

# 1. What is the prominent factor which caused to emergence of village society in India

- A. agricultural economy
- B. capitalist economy
- C. feudal economy
- D. asiatic economy

[discuss](#)

A. agricultural economy

# 2. ....is the major feature of rural society

- A. haemogeneity
- B. homogeneity
- C. heterogeneity
- D. hierarchy

[discuss](#)

B. homogeneity

# 3. Which is the living system end with the emergence of agricultural society

- A. nomadic mode of collective living
- B. semi-nomadic mode of collective living
- C. settled mode of living
- D. community mode of collective living

[discuss](#)

A. nomadic mode of collective living

# 4. What are the three types of agricultural production techniques as mentioned in history

- A. bronze age, brass age, iron age and gold age
- B. hoe culture, gun culture, bullock culture and fertilizers
- C. hoe culture, plough culture, wheel culture and tractors
- D. hoe culture, plough culture & tractors and fertilizers.

[discuss](#)

D. hoe culture, plough culture & tractors and fertilizers.

# 5. What is one of the institution among the institutions related to the term family, which are identified by Rivers

- A. clan
- B. ethnic
- C. class
- D. moitey

[discuss](#)

A.clan

**6. Self sufficiency is the major characteristics of**

.....

- A. urban society
- B. modern society
- C. rural society
- D. capitalist society

[discuss](#)

C.rural society

**7. Which is the land settlement system established by Lord Cornwallis in 1793**

- A. ryotwari land settlement system
- B. permanent land settlement system.
- C. cornwallis land settlement system
- D. zamindari land settlement system

[discuss](#)

B.permanent land settlement system.

**8. To know about sanskritisation M.N. Srinivas made his study in.....**

- A. mysore
- B. karnataka
- C. bengaluru
- D. coorgs

[discuss](#)

D.coorgs

**9. Which was the land revenue introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act.**

- A. zamindari system
- B. ryotwari system

C. intermediary system

D. land lord system

[discuss](#)

A.zamindari system

**10. When did the Caste Disabilities Removal act established?**

A. 1849

B. 1857

C. 1850

D. 1947

[discuss](#)

C.1850

**11. Which were the provinces where the permanent land settlement system introduced?**

A. bengladesh, bihar, madhya pradesh and orissa

B. india, afganisthan, uttar pradesh and bihar

C. orissa, bhuwaneswar, kolkatta and bengal

D. bengal, bihar, orissa and varanasi

[discuss](#)

D.bengal, bihar, orissa and varanasi

**12. Who were recognized as the owners of land in permanent land settlement system**

A. landlords

B. zamindars

C. labourers

D. king

[discuss](#)

B.zamindars

**13. What was the main intension of British people to introduce land revenue system in India**

A. collect revenue maintenance of country

B. collect revenue for luxury of administrators

C. collect the revenue for their profit

D. collect revenue for welfare

[discuss](#)

C.collect the revenue for their profit

**14. Who introduced Ryotwari Land settlement system in India?**

- A. thomas munro
- B. cornvallis
- C. ashokan
- D. bentick

[discuss](#)

A.thomas munro

**15. When did the Ryotwari Land settlement system introduced in India?**

- A. 1819
- B. 1924
- C. 1822
- D. 1820

[discuss](#)

D.1820

**16. Who established the Sathya Sodhak Samaj?**

- A. jyothi venkitachalam
- B. jyothi rao phule
- C. ram mohan roy
- D. jyothi basu

[discuss](#)

B.jyothi rao phule

**17. What is known as a living system followed by a family after the marriage husband andwife lives in wife's family?**

- A. mother local
- B. virilocal
- C. matrilocal
- D. uxorilocal

[discuss](#)

C.matrilocal

**18. Who use the Marxian theory while analyzing the Indian class structure in agrarianrelation?**

- A. g p murdock
- B. d p mukherjee
- C. karl marx
- D. a r desai

[discuss](#)

D.a r desai

**19. What is the peculiarity of Asiatic feudal economy?**

- A. lack of private property
- B. lack of communal property
- C. lack of capitalist property
- D. lack of public property

[discuss](#)

A.lack of private property

**20. .... who own but do not cultivate land**

- A. peasants
- B. landlords
- C. zamindar
- D. labourers

[discuss](#)

B.landlords

**21. Indian rural economy was a  
.....economy**

- A. self-sufficient
- B. semi-self sufficient
- C. independent
- D. mixed

[discuss](#)

