

**B.A. - II<sup>nd</sup> Year**  
**Paper - V**  
**Problems of Rural India**  
**UNIT - I**

- 1) Who has to pay "Dowry" ?**
  - a) Groom's father to bride's parents
  - b) Brides father to groom's parents
  - c) Husband to wife
  - d) Wife to husband
  
- 2) Marriage by purchase is called**
  - a) Asura
  - b) Daiva
  - c) Arsha
  - d) Prajapatya
  
- 3) "Talak" in the Muslim society means**
  - a) Mubarat
  - b) Dismissal
  - c) Divestiture
  - d) None of these
  
- 4) Which family system (method) is going is Rural and Urban Society?**
  - a) Nuclear
  - b) Joint family
  - c) Patriarchail
  - d) Matriarchial
  
- 5) 'Divorce' in a family is a kind of**
  - a) Structure
  - b) Material possession
  - c) Non-material possession ritual

- 6) In Rural family more than nuclear families which of the following are move happy ?**
- a) Patriarchail                      b) Materiarchial                      c) Nuclear
- 7) In nuclear families who enjoys more freedom of expression.**
- a) All the members                      b) Male head of the family's
- c) Females                      d) None of the above
- 8) Indian village society stands lowers according to which perspective?**
- a) Social                      b) Political
- c) Economical                      d) Psychological
- 9) According to which census male literacy rate is 27-16% and female literacy rate is 8.86%.**
- a) 1941                      b) 1968
- c) 1974                      d) 1976
- 10) In which century the female education was negligible.**
- a) 18 Century                      b) 19 Century
- c) 20 Century                      d) 21 Century

## UNIT - II

- 1) **The problem of admission to school is similar to the problem of admitted children with respect to ?**
  - a) Education
  - b) Attendance
  - c) Drop outs
- 2) **Which period the literacy rate has increased ?**
  - a) Ancient
  - b) Before independence
  - c) After independence
- 3) **The person who do not know to read and write is called as -**
  - a) Literate
  - b) Illiterate
  - c) Un education
- 4) **At the time of Independence Indians Literacy rate was ...%**
  - a) 18
  - b) 21
  - c) 14
  - d) 16
- 5) **The main reason for mal nutrition is ?**
  - a) Population
  - b) Poverty
  - c) Ignorance
- 6) **What is the most important source of human development?**
  - a) Education
  - b) Economy
  - c) Society
- 7) **Which part of India faces the problem of mal-nutrition the most?**
  - a) Rural
  - b) Urban
  - c) Tribal
  - d) Migrant
- 8) **From which class the educational system is decreased ?**
  - a) I
  - b) II
  - c) III
  - d) IV
- 9) **Mid day nutritional scheme was launched by Indian government during the year ?**
  - a) 1970-1971
  - b) 1980-81
  - c) 1971-1972

- 10) What us the basic educational problem in India ?**  
a) Illiteracy            b) Drop out            c) Lower Education
- 11) What is the biggest problem of Indian agriculture labour ?**  
a) Unemployment            b) Semi-unemployment  
c) Economic            d) Lack of skill
- 12) What is the reason of decrease in agricultural business.**  
a) Shifting patterns reality to urbanization  
b) Economic cause  
c) Political inter ference
- 13) The concept of economy deals with**  
a) Production            b) Consumption  
c) Distribution            d) All the above
- 14) During which year was the first state form started ?**  
a) Gupta Period            b) Mauryan Period  
c) Allauddin Khilji            d) None of the above
- 15) Who wrote the book rural sociology India ?**  
a) A.R. Desai            b) A Beteille  
c) N.J. Suselser            d) All the above

### Unit - III

- 1) **When was Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme started ?**
  - a) 1980
  - b) 1983
  - c) 1989
  - d) 1992
  
- 2) **In the past, Jajmani system**
  - a) Was highly building system
  - b) Was open system where mobility was encouraged
  - c) Was a highly repressive system
  - d) Was a voluntary system of stratification
  
