 ()
 - d) 1915 ()
28. Who introduced communal electorate for the Muslims?
- a) Akbar ()
 - b) Lord Minto ()
 - c) Aurangzeb ()
 - d) British ()

29. It is observed that most of the communal riots take place on the occasions of:
- a) Social festivals ()
 - b) Economic festivals ()
 - c) Religious festivals ()
 - d) None of the above ()
30. "If I had a power and I could stop legislate, I should certainly stop all proselytizing. It is the cause of much avoidable conflict between classed and unnecessary heart- burning among missionaries". Who said this?
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru ()
 - b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar ()
 - c) Narendra Modi ()
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi ()
31. Corruption can be understood as the 'misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gain which need not be monetary? Who said this:
- a) D.H.Bailey ()
 - b) Andriski ()
 - c) Bhargana ()
 - d) Malhotra ()
32. Corruption refers to:
- a) Act of bribery ()
 - b) Abuse of political power ()
 - c) A departure from what is pure and correct ()
 - d) All of the above ()
33. Corruption today refers to an irregular, illegal and immoral practice associated with our:
- a) Social life ()
 - b) Economic Life ()
 - c) Public life ()
 - d) None of the above ()
34. According to Malhotra, corrupting behavior may be dubbed as:
- a) Receiving reward on the part of public servant ()
 - b) Mis- appropriation of public property ()
 - c) Abuse or misuse of official position ()
 - d) All of the above ()
35. The causes responsible for corruption according to C.B.Mamoria is:
- a) Economic insecurity ()
 - b) High rate of income tax ()
 - c) The presence of black money ()
 - d) All of the above ()

36. It is said that modernization breeds corruption in:
- a) Medieval society ()
 - b) Ancient society ()
 - c) Industrial society ()
 - d) None of the above ()
37. The Central Government appointed a committee in 1962 on 'Prevention of Corruption' under the chairmanship of:
- a) C.B.Mamoria ()
 - b) K.Santhanam ()
 - c) Huntington ()
 - d) Malhotra ()
38. The Department set up by the Government as anti- corruption measures is-
- a) Administrative Vigilance Department ()
 - b) Central Bureau of Investigation ()
 - c) Domestic Vigilance units ()
 - d) All of the above ()
39. The Vehra committee was set up in the year :
- a) 1990 ()
 - b) 1993 ()
 - c) 2000 ()
 - d) 2005 ()
40. The Lokpal and Lokayutas Act, was passed in the year:
- a) 2013 ()
 - b) 2000 ()
 - c) 2015 ()
 - d) 2014 ()

Fill in the blank:

Unit : I

1. The ____ is concerned with the diversity of both structures and roles in the family life.
2. The ____ are also concerned with the techniques of tension management related to solidarity in family, that is, with personal and marital adjustment in the family.
3. Iravati Karve's historical approach has been referred for the understanding of the ____ and organization of Hindu family.
4. Murdock defines family as a social group characterized by common residence, economic co-operation and ____.
5. Kapadia maintains that our early family was not joint or ____ alone.
6. The ____ family is one in which the consensual mores lose their significance and each member has to make his own choice.
7. The normal custom in Indian society is that a young man and his wife begin their married life not in an independent household but with the ____ parents.
8. In ____ the large range kinship family comprises four types of kin, primary, secondary, tertiary, and distant.
9. In terms of the composition, Shah classified the households into two groups ____ and ____.
10. The joint family has been associated with the subordination of ____.
11. In the ____ family, the marriages for the children were arranged by parents without consulting them.
12. ____ is another factor that has effect the family.
13. ____ disorganization is a condition of a family characterized by the breakdown of harmonious relations and cooperation among the members or breakdown of social control or unity and discipline.
14. The present Indian family is also surely not what Talcott Parson has called the ____.
15. Lineage is an ____ of family.
16. The important kinship groups after the family are ____ and ____.
17. When lineage relations are limited in time and space, the ____ relations endures through time and across space.
18. Matrilineal joint family, called ____ is found amongst the Nairs at Malabar in Travancore and a few other groups.
19. The Muslim family system in India is different from the ____ family system.
20. The Child Marriage Act amended in ____ raised the minimum of marriage for girls from 15-18years.

UNIT - II

1. Marriage is a matter of _____ duty for the Hindus.
2. _____ is a form of marriage which implies one woman marrying several man.
3. Marriage within the same caste or class is called _____.
4. _____ is the type of marriage in which the bride-groom has to give money to the father or kinsmen of the bride among the Hindus.
5. Anuloma is also known as _____.
6. The Hindu marriage Act came into force from _____, 1955
7. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in the year _____.
8. Muslims called their marriage _____.
9. Among the Muslims, marriage proposal is called ijab, and its acceptance is called _____.
10. _____ is the sum of money or other property which a wife is entitled to get from her husband in consideration of the marriage.
11. Marriage which is held contrary to the Islamic Rules is called _____.
12. The iddat period is normally _____ months.
13. Quran restricts the number of wives to _____ at a time.
14. Marriage, according to Christianity, is one of the _____.
15. Among the Christians, _____ relatives are to be avoided.
16. Christians do not consider marital bond as an _____ bond.
17. The idea of 'Mate Solution' was incorporated among the Hindus as a result of the impact of _____ cultures.
18. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was popularly known as _____.
19. The 'Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act' deals with the circumstances in which Muslim women can obtain _____.
20. The Prevention of Sati Act was passed in the year _____.