D.mixed

**22. ....is the process of destruction of the old handicraft industry without commensurate the growth of modern industry.**

- A. de-peasantization
- B. de-colonization
- C. de-industrialization

D. de-agrarianization

[discuss](#)

C.de-industrialization

**23. Who wrote the famous work “Social Background of Indian Nationalism”?**

A. akshay ramanlal desai

B. akshay kumar desai

C. ishwarlal pragji deasi

D. govind sadashiv ghurye

[discuss](#)

A.akshay ramanlal desai

**24. ....has pointed out the different phases of Indian nationalism**

A. g s ghurye

B. gandhi

C. nehru

D. a r desai

[discuss](#)

D.a r desai

**25. How many phases of the growth of Indian Nationalism are identified by A R Desai?**

A. two

B. five

C. four

D. three

[discuss](#)

B.five

**26. What is the peculiarity of the first phase of Indian nationalism?**

A. social base is very narrow.

B. social base is very wide

C. social base is very crude

D. social base is very comprehend

[discuss](#)

A.social base is very narrow.

27. When did the first phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism?

- A. 1805
- B. 1857
- C. 1885
- D. 1888

[discuss](#)

C.1885

28. When did the second phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism?

- A. 1885-1907
- B. 1885-1905
- C. 1857-1947
- D. 1757-1885

[discuss](#)

B.1885-1905

29. When did the third phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism extended?

- A. 1905-1918
- B. 1918-1934
- C. 1880-1885
- D. 1905-1947

[discuss](#)

A.1905-1918

30. When did the fourth phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism?

- A. 1885-1905
- B. 1905-1907
- C. 1918-1934
- D. 1947-1956

[discuss](#)

C.1918-1934

31. When did the fifth phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism?

- A. 1880-1885
- B. 1757-1885
- C. 1885-1905
- D. 1934-1939

[discuss](#)

D.1934-1939

32. What is the peculiarity of second phase of Indian nationalism?

- A. social base is extended
- B. social base is narrowed
- C. social base is shrink
- D. social base is distracted

[discuss](#)

A.social base is extended

33. What is the factor which influences the social base of the second phase of Indiannationalism?

- A. philosophers and educated upper class
- B. intellectuals and educated middle class
- C. intellectuals and lower class
- D. writers and upper middle class

[discuss](#)

B.intellecutuals and educated middle class

34. Which phase of Indian nationalism characterized by the emergence of terroristmovement?

- A. first phase
- B. sixth phase
- C. third phase
- D. second phase

[discuss](#)



D.second phase

35. Where did A R Desai born?

- A. nadiad
- B. kishan garhi
- C. shamirpet
- D. coorg

[discuss](#)

A.nadiad

36. When did the work Social background of Indian Nationalism published?

- A. 1947
- B. 1985
- C. 1948
- D. 1984

[discuss](#)

C.1948

37. How many stages of development of sociology in India are identified by RamakrishnaMukhejee?

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. six

[discuss](#)

B.three

38. Which is the prominent work written by Abul fazal influence the emergence of sociology in India?

- A. ain-i-akbari
- B. deen-ilahi
- C. jizhiya
- D. hothus malabarius

[discuss](#)

C.jizhiya

39. Which is the first stage of the development of sociology in India as specified by R KMukherjee?

- A. pre-professional
- B. pre-academic
- C. pro-professional
- D. developmental and scientific

[discuss](#)

D.developmental and scientific

40. Which is the second stage of the development of sociology in India as conceptualized byR K Mukherjee?

- A. pro-professional stage
- B. currently needed stage
- C. professional stage
- D. professional stage

[discuss](#)

A.pro-professional stage

41. ....is the stage characterizes period of the data collection, description, and explanation which are of sociological importance but not yet used for the consolidation of a distinct branch of knowledge.

