

**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

***BA SOCIOLOGY***

**(2011 Admission Onwards)**

**V Semester**

**Core Course**

***Indian Society and Social Change***

**QUESTION BANK**

- 1) Who defined the 'religion is an attitude towards superhuman powers'  
A) Mac Iver                      B) Page                      C) Ogburn
- 2) Islam religion comes to India in \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
A) 12                      B) 13                      C) 10
- 3) Who was the founder of Sikhism?  
A) Guru Nanak,                      B) Guru Govind                      C) Both
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ borrowed the administrative model of the persian empire.  
A) British                      B) Mughal,                      C) Mauryan
- 5) Kushans brought the famous \_\_\_\_\_ art.  
A) Kathakali                      B) Mohiniyatam,                      C) Gandharan
- 6) Who explain "the city is a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals".  
A) Louis Wirth                      B) Howard Woolston                      C) J. H Kolb
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the major feature of urban society?

- A) Local self government  
B) Social heterogeneity  
C) Jajmani- system
- 8) Social mobility is the most important feature of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) Urban society                      B) Rural society                      C) Tribal society
- 9) The villages are the symbol of cultural homogeneity and the cities symbolize.  
A) Homogeneity  
B) Isolation  
C) Cultural heterogeneity
- 10) Who says that diversity of physical and social type, language, custom and religion which strike the observance in India?  
A) M.N. Srinivas                      B) Herbert Risely                      C) Harvard Wood
- 11) The natural boundaries provide India is.  
A) Geographical unity    B) Political unity                      C) Religious unity
- 12) India is most popularly called \_\_\_\_ .  
A) Bharatvarsha                      B) Brahmaputra                      C) Bharatvarsham
- 13) Government which year human rights act as commissioners in census?  
A) 1911                                      B) 1950                                      C) 1942
- 14) Who was the census commissioner in 1911?  
A) Herbert Risely                      B) Jawaharlal Nehru                      C) M.N. Srinivas
- 15) The concept of mother india also indicates \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) The realization of geographical unity  
B) Natural boundaries  
C) Land of Bharat
- 16) The term bharat varsha stands for \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) Fundamental unity,    B) Unity and diversity                      C) geographical unity
- 17) \_\_\_\_\_ says about "The unity of India"  
A) M.N. Srinivas                      B) Merton                                      C) Gupta
- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ was the root of both pali and prakrit?  
A) Hindi                                      B) Sanskrit,                                      C) Malayalam
- 19) The constitution of India in its height recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ official and \_\_\_\_\_ national language.  
A) 42                                      B) 22                                      C) 2,                                      D) 5
- 20) What are the two official languages of India?  
A) Assamese                                      B) Bengali                                      C) English    D) Hindi

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- 21) What are the factors of language growth  
A) level of literacy      B) cultural growth      C) both
- 22) Racial groups are divided into three by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) anthropologists      B) sociologists      C) scientist
- 23) Mangoloids are concentrated in \_\_\_\_\_  
A) India      B) America      C) U.K
- 24) Language of Negritos?  
A) Andamanis and Ongan  
B) Andamanis and Burma  
C) Ongan
- 25) Negritos are concentrated in \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Andaman island      B) India      C) Sreelanka
- 26) Specialty of mangoloids are \_\_\_\_\_  
A) fair      B) black      C) both
- 27) \_\_\_\_\_ is the major concern of man.  
A) Family      B) Religion      C) Society
- 28) According to the 1931 census there were \_\_\_\_\_ religious groups in India.  
A) 10      B) 20      C) 22
- 29) \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest religion of the world.  
A) Christianity      B) Hinduism      C) Jainism
- 30) Buddhism was founded by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Mahaveer      B) Gautama Buddha      C) Allah
- 31) Jainism was founded by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Mahaveer      B) Allah      C) Christ
- 32) \_\_\_\_\_ is the major feature of rural society.  
A) social heterogeneity      B) dynamic life      C) Homogeneity
- 33) Self sufficiency is a major feature of \_\_\_\_\_  
A) rural society      B) urban society      C) tribal society
- 34) Protagonists and antagonists belongs to which classification group in India?  
A) Mangoloids      B) Austroliods      C) Negrito
- 35) Mongolid races are living in which region in india?  
A) North western      B) South eastern      C) North eastern
- 36) Pick the odd one out?  
A) negrito      B) Proto- australoid      C) Alpinoide

