

PART A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MA SOCIOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code : SG010103

Course Title : Sociology of Indian Society: Structure and Transformation

Sl. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Answer (A,B,C or D)
1	Which of the following is not an aspect of social structure?	Norms	Roles and Status	Language	Institutions	C
2	The backward class movements in south India during 20 th century were directed against	Colonial rulers	Brahmins and upper castes	Employed	Peasant	B
3	When a caste group consolidates itself horizontally and asks for special policies for their development, it begins to act like a	Political group	Pressure group	Dominant caste	Organization	B

4	Tribal systems are usually categorised by their ...	Modes of social charge	Educational system	Kinship	Agriculture	C
5	According to M N Srinivas, what are the three level of Westernisation in India?	Simple, complex, multiple	Primary, secondary, tertiary	High, medium, low	Individual, community, nation	D
6	Whose concept is 'Caste is the dialectical opposition of pure and impure'?	Dumont	Dube	Srinivas	Desai	A
7	The traditional Indian family structure is known as	Nuclear	Extended	Structured	Joint	D
8	Who is considered as the father of Dalit movements in India?	Mahatma Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Sardar Patel	C
9	Who has used subaltern perspective to emphasis the Dalit Liberation?	David Hardiman	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Ranjith Guha	A. R Desai	B
10	Lumpenproletariat is a concept within theory	Marxist	Structural	Functional	Phenomenology	A
11	Who among the following is a theorist with Marxian perspective?	S C Dube	D P Mukherjee	M N Srinivas	Marriot	B
12	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was born in caste in Madhya Pradesh.	Bhumia	Bhil	Mahar	Malkana	C
13	_____ is the major feature of urban society	Local self government	Social heterogeneity	Jajmani- system	Joint family	B
14	Who introduced the Indological approach?	Louis Dumont	Henery Maine	Max Muller	Sir William Jones	D
15	Which of the following group is best	Primary group	Secondary group	Tertiary group	Reference group	A

	classified by the feature of an in-group?					
16	According to A. R Desai, social change refers to change in _____?	Life style of Society	Size of Society	Density of society	Structure of society	D
17	A ----- is defined as a city that has a population higher than 10 million people.	Megacity	Metropolis	Megapolis	Town	A
18	.....movement is a struggle that tries to counter attack the sociocultural hegemony of the upper castes.	Reform	Naxal	Dalit	Zion	C
19	The social stratification present in Indian social system is known as ...	Caste	Club	Class	Strata	A
20	A ----- is an intermediate between rural and urban communities	City	Town	Suburb	Metropolis	B
21	Which of the following is a tribe in India?	Malkana	Mahar	Munda	Mehtar	C
22	Who developed the concept of Urbanism?	M. N Srinivas	Robert Redfield	Durkheim	Louis Wirth	D
23	Which of the following is not a feature of peasant societies?	Complete isolation	Use of family members as labours	Agriculture as a way of life	Family as a unit of production	A
24	A Change in social position that does not alter a persons status is	Social immobility	Horizontal mobility	Vertical mobility	Structural mobility	B
25	Whose concept of dialectics was anchored in liberal humanism?	A. R Desai	M. N. Srinivas	G. S Ghurya	D. P Mukherjee	D
26	_____ movement initially focused on empowering Dalit, non Brahmin's & poor	Dalit	Dravida	Bodomovement	Telangana	B