- A. professional
- B. protoprofessional
- C. currently needed stage of development
- D. scientific stage

[discuss](#)

B.protoprofessional

42. Who is popularly known as the father of Indian sociology?

- A. a r desai
- B. i p desai

C. m n srinivas

D. g s ghurye

[discuss](#)

D.g s ghurye

**43. What is the full name of G S Ghurye**

A. gopal sadashiv ghurye

B. govind sadashiv ghurye

C. guru sad ghurye

D. guna sidh ghurye

[discuss](#)

B.govind sadashiv ghurye

**44. Who wrote the famous book “Caste and Class in India”?**

A. g s ghurye

B. louis dumont

C. ketkar

D. risely

[discuss](#)

A.g s ghurye

**45. Patrick Geddes was a .....sociologist**

A. italian

B. british

C. american

D. scottish

[discuss](#)

D.scottish

**46. Who is known as the doyen of Indian sociologists?**

A. m n srinivas

B. g s ghurye

C. d p mukherjee

D. a r desai

[discuss](#)

B.g s ghurye

47. Which is an approach relate phenomena to the context?

- A. indological
- B. regional
- C. contextualization
- D. professionalization

[discuss](#)

C.contextualization

48. Which is the prominent view relate to contextualization?

- A. book view
- B. textual view
- C. interview
- D. field view

[discuss](#)

D.field view

49. What is the primary advantage of field view as compared to book view?

- A. field view reflect the reality
- B. field view reflect the truth
- C. field is open
- D. field is reliable

[discuss](#)

A.field view reflect the reality

50. When did the indigenization of social sciences started?

- A. post-british era
- B. post-colonial era
- C. post-independent era
- D. colonial era

[discuss](#)

B.post-colonial era

51. ....assumes that historically Indian society and culture are unique.

- A. indological approach
- B. regional approach
- C. sanskritized approach
- D. indian approach

[discuss](#)

A.indological approach

52. ....is an approach which helps to understand the uniqueness or specificity of Indiansocial realities with the help of ancient texts

- A. civilizational approach
- B. cultural approach
- C. dialectical approach
- D. indological approach

[discuss](#)

D.indological approach

53. What is another name of Indological approach?

- A. textual perspective
- B. field view
- C. subaltern perspective
- D. colonial perspective

[discuss](#)

A.textual perspective

54. .... who look upon agriculture as a business proposition

- A. rich landlords
- B. rich farmers
- C. capitalists
- D. peasants

[discuss](#)

B.rich farmers

55. Who cultivate their own land and hire labourers only for certain operations or at certain points of time.

- A. rich peasants
- B. landlords
- C. middle peasants
- D. intermediaries

[discuss](#)

C. middle peasants

56. .... has become an essential for modern democratic nation States to ensure a strong sense of identification whether the polity based on a commonsense of identity

- A. secularism
- B. communalism
- C. democratism
- D. seacularism

[discuss](#)

A. secularism

57. Who made the classic study India as a secular state

- A. george holyoake
- B. herbert spencer
- C. roland barthes
- D. donald eugine smith

[discuss](#)

D. donald eugine smith

58. .... is an ideology which states that society is divided in to religious communitiesthose interest differ and one at times, even opposed to each other

- A. communalism

- B. secularism
- C. communism
- D. capitalism

[discuss](#)

A. communalism

59. Who among the following wrote the book 'Indian Village'?

- A. s c dube
- B. r c dube
- C. m n srinivas
- D. mckim marriot

[discuss](#)

A. s c dube

60. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' first appeared in the book.....

- A. caste in modern india
- B. social change in modern india
- C. remembered village
- D. india's village

[discuss](#)

C. remembered village

61. Who wrote the book Homo hierarchicus

- A. herbert risely
- B. louis dumont
- C. ketkar
- D. john munro

[discuss](#)

B. louis dumont

62. A.R. Desai Social change refers to change in.....

- A. function of society
- B. structure of society
- C. society

D. change in social institution

[discuss](#)

B. structure of society

63. Cultural traits are acquired through.....

A. society

B. non-material culture

C. material culture

D. socialization

[discuss](#)

D. socialization

64. Who among the following sociologists has considered purity and pollution as the primary characteristic of the caste system?