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- 37) India is a land of -----  
A) villages                                      B) Cities                                      C) Township
- 38) A village has less than \_\_\_\_\_ individuals  
A) 10000                                      B) 15000                                      C) 5000
- 39) \_\_\_\_ is the main occupation of the Indians  
A) Business                                      B) Agriculture                                      C) Priesthood
- 40) \_\_\_\_\_ is a land of diversities  
A) Village                                      B) India                                      C) Nepal
- 41) The important feature of the Indian social structure?  
A) mono religious                                      B) multi-religious                                      C) rigid mentality
- 42) ----- is the basic unit of indian rural social structure?  
A) marriage                                      B) caste system                                      C) family
- 43) The main duty of the family?  
A) schooling                                      B) socialization                                      C) internalization
- 44) The caste system based on -----?  
A) religion                                      B) endogamy                                      C) marriage
- 45) Economic system of the village is based on -----  
A) functional specialization  
B) political system                                      C) training
- 46) The villages economic activities are determined by the -----  
A) economic conditions      B) social conditions      C) cultural conditions
- 47) What is the basic unit of Society?  
A) Marriage                                      B) Family  
C) Kinship                                      D) None of these
48. What is the first and most immediate social environment to which a child is exposed?  
A) Family                                      B) Nuclear family  
C) Society                                      D) both (a) and (b)
49. Family is a ..... group  
A) Social                                      B) Institution  
C) Universal                                      D) both (a) & (c)
50. In the Industrial Society the family is limited to husband, wife and their children is called .....  
A) Extended family                                      B) family  
C) Nuclear family                                      D) None of these

- 51) The word family is derived from .....?  
A) Greek  
B) Spanish  
C) Latin  
D) Portuguese
- 52) What is the meaning of 'Famulus'?  
a) Family  
B) Servant  
C) Group  
D) None of these
- 53) ..... is a basic definite and enduring group?  
A) Marriage  
B) Society  
C) Family  
D) Both (b) and (c)
54. .... is formed by the relatively durable companionship of husband and wife?  
A) Family  
B) Marriage  
C) Social Institution
- 55) Who defined the family is a biological Social unit composed of husband wife and children?  
A) Mac Iver  
B) Burgess  
C) Eliot  
D) M.F. Nimkoff
- 56) What is the main basis of the structure of family?  
A) Husband  
B) Mother  
C) both (a) and (b)  
D) Marriage
57. What is the second basis of the structure of the family?  
A) Husband and Mother  
B) Marriage  
C) Procreation  
D) None of these
58. .... is one of the main aim of family life?  
A) Procreation  
B) Marriage  
C) Production of child  
D) Sexual satisfaction
59. Family is an agent of .....?  
A) Marriage  
B) Society  
C) Socialisation  
D) Social Institution
- 60) Family provides ..... status?  
A) Achieved  
B) Ascribed  
C) both (a) and (b)  
D) Ethnic
61. It is a type of family in which husband, wife and their unmarried children is called .....?  
A) Joint family  
B) Nuclear Family  
C) Extended family  
D) None of these
62. .... family the bride resides with the husband's family  
A) patrilocal  
B) Matrilocal  
C) patriarchal  
D) Matriarchal