	people.					
27	Who launched the movement against the Brahmin Supremacy?	Vivekanandan	Jyothi Rao Phooley	Dayananda Saraswati	Rajaram Mohan Roy	D
28	Which of the following perspective is based on the study of 'The coming of devi'?	Indological Perspective	Subaltern Perspective	Marxian Perspective	Functional perspective	A
29	.... is a recognised social position within a society.	Culture	Status	Role	Custom	B
30	.... is the basic unit of the social structure in every society.	Family	Group	Institution	Association	A
31	Which of the following is the Dialectical relation according to D.P Mukherjee?	Individualism and collectivity	British colonialism and nationalism	India's tradition and modernity	All the Above	D
32	Who advocated the applied Marxist approach to the study of social change in India?	D. P Mukherjee	S. C Dubey	A. R Desai	M. N srinivas	C
33	Traditional Hindu society was divided into..... Varnas base on the occupation of an individual?	Three	Four	Five	Seven	B
34	Who is popularly known as the father of Indian Sociology?	G S Ghurye	A R Desai	D P Mukherjee	B R Ambedkar	A
35	Which of the following movement , aim was to achieve social justice for weaker sections of the society?	Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement	The Self-respect Movement	Justice Party	Satya Shodhak Samaj	D
36	Who introduced the concept of '	S C Dube	M. N Srinivas	V. D Savarkar	Iravathi Karve	B

	Sanskritization'?					
37	Caste is an group	Universal	Open	Endogamous	Extrovert	C
38	Who is the father of Indian ethnography?	S C Roy	M N Srinivas	A R Desai	D P Mukherjee	A
39	Which of the following is not a work of M. N Srinivas?	The Remembered Village	Social change in modern india	India's Villages	Social tensions in India	D
40	Which of the following book is written by Ambedkar?	Annihilation of Caste	The social structure of values	Caste and Race in India	Indian Sadhus	A
41	Who has used subaltern perspective to emphasis the Dalit Liberation?	David Hardiman	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Ranjith Guha	A. R Desai	B
42	Scheduled Caste is also referred as	Adivasi	Tribe	Dalit	Villagers	C
43	Who is known as the father of Indian Anthropology?	S C Roy	A R Desai	D P Mukherjee	M N Srinivas	A
44	Which of the following is an attempt to found society on the basis of reason and morality that is against degeneration of the Aryan society, argued by Ambedkar?	Hinduism	Jainism	Buddhism	Christianity	C
45	Who applied the structural-functional approach for studying the Indian village community?	G. S Ghurye	Louis Dumont	David Hardiman	Shyama Charan Dube	D
46	.....is the movement of population from rural to urban areas and the resulting Increasing proportion of a population that resides in	urbanism	Urbanisation	Urban Society	Rurbanism	A

	urban rather than rural places.					
47	Which of the following is ascribed status?	Class	Caste	Membership in Association	Social Status	B
48	.....is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things.	Caste	Village	Religion	Untouchability	C
49	Who coined the term 'Dominant Caste' ?	Anderson	Parker	T.N. Majundar	M.N. Sreenivas	D
50	Who is popularly known as the father of Indian Sociology?	A R Desai	G S Ghurye	D P Mukherjee	B R Ambedkar	A

PART B

M A SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Code No : SG010103 Paper Title : Sociology of Indian Society–Structure and Transformation

- 1.The tribe may be an example of?
a. Family b. Association c. Community d. Caste
- 2.Traditional Hindu society was divided into..... Varnas base on the occupation of an individual?
a. Three b. Four c. Five d. Seven
3. A family which extends beyond the nuclear family to include grandparents and other relatives is _____
a. Joint family b. Extended family c. Neolocal family d. Elementary family
4. Who Authored book Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systemic Study of Social Change
a. S.C. Dube b. Yogendra Singh c. B. R. Ambedkar d. M.K. Gandhi
5. Who wrote the famous book ‘Folkways’?
a. Merton b. MacIver c. Sumner d. Albert
6. Impersonal relationship is the hallmark ofgroup.
a. Secondary group b. In group c. Tertiary group d. Vertical group
7. Who is the author of the book Caste, class, and occupation?
a. G. S. Ghurye b. Karl Marx c. A.R. Desai d. M. N. Srinivas
8. Who is the author of the book Caste, class, and power ?
a. André Beteille b. M. N. Srinivas c. Karl Marx d. A. M. Shah
9. Identify one major reason for polyandry:
a. Women’s high sexual demand .b. Population explosion c. Scarcity of women

d. Particular type of economy

10. The concept of Sanskritization is given by -----

a. S.C Dube b. A .R.Desai c. M.N.Srinivas d,Irawathi Karve

11. The Word chatur Varna Means

a.. Colour b.Cloth c. Caste d. Clan

12.The kin is not referred directly but referred through another kin is called

a.Avunclate b.Teknonymy c.Amitate d.Avoidance

13. -----was a pioneer in studying Indian society with the help of Indology.