A. g s ghurye

B. m n srinivas

C. louis dumont

D. s c dube

[discuss](#)

C. louis dumont

65. With whom among the following are the concepts Universalization and Parochialization associated?

A. mckim marriot

B. yogendra singh

C. robert redfield

D. n k bose

[discuss](#)

A. mckim marriot

66. What is the meaning of Great tradition?

A. elite culture

B. higher culture

C. great culture



D. primitive culture

[discuss](#)

A. elite culture

**67. What is the meaning of Little tradition?**

A. little culture

B. elite culture

C. folk culture

D. material culture

[discuss](#)

C. folk culture

**68. Which are the two types of pollution conceptualized by Louis Dumont?**

A. simple and complex

B. permanent and temporary

C. material and non-material

D. caste and sub-caste

[discuss](#)

B. permanent and temporary

**69. Which is a situation produced the temporary pollution?**

A. child birth

B. birth in specific caste

C. pollution by approach of lower caste

D. birth in lower caste

[discuss](#)

A. child birth

**70. Which is the central characteristic of caste system as mentioned by Dumont?**

A. traditional occupation

B. pollution

C. civil and religious disabilities

D. mythical ancestor

[discuss](#)

B. pollution

71. Under.....society is divided into several small social group called caste

- A. class system
- B. varna system
- C. caste system
- D. class system

[discuss](#)

C. caste system

72. The caste can be graded and arranged into a hierarchy on the basis of their .....

- A. social status
- B. occupation
- C. varna status
- D. social precedence

[discuss](#)

D. social precedence

73. The hierarchy present in caste system is reflected through .....in society

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Sociology of Indian Society Page 15

- A. division of labour
- B. birth order
- C. hierarchy
- D. occupation

[discuss](#)

A. division of labour

74. Civil and religious disabilities of caste system are reflected through .....

- A. rule
- B. culture
- C. society

D. unequal distribution of disabilities and privileges

[discuss](#)

D.unequal distribution of disabilities and privileges

**75. What is a major civil and religious disability practiced related with caste system?**

- A. keep distance from higher caste
- B. division of labour
- C. restriction on taking water from public well
- D. restriction on common dining

[discuss](#)

C.restriction on taking water from public well

**76. Which is known as the rule followed by the caste members should marry within their own caste?**

- A. endogamy
- B. endogamy
- C. incest taboo
- D. matrilocal

[discuss](#)

B.endogamy

**77. Who wrote the work The Remembered Village?**

- A. s c dube
- B. mckim marriot
- C. robert redfield
- D. m n srinivas

[discuss](#)

D.m n srinivas

**78. Who introduces the concept of Brahmanization?**

- A. m n srinivas
- B. yogendra singh
- C. robert redfield
- D. ambedkar

[discuss](#)

A.m n srinivas

79. Which was the work of Srinivas define sanskritisation?

School of Distance Education

Sociology of Indian Society Page 16

- A. remembered village
- B. indian village
- C. social change in modern india
- D. social system of mysore village

[discuss](#)

C.social change in modern india

80. Sanskritisation promotes.....

- A. cultural mobility
- B. structural mobility
- C. social mobility
- D. functional mobility

[discuss](#)

B.structural mobility

81. 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

[discuss](#)

A.m n srinivas

82. 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

[discuss](#)

D.m n srinivas & s c dube

**83. Where did Shyam Charan Dube born?**

- A. nadiad
- B. narsinghpur
- C. mysore
- D. kishangarhi

[discuss](#)

B.narsinghpur

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

- A. indian village community
- B. village
- C. caste
- D. culture

[discuss](#)

A.indian village community

**85. Which is the prominent village near Hyderabad studied by Dube**

- A. kishangarhi
- B. rampura
- C. shamirpet
- D. nadiad

[discuss](#)

C.shamirpet

**86. Which is the tribal group studied by Dube?**

- A. the kamar
- B. bhoms
- C. kadar
- D. paniya

[discuss](#)

A.the kamar

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[discuss](#)

D.s c dube

**88. 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

[discuss](#)

C.s c dube

**89. Which work of Dube described about the how villages can be seen in diversifiesframework?**

- A. india's village
- B. indian village
- C. changing village
- D. mysore village

[discuss](#)

B.indian village

**90. Cultural approach is otherwise known as**

.....

- A. civilizational approach
- B. culturological approach
- C. textual approach
- D. indological approach

[discuss](#)

A.civilizational approach

**91. Who is the sociologist firstly designed civilizational perspective?**

- A. robert redfield

- B. yogendra singh
- C. n k bose
- D. surajith sinha

[discuss](#)

A. robert redfield

92. Which is the prominent approach analyzed the growth and development of society from its original core to the modern form through assimilation or acculturation?