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63. In the ..... family the ancestors are men  
A) Matrilineal      B) Partilocal      C) Partiarchal      D) Patrilineal
64. On the basis of power and authority families can be divided in to .....  
A) Patriarchal      B) Matriarchal      C)both (a) and (b)      D) None of these
65. .... is an instrument of culture Transmission and an agent of socialisation  
A) Society      B) Social control      C) family      D) None of these
- 66) Father is the head of the family and the familial power and authority rests in the father this type of family is known as .....  
A) Partiarchal      B) Matrilineal      C) Patrilocal      D) Matrilocal
67. Who says that, Marriage is a contract for the production and maintenance of children?  
A) Alfred MC Clung Lee      B) Edward Westmark  
C) Robert H. Lowie      D) Malinowski
68. .... is a form of marriage in which one man marries more than women at a time.  
A) Polygyny      B) Polyandry  
C) Monogamy      D) Group Marriage
69. The Latin work Soror stands for .....  
A) Brother      B) Sister      C) Father      D) None of these
70. .... is a form of marriage of one woman with more than one man  
A) Polyandry      B) Polyandry      C) Monogamy      D) Polygyny
71. Several brothers share the same wife which practice is often called .....  
A) Sororal polygyny      B) Non-Sororal  
C) Fraternal polyandry      D) None of these
- 72) .... is the form of marriage in which man marries one woman?  
A) Polygyny      B) exogomy      C) polyandry      D) monogamy
- 73) What are the two main rules of marriage?  
A) Monogamy      B) endogamy  
C) exogamy      D) both (b) and (c)      E) both (a) and (b)
74. Endogamy is a rule of marriage in which the life partner are to be selected within the .....  
A) group      B) country      C) society      D) None of these
- 75) .... is a rule of marriage in which a man has many outside his own group  
A) monogamy      B) endogamy      C) exogamy      D) Hypergamy

76. .... is a marriage of a woman with a man of higher varna or Superior Caste  
A) Hyper gamy    B) Hypogamy    C) Anuloma    D) Prathiloma
77. .... is a marriage of higher caste man with lower caste women?  
A) Hypogamy    B) Hypergamy    C) Anuloma    D) Prathiloma
78. .... is a marriage between two equals  
A) exogamy    B) Village gothra    C) Pinda exogamy    D) Isogamy
79. What are the two forms of an isogamy marriage?  
A) Hypergamy    B) Hypogamy  
C) Anuloma    D) both (a) & (b)    E) both (b) and (c)
- 80) .... is a marriage of woman to a man from a lower caste  
A) Hypogamy    B) Prathiloma    C) Anuloma    D) Hypergamy
- 81) .... is a form of marriage of a man to a woman at a time  
A) Polyamy    B) exogamy    C) Monogamy    D) Polyandry
- 82) .... is a form of marriage a woman or a man have more than one spouse  
A) Polyanchy    B) Monogamy    C) Polygyny    D) Polygamy
83. What are the two forms of Polygamy marriage?  
A) Polygny    B) Monogamy  
C) Polyandry    D) both (a) and (c)    E) both (b) and (c)
- 84) .... is the most common and acceptable form of marriage  
A) Monogamy    B) Exogamy    C) Polygamy    D) Polyandry
- 85) Choose the main aims of marriage  
A) Dharma    B) Rathi  
C) Praja    D) all these    E) None of these
- 86) A marriage of two or more woman with two or more men, is known as .....  
A) Sororal Polygyny    B) Monogamy  
C) Serial monogamy    D) Group marriage
- 87) The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called .....  
A) Kinship    B) Affinial kinship  
C) Consanguineous kinship    D) None of these
- 88) The ..... refers to a set of Principles by which an individual trace the descent?  
A) Matrilineal descent    B) Patrilineal descent  
C) Bilateral descent    D) rule of descent