- 3) **The Green Revolution benefited most to**
  - a) Punjab and Haryana
  - b) Haryana
  - c) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
  - d) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
  
- 4) **The division of labour starts due to**
  - a) Socialization
  - b) Biological specialization
  - c) Physical Environment
  - d) None of the above
  
- 5) **Who is called landless labour**
  - a) Agriculture labour attached to land
  - b) Seasoned Agricultural Labour
  - c) Agriculture Labour who do not have their own land

- 6) **The peaceful co-existence of many cultural and ethnic group is normally referred by sociologists as -**
- a) Integration                      b) amalgamation  
c) Cultural pluralism              d) assimilation
- 7) **The principle that a culture must be understood and judged on its own terms without reference to the values of another culture is ---- as -**
- a) Cultural specificity              b) cultural pluralism  
c) Cultural hegemony              d) cultural relativism
- 8) **The term "cultural-lag" refers to**
- a) Material culture                  b) non-material culture  
c) Hiatus between material and non-material culture  
d) Culture at a given point of time.
- 9) **Cultural relativism means that**
- a) There are no universal cultural norms that we must follow.  
b) One's view of social institution is coloured by his cultural perspective.  
c) The function and meaning of a trait are relative to its cultural setting.  
d) One believes that one's own culture is superior to others.
- 10) **"Whether a peon or an officer; it doesn't matter. But must be a Government employee." This kind of attitude of a particular community / people is their**
- a) Ideal                                  b) Cultural trait  
c) Norm                                  d) Folkways

## Unit - IV

- 1) **In private sector which sources are included?**
  - a) Zamindar      b) Public      c) Government
- 2) **According to National labor Inquiry committee report in India 2% to 2.5% population is unemployed?**
  - a) Semi / Completely unemployed
- 3) **When was rural landless employment guarantee programme started?**
  - a) 1980      b) 1989      c) 1983      d) 1992
- 4) **Which is most important in rural development ?**
  - a) Caste Panchayat      b) Co-operatives
  - c) Village Panchayat      d) Police
- 5) **What has been defined as an attempt bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through the efforts of people themselves ?**
  - a) Panchayt      b) Co-operatives
  - c) Community development project      d) Bhoodan.
- 6) **The major cause of corruption in India is -**
  - a) Increasing populations      b) Economic instability
  - c) Unemployment      d) None of the above.
- 7) **If the period of loan more than five years it is called -**
  - a) Yearly      b) Quarterly      c) Half yearly
- 8) **For the development of agriculture the laborers need.**
  - a) Loan      b) Technically advanced tools      c) Money

- 9) **At international level among the list of most corrupted countries India stands at which position ?**
- a) V            b) VI            c) VII            d) I
- 10) **What are the causes of rural indebtedness**
- a) Economic dependency            b) Economic dependency  
c) Both the above
- 11) **Rural unemployment problem can be solved by -**
- a) 100% irrigation            b) More employment opportunities  
c) Increasing literacy            d) None of the above
- 12) **Which type of unemployment is rampant in Indian villages?**
- a) Educated unemployment            b) Agricultural unemployment  
c) Women's unemployment            d) Industrial unemployment



**B.A. II Year - III Sem**  
**Paper - VI**  
**Contemporary Urban Issues**  
**Unit - I**

- 1) Urbanization is**
  - a) The process of industrialisation.
  - b) The process by which the diffusion of urban culture occurs.
  - c) The movement of people from rural areas to cities and from cities to larger ones.
  - d) a way of life.
- 2) Urbanizations In India**
  - a) Started as a result of industrialisation.
  - b) has been the cause of industrialisation
  - c) Started as a result of modern education
  - d) Existed in India before industrialisation and the western impact.
- 3) The movement of people from central cities to smaller communities in surrounding area is known as.**
  - a) Suburbanisation.
  - b) Under-urbanisation
  - c) Over-urbanisation
  - d) rurbanisation.
- 4) Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity is found in**
  - a) Peasant societies
  - b) Commercial societies
  - c) Modern industrial societies
  - d) Tribal societies
- 5. The impact of industrialization in India is most conspicuously reflected in.**
  - a) Widow marriage
  - b) Crimes
  - c) The increasing rate of growth in urban population
  - d) Inter-caste marriage

