

This booklet contains 7 printed pages.

Question Booklet No. : 00112

Question Booklet for TDP (General) 3rd Semester Exam., 2015

SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks : 40]

THIRD PAPER

[Time : 1 Hour

(Society in India)

Question Booklet SET No. : A

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. Use black ballpoint pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in the OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is A. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 40 (forty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of more than one answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.
9. No part of the Question Booklet or the OMR Answer Sheet shall be detached or defaced under any circumstances.
10. Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
11. The Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
14. After opening the Question Booklet, check the total number of printed pages and report to the Invigilator in case of any discrepancy.

Roll Number :

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OMR Answer Sheet No. :

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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)

	Verified and found correct
Full Signature of the Candidate	Signature of the Invigilator with date

SEAL

1. The feature of a city is
 - [A] social homogeneity
 - [B] importance of tertiary occupation
 - [C] informal social control
 - [D] slow rate of change

2. The cause of poverty in British India was
 - [A] permanent settlement
 - [B] taxes on land and articles
 - [C] indebtedness
 - [D] All of the above

3. The parasitic class which remained between the zamindars at the top and the actual cultivators at the bottom is called
 - [A] intermediary
 - [B] artisan
 - [C] peasant
 - [D] landless labourer

4. The condition for a place being classified as a town is
 - [A] the population being more than 5000
 - [B] the density is not being less than 400 per sq. km
 - [C] not less than 75% of the adult male population being engaged in nonagricultural activities
 - [D] All of the above

5. Which among the following is not a feature of Indian feudalism?
 - [A] Land belonged to the village community
 - [B] Entire production was locally consumed
 - [C] The king used to decide the method of cultivation
 - [D] The king claimed only a part of the produce

6. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is pertaining to
 - [A] Jajmani system
 - [B] Panchayati Raj system
 - [C] Urbanization
 - [D] None of the above

7. *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* is written by
 - [A] A. R. Desai
 - [B] S. C. Dube
 - [C] M. N. Srinivas
 - [D] G. S. Ghurye

8. The formation and development of regional political parties are not encouraged by
 - [A] regional feelings
 - [B] linguism
 - [C] nationalism
 - [D] None of the above

9. The first racial classification of Indian society was done by
- [A] Herbert Risley
 - [B] E. B. Tylor
 - [C] L. H. Morgan
 - [D] Radcliffe-Brown
10. The factor that can promote national integration is
- [A] imbalanced economic planning
 - [B] emphasis on caste hierarchy
 - [C] development of intercultural understanding
 - [D] strong regional feeling
11. The antagonism practised by the members of one community against the people of other community and religion' can be called as
- [A] casteism
 - [B] communalism
 - [C] regionalism
 - [D] linguism
12. In 1955, the study on Indian village community by S. C. Dube was published in his book
- [A] *India's Village*
 - [B] *Indian Village*
 - [C] *Rural Profiles*
 - [D] *Village India*
13. The mobilization of women around the project of changing and improving their position in the society is called
- (A) women empowerment
 - (B) status of women
 - (C) women's movement
 - (D) None of the above
14. The highest number of tribals is found in
- [A] Rajasthan
 - [B] Karnataka
 - [C] Andhra Pradesh
 - [D] Madhya Pradesh
15. Which of the following factors cannot contribute in changing the status of women?
- [A] Education
 - [B] Economic independence
 - [C] Numerical strength
 - [D] Legal support
16. The tribe 'Oraon' is mainly concentrated in the
- [A] Central Zone
 - [B] Southern Zone
 - [C] North-Eastern Zone
 - [D] Andaman and Nicobar Islands

17. When a group of clans gets merged together for some reason or another, the emergent grouping is called
- [A] moiety
 - [B] phratry
 - [C] clan
 - [D] tribe
18. The example of a matrilineal tribe is
- [A] Santhal
 - [B] Munda
 - [C] Gond
 - [D] Khasi
19. Which among the following is not an indicator of backwardness?
- [A] Low social position in caste hierarchy
 - [B] Inadequate or no representation in government services
 - [C] Inadequate representation in trade, commerce and industry
 - [D] All of the above
20. The Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of K. Kalelkar was formed in the year
- [A] 1953
 - [B] 1963
 - [C] 1954
 - [D] 1964
21. Which among the following cannot be a consequence of untouchability?
- [A] Perpetuates inequality
 - [B] Increases occupational mobility
 - [C] Generates caste conflict
 - [D] Affects our democratic system
22. The book, *Annihilation of Caste* is written by
- [A] B. R. Ambedkar
 - [B] Mahatma Gandhi
 - [C] G. S. Ghurye
 - [D] None of them
23. Which of the following is known as the hereditarily specialized and hierarchically arranged group?
- [A] Class
 - [B] Gotra
 - [C] Race
 - [D] Caste
24. Which of the following is/are the feature(s) of caste system?
- [A] Endogamy
 - [B] Purity and pollution
 - [C] Both [A] and [B]
 - [D] None of the above

25. Sanskritization is an example of
- [A] intergenerational mobility
 - [B] intragenerational mobility
 - [C] horizontal mobility
 - [D] None of the above
26. In Jajmani system, the provider of certain occupational, economic and social services is known as
- [A] Jajman
 - [B] Kamin
 - [C] Worker
 - [D] Serf
27. The concept of 'functional joint family' is given by
- [A] Irawati Karve
 - [B] A. R. Desai
 - [C] I. P. Desai
 - [D] A. Ross
28. The structural change in the family system includes
- [A] changes in power allocation
 - [B] increasing nuclearity
 - [C] changing role of women
 - [D] increasing individuality
29. Which of the following is an example of exogamous group?
- [A] Caste
 - [B] Religion
 - [C] Gotra
 - [D] All of the above
30. The type of marriage in which the wives of a person are invariably the sisters is known as
- [A] sororal polygyny
 - [B] nonsororal polygyny
 - [C] fraternal polyandry
 - [D] nonfraternal polyandry
31. Affinal kin refers to
- [A] those related by blood
 - [B] those related by marriage
 - [C] Both [A] and [B]
 - [D] None of the above
32. The special relationship that persists in some societies between a man and his mother's brother is called
- [A] teknonymy
 - [B] amitate
 - [C] couvade
 - [D] avunculate

33. Tertiary kin refers to
- [A] primary kin of our secondary kin
 - [B] secondary kin of our primary kin
 - [C] Both [A] and [B]
 - [D] None of the above
34. Which of the following Acts was enacted in the year 1929?
- [A] The Child Marriage Restraint Act
 - [B] The Special Marriage Act
 - [C] The Hindu Marriage Act
 - [D] The Anti-Dowry Act
35. Santhanam Committee is related to
- [A] illiteracy
 - [B] Other Backward Classes
 - [C] poverty Alleviation
 - [D] Panchayati Raj
36. *Urbanism as a Way of Life* is written by
- [A] M. S. A. Rao
 - [B] Louis Wirth
 - [C] Max Weber
 - [D] Anthony Giddens
37. Urbanization is not accompanied by
- [A] Industrialization
 - [B] Sanskritization
 - [C] Individualization
 - [D] Modernization
38. *Modernization of Indian Tradition* is written by
- [A] M. N. Srinivas
 - [B] A. R. Desai
 - [C] Y. Singh
 - [D] D. Mandelbaum
39. The complex set of changes that takes place almost in every part of society as it attempts to be industrialized is known as
- [A] Modernization
 - [B] Sanskritization
 - [C] Brahminization
 - [D] Secularization
40. Globalization leads to
- [A] homogenization
 - [B] differentiation
 - [C] Both of the above
 - [D] None of the above