- 89) ..... Descent traced through the father's or men line  
A) Matrilineal descent                      B) Patrilineal descent  
C) Bilateral descent                         D) Rule of descent
- 90) Who told that Kinship is simply the relations between 'kin' that is persons related by real pulative or fictative Consanguinity?  
A) Aberchrombie                              B) Robin fox  
C) A.R. Redcliffe                              D) Nimkoff
- 91) The bond of marriage is called ..... kinship  
A) affinal kinship                              B) Consanguineous kinship  
C) both (a) and (b)                           D) None of these
- 92) The bond of blood is called ..... kinship  
A) affinal kinship                              B) Primary  
C) consanguineous                             D) None of these
- 93) Some relatives are very close and near that is called .....  
A) Affinal                                         B) Primary kins  
C) Secondary kins                              D) Consanguineous
- 94) Primary kins of a primary kin is called .....  
A) Affinal kin                                    B) Primary kin  
C) Tertiary kin                                  D) Secondary kin
- 95) Primary kin of our secondary kin is called .....  
A) Tertiary kin                                  B) Primary kin  
C) Secondary kin                                D) None of these
- 96) When a special role is given to the father's sister, it is known as .....  
A) Avoidance                                    B) Amitate  
C) Couvade                                       D) Tecknonymy
- 97) ..... usage is found among many primitive tribes  
A) Couvade                                       B) Teknonymy  
C) Amitate                                        D) None of these
- 98) The marriage assigns each mother a husband and makes her children thereby creating a special group of father mother and children, which we call .....  
A) Kinship                                        B) Family  
C) Marriage                                        D) None of these
- 99) The kin is not referred to directly but he is referred to through another kin is called .....  
A) Avunclate                                    B) Tecknonymy  
C) Amitate                                        D) Joking relationship
- 100) Who use the word Tecknonymy in Antropology for the first time?  
A) Tylor    B) Clare    C) Murdock                                       D) Durkheim



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- 101) The word tecknonymy has been came from .....  
A) Greek                      B) Latin                      C) Spanish                      D) None of these
- 102) ..... means that the two kin should remain away from each other  
A) Amitate                      B) Avunclate  
C) Avoidance                      D) None of these
- 103) The term uncle is a ..... system.  
A) Classificatory system                      B) Descriptive  
C) Kinship                      D) None of these
- 104) The term caste is derived from.....  
a) Latin                      b) Spanish                      c) Portuguese                      d) Greek
- 105) The work caste means?  
a) Race                      b) Varna                      c) Class                      d) None of these
106. The Jathi are locally defined .....  
a) Varna                      b) Colour                      c) Kula                      d) Group
107. .... present the most elevated condition of purity  
a) Kshathriya                      b) Brahmin                      c) Shudra                      d) Vyshya
108. Caste is an ..... group  
a) Universal                      b) Open                      c) endogamous                      d) None of these
109. Caste system is often regarded as a .....  
a) endogamous                      b) open group                      c) closed society                      d) social group
110. Who first use the term sanskritization?  
a) M.N. Sreenivas                      b) C.H. Coole                      c) T.N. Majundar                      d) T.N. Madan
- 111) Who introduced the term modernization?  
a) Lundbekg                      b) Gait                      c) Page                      d) Danid Lerner
- 112) ..... is a process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practices and beliefs and acquire higher status  
a) Modernisation                      b) Sanskritization  
c) Industrialization                      d) Westernisation
- 113) To know about sanskritization M.N. Srreenivas made his study in .....  
a) Mysore                      b) Coorgs                      c) Banglore                      d) None of these
- 114) Who wrote the book "Religion and society among the Coorgs"  
a) Max Weber                      b) Durkhiem                      c) Page                      d) M.N. Sreenivas
- 115) The term Brahminisation means?  
a) Westernisation                      b) Modernisation  
c) Sanskritlization                      d) None of these