- 6. Urbanism is a way of life, whereas urbanization was made by**
- a) Homer Hyot                      b) Burgess  
c) L. wirth                              d) Galpin
- 7. Who has given the 'concept of urban fringe'?**
- a) M.N. Srinivas                      b) G.S. Ghurye  
c) S.C. Dube                              d) K.M.Kapadia
- 8. Which among the following meaning is closet to the term 'over urbanisation'?**
- a) Urbanisation at the cost of rural development  
b) Urbanization without the essential infrastructure  
c) Rapid urbanization  
d) Emergence of megalopolis
- 9. Urbanization is characterized by**
- a) Development of trade  
b) Development of centers around a city  
c) Rural to urban migration  
d) All of the above

## Unit - II

1. **Industrialization weakens**
  - a) Role of religion in social life
  - b) Father's authority in the family
  - c) Caste system
  - d) All of the above
2. **The urban areas are more prosperous because**
  - a) The scope of industry and commerce is much larger in a town than a village
  - b) The government cares more for the towns and less for the villages
  - c) People in towns are more literate than in the village
  - d) There is no agricultural problem in the towns
3. **When due to the attraction of new opportunities people migrate to the town it is known as**
  - a) Push factor of migration
  - b) Pull factor of migration
  - c) Poverty
  - d) None of the above
4. **In the early colonial period in the urban areas the structure of economic opportunities of people in the urban areas was**
  - a) Enlarged
  - b) Remained the same
  - c) Minimized
  - d) None of the above
5. **The spatial features of urbanization in India has been**
  - a) Localized in nature
  - b) Balanced in nature
  - c) Both of the above
  - d) None of the above

- 6. What 'urban area' the recent trends in the urban population in India? Select the correct?**
- a) It contains a minimum of 5,000 persons
  - b) It contains a minimum of 50,000 persons
  - c) It contains a minimum of 1,00,000
  - d) None of the above
- 7. Urban place with less than 1,00,000 population is referred to as**
- a) Town
  - b) City
  - c) Metropolitan city
  - d) None
- 8. Urban place or centre with more than one million population are referred to as**
- a) Town
  - b) City
  - c) Metropolitan city
  - d) None
- 9. The rural-urban migration that has led to over-urbanization in India after 57 years of its independence is mainly a consequence of**
- a) Push factor due to poverty in rural areas
  - b) Pull factor due to affluence in urban areas
  - c) Both push and pull factors
  - d) Push factor due to affluence in urban areas

### Unit - III

1. **The degree of urbanisation of any given community is indicated by its**
  - a) Population size
  - b) Population density
  - c) Population heterogeneity
  - d) All of the above
2. **Who studied the town of 'Dewas' in Madhya Pradesh?**
  - a) Peter Meyer
  - b) Adrian Mayer
  - c) R.G. Wirsing
  - d) Sylvia Vatuk
3. **Select the incorrect characteristic of urban social relations?**
  - a) Secondary contact
  - b) Impersonality
  - c) Superficiality
  - d) Informality
4. **Urban community is marked by**
  - a) Homogeneity
  - b) hospitality
  - c) Casteism
  - d) Social complexity
- 5) **Which is true ?**
  - a) Large-scale societies have complete control over their environment
  - b) Large-scale societies have more control over their environment than small-scale societies
  - c) Large-scale societies like small-scale societies have little control over their environment
  - d) None of the above
- 6) **A large control settlement of people and a variety of nearby smaller settlements (often termed as suburbs) on a land area involved in relatively a continuous pattern of relationship is called**
  - a) City area
  - b) City proper
  - c) Municipal area
  - d) Metropolitan area
- 7) **Which of the following term was used to refer an ordinary fortified town where inland trade was an important activities of people ?**
  - a) Nagara
  - b) Matha
  - c) Kheta
  - d) Katara