- A. indological perspective
- B. civilizational perspective
- C. structural-functional perspective
- D. dialectical perspective

[discuss](#)

B. civilizational perspective

93. Which is the study of Redfield applied civilizational perspective?

- A. study about kamar
- B. study about ahom
- C. study about mexican village community
- D. study about bhils community

[discuss](#)

C. study about mexican village community

94. ....society is small, isolated, non-literate and socially homogeneous

- A. folk
- B. rural
- C. agrarian
- D. simple

[discuss](#)

A. folk

95. Through the civilizational approach Redfield analyzed.....

- A. peasant-urban continuum
- B. peasant-rural continuum
- C. tribal-urban continuum
- D. folk-urban continuum

[discuss](#)

D.folk-urban continuum

**96. Which is the main conceptual framework made by Singer and Marriot to explain thecivilizational perspective?**

- A. peasant and urban tradition
- B. traditional and scientific tradition
- C. little and great tradition
- D. tribal and peasant tradition

[discuss](#)

C.little and great tradition

**97. Which are the two stages of growth of civilization put forwarded by Yogendra Singh?**

- A. indigenous and western
- B. western and british
- C. indian and western
- D. orthogenetic and heterogenetic

[discuss](#)

A.indigenous and western

**98. Which is the conceptual framework of evolutionary model put forwarded by SurajithSinha for explaining civilizational approach?**

- A. tribe-caste-peasant-caste continuum
- B. primitive-caste-elite continuum
- C. tribe-class- caste continuum
- D. primitive-caste-tribe caste continuum

[discuss](#)

B.primitive-caste-elite continuum



99. Which is the prominent approach concentrates on the idea that every system has a clear structure which is arranged in an orderly manner and it functions for the maintenance of system as a whole.

- A. socio-structural approach
- B. structural-functional approach
- C. system approach
- D. socio-cultural perspective

[discuss](#)

D.socio-cultural perspective

100. Who wrote the book “Social change in Modern India”?

- A. milton singer
- B. robert redfield
- C. louis coser
- D. m n srinivas

[discuss](#)

D.m n srinivas

« Set 3Set 5 »

- 1
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Tags

## Question and answers in Sociology

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96. Which is the main conceptual framework made by Singer and Marriot to explain the civilizational perspective?

- A. peasant and urban tradition
- B. traditional and scientific tradition
- C. little and great tradition
- D. tribal and peasant tradition

[discuss](#)

C. little and great tradition

97. Which are the two stages of growth of civilization put forwarded by Yogendra Singh?

- A. indigenous and western
- B. western and british
- C. indian and western
- D. orthogenetic and heterogenetic

[discuss](#)

A. indigenous and western

98. Which is the conceptual framework of evolutionary model put forwarded by Surajith Sinha for explaining civilizational approach?

- A. tribe-caste-peasant-caste continuum
- B. primitive-caste-elite continuum
- C. tribe-class- caste continuum
- D. primitive-caste-tribe caste continuum

[discuss](#)

B. primitive-caste-elite continuum

99. Which is the prominent approach concentrates on the idea that every system has a clear structure which is arranged in an orderly manner and it functions for the maintenance of system as a whole.

- A. socio-structural approach

- B. structural-functional approach
- C. system approach
- D. socio-cultural perspective

[discuss](#)

D.socio-cultural perspective

**100. Who wrote the book “Social change in Modern India”?**

- A. milton singer
- B. robert redfield
- C. louis coser
- D. m n srinivas

[discuss](#)

D.m n srinivas

**101. Who authored the work “Remembered village”?**

School of Distance Education  
Sociology of Indian Society Page 20

- A. g s ghurye
- B. m n srinivas
- C. mckim marriot
- D. irawati karve

[discuss](#)

B.m n srinivas

**102. Which book of M N Srinivas mentioned the concepts of sanskritisation andwesternization?**

- A. social change in modern india
- B. social system in mysore village
- C. social structure in ancient india
- D. indian village

[discuss](#)

A.social change in modern india

**103. Which is the predecessor of the concept sanskritisation as founded by M N Srinivas?**



- A. westernization
- B. modernization
- C. brahmanization
- D. elite emulation

[discuss](#)

C.brahmanization

104. Which is the approach applied by S C Dube in his study of villages?

- A. structural
- B. structural-functional
- C. functional
- D. indological

[discuss](#)

B.structural-functional

105. Which is the prominent approach analyzed the concept on the basis of civilization?

- A. dialectical approach
- B. structural-functional approach
- C. indological approach
- D. cultural approach

[discuss](#)

D.cultural approach

106. Who is the prominent historical Anthropologist combined the field and archival data in a very early period of Indian Anthropology?