- 116) Who wrote the book Social change in modern India  
a) M.N. Sreenivas b) E.A.H. Blunt c) Ketkar d) Risley
- 117) ..... is a broader term and it can subsume in itself the narrower process of brahminisation  
a) Industrialization b) Westernisation  
c) Modernisation d) Sanskritization
118. .... refers to the changes brought about in Indian Society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule  
a) Westernisation b) Modernisation  
c) Brahminisation d) None of these
- 119) ..... is a process which indicates the adoption of the modern ways of life and values  
a) Industrialization b) Modernisation  
c) Westernisation d) None of these
- 120) Who critcied the concept of modernisation?  
a) Yogendra Singh b) M.N. Sreenivas  
c) Ram Ahuja d) Page
- 121) ..... defends the concept of modernisation?  
a) Yogendra Singh b) Ketkar  
c) Risley d) Gait
- 122) Who wrote the book Indian Social System?  
a) Moac Iver b) H. Maine c) Ram Ahuja d) None of these
- 123) Who introduced the modern secular education in India?  
a) Portuguese b) Arabians c) Duch d) British
124. Who coined the term Dominant Caste?  
a) Anderson b) Parker c) T.N. Majundar d) M.N. Sreenivas
125. Who established the Sathya Sodhak Samaj?  
a) Jyothi Rao Phooley b) Vivekanandan  
c) Dayananda Saraswathi d) Rajaram Mohan Roy
126. Who lunched the movement against the Brahmin Supermacy  
a) Vivekanandan b) Jyothi Rao Phooley  
c) Dayananda Saraswathi d) Rajaram Mohan Roy
127. When did the Caste Disabilities Removal act established?  
a) 1931 b) 1879 c) 1872 d) 1873
- 128) M.N. Sreenivas considered the term modernisation is more .....  
a) Subjective b) Objective c) Preferable d) None of these

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129. .... refers to the unprecedented growth and expansion of industries
- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Urbanisation      | b) Modernisation  |
| c) Industrialisation | d) Westernisation |
130. .... refers to the process of growth and expansion of cities
- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Industrialization | b) Urbanisation  |
| c) Modernisation     | d) None of these |
131. Untouchables who are now known as .....
- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Scheduled caste      | b) Scheduled Tribe |
| b) Other backward class | d) None of these   |
132. The word ..... is used for the untouchables ill-treated and humiliated castes
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Scheduled Caste | b) Scheduled Tribe |
| c) Dalith          | d) OBC             |
133. .... is one who is culturally, socially, economically and politically suppressed and exploited in the name of religion
- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| a) Dalith       | b) Other backward class |
| c) Untouchables | d) None of these        |
134. Who called the name Harijan was given to the Untouchables
- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a) Nehru    | b) Nadabai Navaroji |
| c) Ambedkar | d) Ghandhi          |
135. The word Harijan means .....
- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Children of god | b) Children of the state |
| c) Brahmins        | d) None of these         |
136. Caste and occupation are two structural Criteria which we could use to define the term .....
- |            |               |           |                   |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| a) Brahmin | b) Kshathriya | c) Vyshya | d) Backward class |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
137. Who use the Marxian theory while analysing the Indian class structure in agrarian relation
- |               |          |             |              |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| a) A.R. Desai | b) Pager | c) Mac Iver | d) Dhurkhiem |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
- 138) ..... who own but do not cultivate land
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Poor peasants | b) Rich farmers    |
| c) Landlords     | d) Middle peasants |
- 139) ..... who look upon agriculture as a business proposition
- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) landless agricultural workers | b) Middle peasants |
| c) Landlords                     | d) Rich famers     |
- 140) ..... who cultivate their own land and hire labourers only for certain operations or at certain points of time
- |              |            |                    |             |
|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| a) landlords | b) tenants | c) Middle peasants | d) artisans |
|--------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|