- 8) Goa is a**
- a) Resort city
  - b) Picnic spot
  - c) Commercial city
  - d) Religious city
- 9) Which among the following is a symbolic city ?**
- a) Delhi
  - b) Madras
  - c) Ayodhya
  - d) Patna
- 10) Cities and towns came into existence due to**
- a) Urbanization
  - b) Movement of population
  - c) Growth of agriculture
  - d) Development of commerce and trade
- 11) Which one of the following was the most important condition for the growth of the early cities ?**
- a) Discoveries of new trades
  - b) Increase in population
  - c) Surplus food production
  - d) Technological innovations

## Unit - IV

- 1) **Which is not the characteristic of urban life ?**
  - a) Loss of humanistic value
  - b) Impersonal relationship
  - c) Informal relationship
  - d) Competition
- 2) **Unlike rural community, urban community lacks in**
  - a) Secondary control      b) Social tolerance
  - c) Self-sufficiency      d) All of the above
- 3) **Which among the following precondition is not correct for urban settlement or centre ?**
  - a) The total population of the area should not be less than 5,000
  - b) Then density of population per square mile should not be less than 1000
  - c) Of the total number of employed people at least three-fourths must be engaged in non-agricultural occupation
  - d) Of the total number of employed people at test two-third must be employed in agricultural occupation
- 4) **Select the incorrect ?**
  - a) Division of labour - different people performing different functions according to merit
  - b) Material density - simple ratio of people in relation to land
  - c) Moral density - density of interaction between people of a given society
  - d) Secularisation - discouraging the development of religion
- 6) **The area of Ambi Valley is approximately of how many acres**
  - a) 8000      b) 9000      c) 10,000      4) 6000
- 7) **The speed of metro train is maximum how many km / hr.**
  - a) 60 km/hr   b) 70 Km / hr      c) 80 km/hr

- 8) In which year Delhi metro rail network was started?**  
a) 1999                      b) 2000                      c) 2002
- 9) In the work of globalization which event is most important?**  
a) Privatisation              b) Socialisation      c) urbanisation
- 10) Where did mono rail was set up in India?**  
a) Mumbai                      b) Delhi  
c) Kolcatta                      d) Madras



**B.A. II<sup>nd</sup> Year (Semester - IV)**

**Paper - VII**

**Population In India**

**Unit - I**

- 1. Geographical psychological demographic and cultural are the aspects of a**
  - a) Community
  - b) Association
  - c) Group
  - D) Society
- 2. The base of age pyramid in India is board. This is due to**
  - a) High birth rate
  - b) High death rate
  - c) High fecundity
  - d) High morbidity
- 3. The word "optimum population" means**
  - a) best population size
  - b) Maximum population size
  - c) High rate of fertility
  - d) Negative growth of Population
- 4. Who wrote first essay on population**
  - a) Rousseau
  - b) T. Hobber
  - c) John Locke
  - d) Positive check
- 5. Among the following causes of mortality which do you attribute to society?**
  - a) Child infanticide
  - b) Magical treatment
  - c) capital punishment
  - d) Medical treatment
- 6. Who among the following has development of "step migration"**
  - a) H. Spencer
  - b) Munford
  - c) Capital punishment
  - d) Medical treatment

- 7. The study of composition of material status of a group of population is called.**
- a) Nuptiality                      b) Gamalogy  
c) Eugenics                        d) Alliance
- 8. Malthus a well know scholar of population studied**
- a) Feritlity as a way to express herself for women  
b) Favoured population growth and thought that its leads to social solidarity  
c) Disfavoured population growth and through it to lead to mass poverty and misery  
d) Disfavoured population growth but did not think that it will lead to any kind of change in society
- 9. Which among the following record selected population events as they occur?**
- a) De jure census method  
b) Reporting census  
c) De factor census method  
d) Vital registration system
- 10. Natural law governed the growth of population in view of**
- a) Comte                      b) Spencer  
c) Pareto                      d) Malthus
- 11. Who has written the book "Population of India and Pakistan"?**
- a) Najmaul Kareem                      b) T.N. Madam  
c) Abdul Kareem                      d) Kinsley Davis