UNIT-III

1. _____ system is the most rigid form of social stratification.
2. A sense of _____ and lowness is associated with the caste system.
3. The 'caste council' was also known as _____.
4. The idea of _____ and pollution was strongly practiced in the caste system.
5. _____ is the process of adopting the western ideas and habits.
6. _____ is the process of imitating the lifestyles of the 'twice-born caste'.
7. The caste system is the hierarchical division of society into the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and _____.
8. _____ means marriage outside one's own caste group.
9. _____ marriage means prohibition of marriage within the people who utter the name of common saint
10. _____ act as a reference group for the lower caste group.
11. _____ means prohibition of marriage between similar gotras.
12. The Shudras had emerged from the Brahma's _____ according to the Rig-Veda.
13. The Brahma Samaj was founded by _____.
14. The concept of Sankritization was introduced by _____.
15. The word caste is derived from the Portuguese word known as _____.
16. The Brahmins cannot accept food from lower caste which is popularly known as _____.
17. The concept of Dominant caste was introduced by _____.
18. Weaving and scavenging were regarded as the occupation for _____.
19. _____ is the system governed by relationship based on reciprocity in inter-caste relations.
20. The term 'Jajmani' is derived from the vedic term _____.

UNIT-IV

1. Article _____ gives instructions to the administration to take special care to protect tribal interests in 'schedules tracts' or 'areas'
2. G.S. Ghurye called the Indian Tribals as _____.
3. The traditional economy is usually known as _____.
4. The process of the tribals taking to non-agricultural occupations is often referred to as _____.
5. The tribal oboriginals are also known as the _____.
6. The Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) was set up by the Indian Government in the year _____.
7. The tribals are persuaded to give up _____ and settle permanently as settled agriculturist.
8. The traditional tribal society, every tribal settlement were under the rule of _____.
9. The Ancient tribal religion was marked by _____.
10. The Backward Classes Commission of 1953-1955 was headed by _____.
11. Verrier Elwin has categorized the tribals into four broad division namely, Tribal Aristocracy, Semi- acculturated, Acculturated group of Tribals and _____.
12. _____ is one serious problem faced by the tribals in regard to land ownership.
13. _____ plays a very important role in the life of Tribes which means an object or animal that is considered.
14. ----- is one of the unique social institution that served the function of social learning and social training.
15. Robert Redfield opines the tribals distinctiveness, smallness and homogeneity as _____.
16. Hunting and _____ of forest products were the main traditional livelihood for the tribals.
17. According to Mr. Nehru, 'The tribals should be allowed to develop on the lines of their own _____ and nothing should be imposed on the,.
18. Quiet often the tribals takes a loan from non-tribal money lenders which makes them serve like a slave popularly know as _____.
19. Haddon classified the tribals in India into three main geographical regions, viz, the Himalayas, the Northern Plain and the _____.
20. The tribal marriage by _____ may be called the gallantry award where the young boy is required to prove himself courage and brave.

UNIT-V :Fill in the blanks:

1. The first Director General of FAQ (food and agricultural organization of UNO) was the first to explain poverty on the basis of _____ in 1945.
2. The Government of India has launched rural housing scheme such as _____ which intend to provide dwelling units, free of cost, to the poor families of the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and also to those who are below poverty line in the rural areas.
3. Illiteracy and _____ are supportive of poverty.
4. The caste system compels its members to stick on the _____ and hereditary occupations of the caste.
5. The full form of NFWP is _____ which was launched on 14th November 2004.
6. Seasonal unemployment is very much associated with _____.
7. In the technological field _____ is caused due to imbalance between the supply of labours and the demand for it.
8. The type of unemployment which cannot be seen from outside is known as _____.
9. Technological advancement undoubtedly contributes to _____ development.
10. The growing _____ of India is a major cause of many socio- economic problems.
11. Communalism was part and parcel of British policy of _____.
12. Using a religious community against other communities and against the nation is _____.
13. Communalism and communal riots normally arise when religious matters are _____.
14. Communalism considers a particular religious community separate from the rest of the _____.
15. Communalism leads to the abuse of _____.
16. Corruption refers to an act of _____.
17. An act of corruption involves dereliction of duty, moral and _____ lapses.
18. Corruption involves the abuse of _____ associated with a public office and public life.
19. The Central Government established the Central Vigilance Committee (CVC) in the year _____.
20. _____ insecurity is regarded as the most important cause of corruption.