- 141) Any organisation that is under government ownership and control is called .....
- a) Private sector    b) Petty traders    c) Public Sector    d) None of these
- 142) ..... is an ideology which states that society is divided in to religious communities those interest differ and one at times, even opposed to each other
- a) Secularism    b) Regionalism    c) Communalism    d) None of these
143. Who described communalism as the Indian version of facism?
- (a) Gandhi    b) Nehru  
c) Ambedkar    d) Balagangadhar Thilak
- 144) ..... has become an essential for modern democratic nation states to ensure a strong sence of identification whether the polity based on a common sence of identity
- a) secularism    b) Regionalism  
c) Communalism    d) None of these
- 145) Who put forward the word secularism?
- a) Ram Ahuja    b) Abdul Ahamed  
c) Bipin Chandra    d) George Jacob Holyoake
- 146) The word secularism is came from .....
- a) Portugese    b) Greek    c) Latin    d) Spanish
- 147) Who made the classic study India as a secular state
- a) Shankar Rao    b) Mac Iver  
c) Page    d) Donald Eugene smith
- 148) Which article provides a citizen of India, shall not discriminate against anyone on the basis of religion, caste, sex
- a) Article 15    b) Article 17    c) Article 28    d) Article 27
- 149) ..... Article gives the freedom to all religions to set up trusts and institutions and acquire property & manage their own affairs
- a) Article 325    b) Article 28  
c) Article 326    d) None of these
- 150) ..... is a feeling or an ideology among a section of people
- a) Regionalism    b) Dravida movement  
c) Communalism    d) Secularism
- 151) ..... movement initially focused on empowering delith, non brahmin's & poor peoples
- a) Dalith    b) Dravida  
c) Bodomovement    d) Thelungana

- 152) Which article provides a citizen of India to move freely thought out the territory of India  
a) Article 14      b) Article 15      c) Article 16      d) Article 19
- 153) What is ULFA?  
a) United Liberation Front of Assam    b) United Local Front of Assam  
c) United Legal front of Assam      d) None of these
- 154) Liberalization was launched in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) 1991      B) 1990      C) 1992
- 155) The main thrust of the new economic policy is\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) globalization    B) liberalization    C) privatization
- 156) NEP stands for\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) National Economic Policy  
B) National Environmental Process  
C) Non Economic Property
- 157) Who started liberalization?  
A) Manmohan Singh  
A) A.B Vajpayee  
C) Pranab Mukharji
- 158) Liberalization of economy means?  
A) market friendly state  
B) controlled by private sector  
C) free or direct control imposed by government
- 159) What are the main two sectors in Indian economy?  
A) rural-non rural  
B) agricultural-non agricultural  
C) industry-business
- 160) In which year was the new scheme of firka development scheme started?  
A) 1948      B) 1947      C) 1946
- 161) \_\_\_\_\_was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj  
A) Kerala      B) Punjab      C) Rajasthan
- 162) When was Panchayati Raj system inaugurated?  
A)1958      B) 1959      C) 1957
- 163) The twenty-point economic program was introduced on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1985      B) 1975      C) 1965
- 164) Urban development is a major area affecting\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Human life    B) economic life    C) Political life

- 165 Privatization is a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.  
A) managerial approach  
B) functional approach  
C) historical approach
166. Privatization as the process whereby the public operations are transferred to the private sector, who defined it?  
A) Barbara Lee  
B) Steve.H. Hanke  
C) Johnn Ellies
167. Privatization established in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1919                      B) 1970                      C) 1980
168. The growth of the \_\_\_\_\_ is assumed to be very important in the Indian economy.  
A) private sector    B) public sector    C) individual sector
- 169 What are the main advantages of privatization?  
A) efficiency              B) quality service    C) both
- 170 Macaulay's minute was in the year of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1834                      B) 1835                      C) 1821
- 171 Wood's despatch was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Lord Macaulay  
B) Sir Charles Wood  
C) Marshman
172. All-India council for secondary education was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1955                      B) 1945                      C) 1935
173. The first educational commission was appointed by  
A) Lord Ripon              B) Lord Mayo              C) Dr. Miller
174. The economic development of a country depends upon the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Availability of rich nature resources and efficient man power  
B) availability of other resources and engine power  
C) availability of all manmade resources and equipments
175. What is the manifest in the increasing contribution of an urban sector?  
A) To National Income                      B) import of goods  
C) export of goods                      D) none of above
176. \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the development process.  
A) Sanskritization  
B) Modernization  
C) Urbanization    D) Westernization