## Unit II

1. **Which among the following refers to the occurrence of disease?**
  - a) Death rate
  - b) Morbidity
  - c) Epidemic
  - d) Mortality
  
2. **Natural increase (or decrease) stands for**
  - a) Famine
  - b) The net difference between births and deaths
  - c) Male-female ratio
  - d) Communicable diseases
  
3. **Which theory holds that population must grow up to certain desired level after which further growth is harmful?**
  - a) Balance population theory
  - b) Zero population theory
  - c) Optimum population theory
  - d) Maximum population theory
  
4. **Which year is considered to be the year of "Great-Divide" in the history of population of India?**
  - a) 1911
  - b) 1921
  - c) 1951
  - d) 1971
  
5. **"Population and social system" is the work of**
  - a) F.S. Netti
  - b) E.A. Ross
  - c) H. Spencer
  - d) Albion Small



### Unit - III

- 1) **Which nation is the first modern state to make legal provision for census?**  
a) U.S.A.    b) Great Britain    c) France    d) India
- 2) **The theory of diet principle is social demography was given by**  
a) K. Mannheim                      b) Double Day  
c) Burham                                d) Ricardo
- 3) **The average annual growth for 1981-1991 of Indian population is**  
a) 2.11 per cent                      b) 3.25 per cent  
c) 4.2 per cent                         d) 7 per cent
- 4) **India's population has grown by more than since independence**  
a) Double                                b) Thrice  
c) 20 per cent                         d) 40 per cent
- 5) **The sex of India according to 1981 and 1991 census respectively are**  
a) 930 and 972                         b) 972 and 930  
c) 929 and 934                         d) 934 and 929
- 6) **Which among these factors were responsible for determining the sex ratio of any population?**  
a) the sex ratio at birth  
b) The sex ratio of deceased person  
c) The sex ratio of the net migrant  
d) The number of marriage alliances

- 7) **Which among the following appears to be the most plausible explanation for the sex ratio in India?**
- a) High mortality of the males
  - b) High mortality of widows
  - c) High number of widows
  - d) High number of marriage alliances
- 8) **..... are defined in demography as all those children in the first year of life who have not yet reached age one, that is those who have not celebrated their first birth day.**
- a) New born
  - b) Infant
  - c) Baby
  - d) child
- 9) **Which of the following decades witnessed highest crude death rate?**
- a) 1911-21
  - b) 1921-31
  - c) 1996-71
  - d) 1981-91
- 10) **The percentage of aged in Indian according to 1981 census was**
- a) 6.49
  - b) 8.2
  - c) 12.8
  - d) 16.49
- 11) **Who among the following has postulated that fertility increases with the progress of society?**
- a) Morgan
  - b) H. Spencer
  - c) Karl Marx
  - d) Bobhouse

**12) "Fertility varies inversely with the density of population,"  
this was the view of**

- a) Sorkin                      b) Von wiese
- c) Saddler                    d) Ginberg

**13) According to the 1991 census, India's population was**

- a) 400 million
- b) -650 million
- c) 844 million
- d) 100 million

## Unit - IV

1. **The number of population on non-working age in a population per 1000 people of working age is called**
  - a) Non-working population
  - b) Dependency ratio
  - c) Economic burden
  - d) Dependency percentage
  
2. **A group of person within a given population experiencing the same event during a given year of interval of time is called**
  - a) Grope
  - b) peer group
  - c) Resemble group
  - d) Cohort
  
3. **The discipline concerned with the statistical analysis and description of population composition and change is called**
  - a) Census
  - b) Population statistics
  - c) Demography
  - d) Population growth
  
4. **Who was of the view that demographic density is a major determinant of social evaluation?**
  - a) G. Simmel
  - b) Emile Durkheim
  - c) Herbert Spencer
  - d) Morgan
  
5. **The term Demographic transition was coined by**
  - a) D. Homan
  - b) Warren S. Thompson
  - c) L. Hmorgan
  - d) T. Malthus
  
6. **As per the 1991 census of India the state with the highest percentage of urban population is**





**B.A. II Year (Sem. - IV)**  
**Paper - VIII**  
**Sociology of Development**  
**Unit - I**

- 1) Social planning is a**
  - a) Conscious and a deliberate effort to bring about change
  - b) To bring about educational development
  - c) Unconscious and accidental effort to bring about change
  - d) Sporadic effort to bring changes in the economy alone.
  