Answer key for MCQ

UNIT I- Dimensions of Family in India

1.(C) 2.(A) 3.(D) 4.(A) 5.(D) 6.(D) 7.(D) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(D) 11.(B) 12.(D) 13.(A) 14.(D)
15.(A) 16.(A) 17.(B) 18.(D) 19.(A) 20.(D) 21.(D) 22.(A) 23.(B) 24.(B) 25.(B) 26.(A) 27.(C)
28.(D) 29.(D) 30.(D) 31.(D) 32.(D) 33.(D) 34.(D) 35.(B) 36.(A) 37.(A) 38.(A) 39.(D) 40.(A)

UNIT II-Marriage in India

1.(A) 2.(C) 3.(C) 4.(D) 5.(D) 6.(C) 7.(C) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(B) 11.(B) 12.(B) 13.(D) 14.(A)
15.(B) 16.(C) 17.(A) 18.(B) 19.(B) 20.(D) 21.(A) 22.(C) 23.(A) 24.(D) 25.(A) 26.(D) 27.(D)
28.(B) 29.(B) 30.(A) 31.(D) 32.(D) 33.(A) 34.(C) 35.(B) 36.(A) 37.(B) 38.(A) 39.(B) 40.(D)

UNIT III-Caste System in India

1.(A) 2.(A) 3.(A) 4.(C) 5.(A) 6.(A) 7.(A) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (A) 11. (A) 12. (C)
13. (A) 14.(C) 15.(D) 16.(A) 17.(D) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (A) 21. (C) 22. (C) 23. (A)
24. (C) 25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (B) 28. (A) 29. (A) 30. (A) 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (D) 34. (D)
35. (B) 36. (B) 37. (A) 38. (C) 39. (B) 40. (A)

UNIT IV-Tribal situation in India

1.(C) 2.(A) 3.(A) 4.(D) 5.(D) 6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(A) 11.(C) 12.(C) 13.(B) 14.(C) 15.(C)
16.(D) 17.(D) 18.(D) 19.(D) 20.(A) 21.(D) 22.(A) 23.(B) 24.(D) 25.(C) 26.(D) 27.(D) 28.(C) 29.(B)
30.(D) 31.(B) 32.(C) 33.(D) 34.(A) 35.(C) 36.(A) 37.(B) 38.(D) 39.(A) 40.(A)

UNIT V-Pathological issues in India

1.(B) 2.(A) 3.(A) 4.(D) 5.(C) 6.(D) 7.(A) 8.(A) 9.(C) 10.(C) 11.(A) 12.(D) 13.(B) 14.(D) 15.(C)
16.(B) 17.(A) 18.(D) 19.(A) 20.(D) 21.(A) 22.(A) 23.(D) 24.(B) 25.(D) 26.(C) 27.(A) 28.(B) 29.(C)
30.(D) 31.(A) 32.(D) 33.(C) 34.(D) 35.(D) 36.(C) 37.(B) 38.(D) 39.(B) 40.(A)

Answer key for Fill in the Blanks

UNIT I-Dimensions of Family in India

1)Interactionist approach. 2)Interactionist. 3)Traditional structures 4)Reproduction
5)Patrairchal 6)Atomistic 7)Husband's 8)Traditional Families 9)Simple & Complex
10)Women 11)Tradition 12)Urbanisation 13)Family 14)Isolated nuclear family 15)extension
16)Vansh & Gotra 17)Gotra 18)Tarwad 19)Hindu 20)1929

UNIT II-Marriage in India

1)Religious. 2)Polyandry. 3) Endogamy. 4) Asura Vivaha. 5) Hypergamy. 6) 18th May.
7) 1961. 8) Nikah. 9) Qubul . 10) Dowe.r 11) Batil/Void/Invalid. 12) Three. 13) Four.
14) Sacrament. 15) Blood. 16) Indissoluble. 17) Western. 18) Sharada Act . 19) Divorce .
20) 1829.

UNIT III-Caste System in India

1) Caste 2)highness 3) caste panchayat 4) purity 5)westernization 6) sanskritization
7) shudras 8)e xogamy 9) sapravra 10) dominant caste 11)sogotra exogamy
12) feet 13) Raja Ram Mohan Roy 14) MN Srinivas 15) caste 16) Kachcha food
17) MN Srinivas 18) The Shudras 19) Jajmani system 20) Jajman

UNIT IV-Tribal Situation in India

1) Article 224 2)Backward Hindu 3)Subsistence Economy 4) Depeasantization 5) Adivasis
6) 1987 (7) shifting cultivation 8) Tribal Chief 9) Animism 10) Kaka Kalekar 11) Isolated
12)Land alienation 13) Totemism 14) dormitory 15) little community 16) gathering
17) genius 18) Bonded labour 19) the southern plain 20) trial

UNIT V-Pathological issues in India

1) starvation line 2) Indira Awas Yojana(IAY) 3) ignorance 4) traditional 5)national foot for
Work Programme 6) agriculture 7) friction 8) disguised unemployment 9) economic
10) population 11) divide and rule 12) communalism 13) politicalised 14) communities
15) power 16) bribery 17) legal 18) power 19) 1964 20) economic.