a. . Irawati Karve b. M.N. Srinivas c.Yogendra Singh d. S.C.Dube

14. The caste in the village which is numerically strong and also wields the greatest economic and political power.

a.Higher caste b. Upper caste c. Dominant caste d. Ruling caste

15. Which of the following is not a characteristics of Joint family

a. Co-residentiality b. Joint ownership of property c. Private ownership of property
d. Common worship

16. The Annihilation of caste was written by-----

a. M.K.Gandhi b. M.N ,Roy c.B. R. Ambedkar d. c.Jyotiba Phule

17. Joint family in India is characterized as an extended kin group by

a. A.R Desai b. K.M Kapadia c. Irawati Karve d.A.D Ross

18.Which of the following kinship terms indicates that father's sister is given greater importance than the mother

a.Amitate b. Couvade c.Teknonymy d. Avoidance

19. Who among the following follow the matrilineal family System

a. Nairs of Kerala b.Bhils c. Kadars d. Muslims

20. Feeding the Baniya:Peasants and Usurers in Western India written by __David Hardiman

a. Arvind M. Shah b. David Hardiman c. m.k.gandhi d. L.Dumont

21. The child marriage Act amended in 1929 raised the minimum age of marriage for girls from

a. 15-18 years b. 20-25 years c. 14-20 years d.30-35 years

22. The bond between the blood relatives is called

a. Affinal kins b. Consanguineal kins c. Primary Kins d. Secondary kins

23. Sir Henry Main gave theory _____

a. Sex communism b. Theory of polygamy c. Patriarchal Theory d. Matriarchal Theory

24. Caste is a closed class –quoted by _____

a. Cooley b. N.K Dutta c. Majumdar and Madan d. S.V Kettar

25. Who classified three aspects of Caste-Secular, Ideological, Integrative ?

a. M.N Srinivas b. L.Dumont c.Rajani Kothari d.G.S Ghurye

26. The term Scheduled Caste was coined by.....

a. Colonialadministration b. Britishadministrators c. Constitution
d. SimonCommission

27. Which among the following is not a feature of village?

a. Less population b. Less diversity c. Impersonal relationship d. Predominance of primary occupation

28. Marriage of one man with several sisters are called-----

a. Monogamous marriage b. Sororal polygyny c. Non-Sororal polygyny d. Levirate

29. The Hindu Marriage Act was enacted in the year-----

a. 1945 b. 1955 c. 1965 d. 1975

30. ----- established the 'Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha'?

a. Dr B.R .Ambedkar b.M.K. Gandhi c.Jyotiba Phule d. M.N.Roy

31.Marriage of high caste man with a low caste woman is called-----

a. Hypogamy b. Hypergamy c. Monogamy d. Endogamy

32. All the cultural changes that occurred during the British rule due to influence of western thoughts and culture *are called the process of* -----

- a. Modernisation b. Westernisation c. Assimilation d. Acculturation

33. The word caste is taken from Spanish and Portuguese words known as –

- a. Casta b. Lineage c. Race d. Kinship

34. The caste system is a form of -----

- a. Social Stratification b. Social Unity c. Social Solidarity d. Social Class

35. Which Article related with the abolition of untouchability?

- a. Article 16 b. Article 11 c. Article 17 d. Article 18

36. The caste has its own ruler popularly known as –

- a. Brahmins b. The Economic class c. Kshatriyas d. Caste Panchayat

37. 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

38. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' was introduced by

- a. M.N. Srinivas b. B.R. Ambedkar c. Louis Dumont d. Sir Herbert Hope Risley

39. 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

40. The Arya Samaj was founded by –

- a. P. Justice Ranade b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy c. Swami Dayanand Saraswathi d. Warren Hastings