- A. n k bose
- B. surajith chandra sinha
- C. irawati karve
- D. m n srinivas

[discuss](#)

B.surajith chandra sinha

107. Who wrote the famous book Primitive Tribes-The First Step?

- A. surajith sinha
- B. e b tylor
- C. s c dube
- D. d n majumdar

[discuss](#)

A.surajith sinha

108. When did Surajith Chandra Sinha born?

- A. 1923
- B. 1920
- C. 1926
- D. 1852

[discuss](#)

C.1926

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109. Who is the famous Anthropologist born in Durgapur Upazila

- A. g s ghurye
- B. l r vidyarthi
- C. franz boas
- D. surajith chandra sinha

[discuss](#)

D.surajith chandra sinha

110. Who is the famous theorist studied about the Indian Tribe in Central India known asBhumij

- A. n k bose
- B. surajith sinha
- C. s c dube
- D. g s ghurye

[discuss](#)

B.surajith sinha

111. ....is the model followed by civilizational approach

- A. civilizational
- B. functional
- C. structural
- D. evolutionary

[discuss](#)

C. structural

**112. ....is an approach analyzed society in a class angle**

- A. dialectical approach
- B. indological approach
- C. structural approach
- D. structural-functional approach

[discuss](#)

A. dialectical approach

**113. Who was known as Marxologist?**

- A. a r desai
- B. d p mukherjee
- C. i p desai
- D. karl marx

[discuss](#)

B. d p mukherjee

**114. Who is the author of the work Modern Indian Culture: A Sociological Study**

- A. d p mukherjee
- B. r k mukherjee
- C. m n srinivas
- D. a r desai

[discuss](#)

A. d p mukherjee

**115. Who presented modernization as a process can never be achieved by a mere imitation?**

- A. m n srinivas
- B. yogendra singh

- C. max weber
- D. d p mukherjee

[discuss](#)

D.d p mukherjee

**116. What is the Sanskritic meaning of tradition?**

- A. continuation
- B. parampara
- C. jana
- D. parambarya

[discuss](#)

B.parampara

**117. How D P Mukherjee classifies tradition?**

- A. high, middle and low
- B. little and great tradition
- C. primary, secondary and tertiary
- D. indian and western

[discuss](#)

C.primary, secondary and tertiary

**118. Mukherjee intended by primary tradition?**

- A. ancient culture in india
- B. medieval culture in west
- C. modern culture in india
- D. primitive and authentic to indian culture

[discuss](#)

D.primitive and authentic to indian culture

**119. What is meant by secondary tradition?**

**School of Distance Education  
Sociology of Indian Society Page 23**

- A. the culture emerged with muslim contact
- B. the culture emerged with british contact
- C. the culture evolved with western contact
- D. the culture emerged in india

[discuss](#)

A.the culture emerged with muslim contact

120. What are the three principles influence the traditions?

- A. smriti, dharma and artha
- B. jana, varna and jati
- C. sruti, smriti and anubhava
- D. parambarya, believe and contact

[discuss](#)

C.sruti, smriti and anubhava

121. Who is an Indian sociologist who strongly criticizes the tight compartmentalization of social sciences?

- A. durjati prasad mukherjee
- B. andre betteille
- C. m n srinivas
- D. robert k merton

[discuss](#)

A.durjati prasad mukherjee

122. ....is the major base used by A R Desai to analyze Indian social structure

- A. social
- B. economy
- C. institution
- D. class

[discuss](#)

B.economy

123. ....work of Ghurye tried to make a reconstruction of a very orthodox traditional and age old characteristics of caste in India.

- A. indian sadhus
- B. the scheduled tribes of india
- C. caste, class and occupation

D. caste and race in india

[discuss](#)

D.caste and race in india

124. When did caste system originated as part of race?

- A. primitive period
- B. aryan period
- C. vedic period
- D. post-vedic period

[discuss](#)

C.vedic period

125. ....is the arrangement of hereditary group in a rank order

- A. class
- B. hierarchy
- C. pyramid
- D. status group

[discuss](#)

B.hierarchy

126. In opinion of M N Srinivas .....is the microcosm of Indian society and civilization

- A. village
- B. caste
- C. urban
- D. rural

[discuss](#)

A.village

127. .... is the process of treating all the religion in India as equal and neutral.