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177. The economic development is in two ways. Which is that way?  
A) Urbanization and Industrialization  
B) Modernization and Industrialization  
C) Urbanization and Modernisation
178. \_\_\_\_\_ act is an important land mark in the history of Indian education.  
A) Independence act  
B) Charter Act  
C) Freedom Act
179. Who declared the medium of Indian education should be English?  
A) Lord Harding B) Charles Wood C) Macaulay
180. Which commission suggested the women education for the first time?  
A) Wood's Despatch  
B) Hunter Commission  
C) Charter Act
181. The first education commission of post independent period in India?  
A) Radakrishnan Commission  
B) Mudaliar Commission  
C) Kothari Commission
182. Which government appointed the national policy on education committee on 1979?  
A) INC B) CPI C) BJP
183. Charter act was in the year  
A) 1812 B) 1811 C) 1813
184. In which year the first five year plan inaugurated?  
A) 1950 B) 1951 C) 1953
185. The first five year plans framed by \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) National Development Council  
B) Planning Commission  
C) Indian President
186. The twenty-point economic programme was introduced by?  
A) Indira Gandhi  
B) Sanjay Gandhi  
C) Rajeev Gandhi
187. The first five year plans gives much importance to \_\_\_\_\_ sector?  
A) Industry B) Agriculture C) Social
188. The first five year plan for the development of Indian economy came into implementation in\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 1952                      B) 1968                      C) 1947
189. The history of india economy can be broadly divided in to\_\_\_\_\_phase.  
A) 4                              B) 3                              C) 5
190. Urban infrastructure services are provided by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) government agencies  
B) public agencies  
C) local level agencies
191. Globalization promotes\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cultural industry  
B) environmental  
C) economy



**ANSWER KEY**

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ogburn                                 | 31. Mahaveer                  |
| 2. 12                                     | 32. Homogeneity               |
| 3. Guru Nanak                             | 33. Rural society             |
| 4. Mauryan                                | 34. Negrito                   |
| 5. Gandharan                              | 35. North eastern             |
| 6. Louis Wirth                            | 36. Alpinoide                 |
| 7. Social heterogeneity                   | 37. Villages                  |
| 8. Urban society                          | 38. 5000                      |
| 9. Cultural heterogeneity                 | 39. Agriculture               |
| 10. Herbert Risely                        | 40. India                     |
| 11. Geographical unity                    | 41. Multi-religious           |
| 12. Bharatvarsha                          | 42. Family                    |
| 13. 1911                                  | 43. Socialization             |
| 14. Herbert Risely                        | 44. Religion                  |
| 15. The realization of geographical unity | 45. Functional specialization |
| 16. M.N. Srinivas                         | 46. Social conditions         |
| 17. Fundamental unity                     | 47. Family                    |
| 18. Sanskrit                              | 48. Family                    |
| 19. 22, 2                                 | 49. Social                    |
| 20. English, Hindi                        | 50. Nuclear family            |
| 21. Both                                  | 51. Latin                     |
| 22. Anthropologists                       | 52. Servant                   |
| 23. <u>India</u>                          | 53. Family                    |
| 24. Andamanis and ongan                   | 54. Family                    |
| 25. Andaman island                        | 55. Mac Iver                  |
| 26. Fair                                  | 56. both (a) & (b)            |
| 27. Religion                              | 57. Procreation               |
| 28. 10                                    | 58. Sexual Satisfaction       |
| 29. Hinduism                              | 59. Socialisation             |
| 30. Gautama Buddha                        | 60. Ascribed                  |
|   | 61. Nuclear family            |