41. Whom of the following has considered Indian tribes as backward Hindus?

- a. Risley b. Hutton c. Ghurye d. T.N. Madan

42. Who wrote the work The Remembered Village?

- a. S.C. Dube b. Mckim Marriot c. Robert Redfield d. M.N Srinivas

43. Who introduces the concept of Brahmanization?

- a. M.N Srinivas b. Yogendra singh c. Robert Redfield d. Ambedkar

44. Sanskritisation promotes.....

- a. cultural mobility b. structural mobility c. social mobility d. functional mobility

45. The Indian sociologist who does not sympathize with the Marxian perspective was.....

- a. . M.N Srinivas b. D.P Mukherjee c. A.R Desai d. R.K Mukherjee

46. Who among the following the prominent advocators of structural-functionalist approach in Indian sociology

- a. Parsons & Coser b. N.K Bose & S Sinha c. Tagore & Nehru d. . M.N Srinivas & S.C Dube

47. S C Dube applied structural-functional approach for studying the

- a. Indian Village Community b. village c. caste d. culture

48. Who wrote the work Indian Village?

- a. M .N Srinivas b. Mckim Marriot c. Mukherjee d. S.C Dube

49. Who wrote the book entitled as India's changing Villages?

- a. Veena Dube b. M.N Srinivas c S.C Dube d. G.S Ghurye

50. _____ has introduced the term primary groups.

- a. Kingsley Davis b. G.H Mead c. C.H Cooley d. George Simmel

51. In which year 'Sati Practice' abolished by the British Government -

- a. 1820 b. 1829 c. 1828 d. 1850

52. When the 'Hindu Marriage Act' passed by the government –

- a. 1957 b. 1958 c. 1955 d. 1954

53. In which year 'Special Marriage act' has passed -

a. 1950 b. 1969 c. 1952 d.1954

54. 'Child Marriage Restraint Act', when it is passed -

a. 1927 b. 1920 c. 1929 d.1930

55. 'Family Planning Research and Programmes Committee', when it is established -

a. 1953 b. 1945 c. 1967 d. 1989

56. 'Control Family Planning Board', when it is established -

a) 1956 b.1957 c. 1961 d. 1962

57. Who is the writer of 'Modern Family' -

a. Kingsley Devis b. Robert F. Winch c. MacIver and Page d.None of them

58. Who coined the concept of great tradition and little tradition?

a) Robert Redfield b) Clifford Geertz c) Bronisław Malinowski d) McKim Marriott

59.'Caste and Joint family' who wrote this book

a) R.P. Desai b.M.N. Srinivas c. Ramanuj Ganguly d. Dr. Irabati Karve

60. The Self-respect Movement was founded by -----

a.Ramaswamy Naicker b. Dr P Thyagaraja Chetty c. C.N. Mudaliar d.Dr T M .Nair

61. India through Hindu Categories was written by-----

a. Andre beteille b. Mc Kim Marriott c. S C Dube d, A R Desai

62. Marriage by capture is prevalent among the _____ tribes of India.

a. Gond b. Santhal c. Khasi d. Jhang

63. According to traditional Hindu law, marriage is a _____.

a Sacrament b. Contract c. Regulation of prostitution d. None of the above

64. _____ is the marriage of a man with the childless widow of his deceased brother.

a. Levirate b. Sororate c. Sororal polygyny d. Polygyny

65. _____ may be described as a combination of polygamy and polyandry.

a. Monogamy b. Levirate c. Sororate d. Group-marriage

66. _____ first used the term Subaltern

- a. Ranajit Guha b. M.N ,Roy c. B. R. Ambedkar d .Givind Ranade

67. Marriage within the class is known as —

- a. Endogamy b. Exogamy c. Incest taboo d. Sororate

68. When after marriage husband lives in the residence of his wife the system is known as:

- a. Patronymic family b. Patriarchal family c. Orientation family
d. Matrilocal family

69. Who is known as the Prophet of Indian Nationalism?

- a. Ramakrishna Paramahansa b. Dayananda Saraswathi c. Swami Vivekananda
d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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