- A. democracy
- B. secularization
- C. equalization

D. homo equals

[discuss](#)

B. secularization

**128. Who opined that villages are semi-autonomous**

A. s c dube

B. andre beteille

C. m n srinivas

D. g s ghurye

[discuss](#)

A. s c dube

**129. Who studied Shamirpet village in Madhya Pradesh**

A. a m shah

B. m n srinivas

C. s c dube

D. mckim marriot

[discuss](#)

C. s c dube

**130. M N Srinivas opined that all changes in society are reflected through the transformation in .....**

A. institution

B. caste structure

C. social structure

D. village structure

[discuss](#)

B. caste structure

**131. What is the base of social change in the opinion of M N Srinivas?**

A. cultural mobility

B. caste mobility

C. structural mobility

D. social mobility

[discuss](#)

D. social mobility

**132. Who is the prominent Anthropologist studied the Juang tribe in Chottanagpur**

- A. g s ghurye
- B. irawati karve
- C. n k bose
- D. surajith chandra sinha

[discuss](#)

C.n k bose

**133. Evolutionary growth of tribal societies occurring through the intensity of the relationshipbetween .....**

- A. tribal communities and non-tribal societies
- B. tribal communities and wider societies
- C. western societies and tribal communities
- D. tribal communities and other tribal societies

[discuss](#)

B.tribal communities and wider societies

**134. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of itspeople become free of human suffering?**

- A. jawhar lal nehru
- B. rabindranth tagore
- C. mahatma gandhi
- D. jayaprakash narayanan

[discuss](#)

A.jawhar lal nehru

**135. Which one of the following program was launched in the year of 2000?**

- A. national rural livelihood mission
- B. the mahatma gandhi national rural employment guarantee act
- C. pradhan mantri awaas yojna- gramini
- D. pradhan mantri gramodaya yojana

[discuss](#)

A.national rural livelihood mission



**136. Which among the following is the method to estimate the poverty line in India?**

- A. tax method
- B. income method
- C. census method
- D. sampling method

[discuss](#)

C.census method

**137. Women and children under the age of five are food insecure population due to?**

- A. unemployment
- B. unequal distribution
- C. malnutrition
- D. poverty

[discuss](#)

B.unequal distribution

**138. Which one of the social group is vulnerable to poverty?**

- A. other backward caste
- B. scheduled caste
- C. marginalized
- D. minority

[discuss](#)

A.other backward caste

**139. Where is the contradiction of tradition and modernity ends up in opinion of Mukherjee?**

- A. conflict & synthesis
- B. conflict & contradiction
- C. conflict & contravention
- D. assimilation & accommodation

[discuss](#)

B.conflict & contradiction

**140. Who coined the term subaltern?**

- A. georg simmel

- B. antonio gramsci
- C. ambedkar
- D. david hardiman

[discuss](#)

C.ambedkar

**141. Which is the work of Gramsci firstly mentioned the term subaltern?**

- A. media and cultural studies
- B. the antonio gramsci
- C. prison notebooks
- D. the southern question

[discuss](#)

A.media and cultural studies

**142. When did the term subaltern get popularized?**

- A. with the development of colonial studies
- B. with the british administration
- C. post- independence period
- D. modern period

[discuss](#)

D.modern period

**143. Where is the birthplace of David Hardiman?**

- A. nadiad
- B. chandannagar
- C. ganeshgudi
- D. rawalpindi

[discuss](#)

B.chandannagar

**144. Which is the work of Hardiman applied the subaltern perspective?**

- A. histories for the subordinate
- B. the coming of devi
- C. peasant resistance in india
- D. subaltern studies

[discuss](#)

A.histories for the subordinate

**145. How Ambedkar called Dalits?**

- A. antya
- B. scheduled caste
- C. untouchables
- D. aadhya

[discuss](#)

C.untouchables

**146. Why Ambedkar called Dalits as Antya?**

- A. they are arranged in lower part of hierarchy
- B. they coming from last
- C. they live at the end of village
- D. they live in outskirts of village

[discuss](#)

A.they are arranged in lower part of hierarchy

**147. ....refers to the inability of an individual to secure basic needs even in socialsurroundings of general prosperity**

- A. relative poverty
- B. case poverty
- C. absolute poverty
- D. poverty

[discuss](#)

B.case poverty

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C.n k bose

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