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 62. Patrilocal             | 96. Amitate                |
| 63. Patrilineal            | 97. Couvade                |
| 64. both (a) & (b)         | 98. family                 |
| 65. Family                 | 99. Teknonymy              |
| 66. Patriarchal            | 100. Tylor                 |
| 67. Malinowski             | 101. Greek                 |
| 68. Polygny                | 102. Avoidance             |
| 69. Sister                 | 103. Classification system |
| 70. Polyandry              | 104. Portuguese            |
| 71. fraternal polyanary    | 105. Race                  |
| 72. Monogamy               | 106. group                 |
| 73. both (b) & (c)         | 107. Brahmins              |
| 74. group                  | 108. endogamous            |
| 75. exogamy                | 109. closed society        |
| 76. Hypergamy              | 110. M.N. Sreenivas        |
| 77. Hypo gamy              | 111. Deniel Lerner         |
| 78. Isogamy                | 112. Sanskritization       |
| 79. both (a) & 9b)         | 113. Coorgs                |
| 80. Prathiloma marriage    | 114. M.N. Sreenivas        |
| 81. monogamy               | 115. Sanskritization       |
| 82. Polygamy               | 116. M.N. Sreenivas        |
| 83. both (a) & (c)         | 117. Sanskritization       |
| 84. monogamy               | 118. Westernisation        |
| 85. all these              | 119. Modernization         |
| 86. group marriage         | 120. M.N. Sreenivas        |
| 87. kinship                | 121. Yogendra Singh        |
| 88. Rule of desent         | 122. Ram Ahuja             |
| 89. Patrilineal desent     | 123. British               |
| 90. Robin fox              | 124. M.N. Sreenivas        |
| 91. affinal kinship        | 125. yothi Rao Phooley     |
| 92. consanguineous kinship | 126. Jyothi Rao Phooley    |
| 93. Primary kins           | 127. 1872                  |
| 94. Secondary kin          | 128. Subjective            |
| 95. Teritary kin           | 129. Industrialization     |

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| 130. Urbanisation                                    | 161. Rajasthan  |
| 131. Scheduled Caste                                 | 162. 1959   |
| 132. Dalith  | 163. 1975   |
| 133. untouchables                                    | 164. Human life   |
| 134. Ghandhi   | 165. Managerial approach  |
| 135. Children of god                                 | 166. Barbara Lee  |
| 136. backward class                                  | 167. 1980   |
| 137. A.R. Desai                                      | 168. public sector  |
| 138. Landlords                                       | 169. both   |
| 139. Rich farmers                                    | 170. 1835   |
| 140. Middle peasants                                 | 171. Sir Charles Wood   |
| 141. Public sector                                   | 172. 1955   |
| 142. Communalism                                     | 173. Lord ripon   |
| 143. Nehru   | 174. Availability of rich nature<br>resources and efficient man power |
| 144. Secularism                                      | 175. To national income   |
| 145. Deorge Jacob Holyoake                           | 176. Urbanization   |
| 146. Latin   | 177. Urbanization and Industrialization                               |
| 147. Donald Eugene smith                             | 178. Charter act  |
| 148. Article 15                                      | 179. Charles Wood   |
| 149. Article 28                                      | 180. Wood's Despatch  |
| 150. Regionalism                                     | 181. Radakrishnan Commission  |
| 151. Dravida   | 182. BJP  |
| 152. Article 19                                      | 183. 1813   |
| 153. United Liberation Front of Assam                | 184. 1951   |
| 154. 1991  | 185. Planning- Commission   |
| 155. Liberalization                                  | 186. Indira Gandhi  |
| 156. National economic policy                        | 187. Agriculture  |
| 157. Manmohan Singh                                  | 188. 1952   |
| 158. free or direct control imposed by<br>government | 189. 3  |
| 159. Rural-non rural                                 | 190. Local Level Agencies   |
| 160. 1947  | 191. Economy  |

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