- a. Polyandrous b. Polygamous c. Patronymic d. Procreation

71. The Coming of the Devi: Adivasi Assertion in Western India was written by-----

- a. David Hardiman b. M.N ,Roy c. B. R. Ambedkar d .Givind Ranade

72. J. L. Lubbock's name is associated with one of the following theories -----

- a. Theory of primitive promiscuism b. Patriarchal theory c. Multi-factor theory
d. Matriarchal theory

73 Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF) was an organisation in India founded by-----

- a. B. R. Ambedkar b. Jyotiba Phule c. M.N. Roy d Govind Ranade

74. Kinship Organization in India' who wrote this -

- a. R.P. Desai b. M.N. Srinivas c. Ramanuj Ganguly d. Dr. Irabati Karve

75. The family in which spouses, their offspring and other relatives through marriage, live together, is called as-

- a. Conjugal family b. Consanguineous family c. Monogamous family d. Polyandrous family

76. When patrilineal and matrilineal descent is applied together, and not alternatively in combinations, the joint application is known as _____.

- a. Bilateral descent b. Unilateral descent c. Double descent
d. None of the above

77. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of kinship?

- a. In some cases it is specific while in others it is not b. It is related to sex
c. It usually indicates generation gap d. It has no affinity between two related persons

78. Who wrote the book 'Homo Hierarchicus: The caste system and its Implications'?

- a. G S Ghurye b. Irawati Karve c. M N Srinivas d. Louis Dumont

79. Who is the father of Indian sociology?

- a. G S Ghurye b. M N Srinivas c. August Comte d. S C Dube

80. Who formed the organization Sathyasodhak Samaj?

- a. Jyothiba Phule b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy c. E V Ramasamy d. Colonel Olcott
& H P Blavatsky

MA SOCIOLOGY- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - Answer key

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1.c. Community	2.b. Four	3. b. Extended family	4. b. Yogendra Singh
5 c. Sumner	6. a. Secondary group	7. a. G. S. Ghurye	8. a. André Beteille
9.c.Scarcity of women	10. c. M.N.Srinivas	11. a. Colour	12. b.teknonymy
13. a. Irawati Karve	14. c.Dominant caste	15.c.private ownership of property	16 c.B. R. Ambedkar
17. d. A.D Ross	18. c.teknonymy	19. a. Nairs of kerala	20.b. David Hardiman
21.a. 15-18 years	22.b.Consanguineal kins	23.b.Theory of polygamy	24.c. Majumdar and madan
25.c.rajani kothari	26.d.Simon Commission	27.c. Impersonal relationship	28.b. Sororal polygyny
29. b. 1955	30. a. Dr B.R .Ambedkar	31.a. Hypogamy	32. b.Westernisation
33.a. Casta	34.a.Social stratification	35 c. Article17	36.d. Caste panchayat
37.a. Kancha food	38.a. M.n. srinivas	39.a. Jajmani system	40.c. Swami dayanand saraswathi
41.c. Ghurye	42. d. M.n srinivas	43. a. M.n srinivas	44.b.Structural mobility
45.a . M.n srinivas	46.d. M.n srinivas & s.c dube	47.a. Indian village community	48.d. S.C Dube
49.c. S.C Dube	50.c. C.H Cooley	51.c. 1828	52. c. 1955
53.d.1954	54. c. 1929	55.a. 1953	56.a. 1956
57.b. Robert f. Winch	58 a. Robert Redfield	59. a..R.P. Desai	60 a. Ramaswamy Naicker
61.b. Mc Kim Marriott	62. a. Gond	63.a. Sacrament	64. a. Levirate
65.d. Group-marriage	66. a. Ranajit Guha	67.a. Endogamy	68.d. Matrilocal family
69. d. It has failed to develop social virtues	70. a.polyandrous	71a. David Hardiman	72. a. Theory of primitive promiscuism
73. a. B. R. Ambedkar	74.d. Dr. Irabati karve	75.a.conjugal family	76 c. Double descent
77. d. It has no	78.d. Louisdumont	79. d. G S Ghurye	80 a. Jyothiba Phule