- 2) The sociology approach to development emphasises upon**
  - a) Education development
  - b) Economic aspect of development
  - c) Psychological and moral aspect of development
  - d) Socio-cultural psychological and moral as well as economic aspects of development
  
- 3) India has embarked on the process of**
  - a) A socialist path emphasising on mixed economy
  - b) A communist path of economic develops meat
  - c) A bureaucratic path of economic development
  - d) A totally capitalist path of economy development
  
- 4) The Indian approach to planning is**
  - a) Communistic
  - b) Dictatorial
  - c) Totalitarian
  - d) Democratic
  
- 5) Who founded Social Service League in Bombay in 1911?**
  - a) A.R. Desai
  - b) N.M. Joshi
  - c) N.M Joshi
  - d) G.S. Ghurye

- 6) The book "Economic theory and underdeveloped Regions is written by**
- a) Claudio Velize                      b) Frank A. Guinder  
c) Gunnar myrdal                      d) A.N. Agrawal
- 7) Which of the following statement is true?**
- i) All change is development  
ii) Early sociological theories by comic, Spencer and Durkheim viewed development and change as inter-changeable and/or logically related terms.  
iii) According to modernization theories the end result of development is prosperity and political stability  
iv) Development refers to unplanned process of social change in modern times.
- 8) Which caste formed the backbone of Dr. Ambedkar movement?**
- a) Ezhvas    b) Nair    c) Nadar                      d) Mahan.
- 9) Who among the following has described Bihar earth quake of 1934 as a divine punishment for caste Hindus?**
- a) Jyotiba Phule                      b) Rajendra Prasad  
c) M.K. Gandhi                      d) B.R. Ambedkar



- 9) What according to Marx is the basis of capitalism ?**
- a) Pursuit of profit
  - b) Private property
  - c) Large scale production
  - d) Debit and credit through bank
- 10) For Marx, capitalism of requirements f all**
- a) Promote charity
  - b) The fulfillment of requirements of all
  - c) Advancement of the capitalist class
  - d) Welfare of society through economic development
- 11) The unique feature of estate system was \_\_\_\_\_**
- a) Encouragement of hereditary occupation
  - b) Denial of political right to masses
  - c) Legalised inequality
  - d) Created disparities of wealth

### Unit - III

- 1) **The middle class of medieval times mostly comprised of**
  - a) Tradesman
  - b) The capitalists
  - c) The lower class people
  - d) The elite people
- 2) **Some individuals and groups are related higher in society because -**
  - a) They are considered to be basically good
  - b) They belong to higher castes
  - c) They had a good class relation
  - d) They enjoy opportunities and privileges which others seldom enjoys.
- 3) **Which aspect of the caste is most repugnant in modern times.**
  - a) They are considered to be basically good
  - b) They belong to higher castes
  - c) They had a good class relation
  - d) They enjoy opportunities and privileges which others seldom enjoys.
- 4) **For marx, the final stage of class consciousness is reached**
  - a) When inter group solidarity develops
  - b) When people starts thinking alike
  - c) When people realizes their position
  - d) When members realize that only by collective action can they overthrow the ruling class

- 5) Economic determinism as an approach to social stratification was first applied by**
- a) A spirit of enterprise
  - b) Being related to a capitalist
  - c) Being a member of high caste
  - d) The big investment of money
- 6) Who among the following enjoys prestige ?**
- a) A physician in private practice
  - b) A magistrate
  - c) A stock broker
  - d) A wealthy business man
- 7) Who were of the opinion that "social equality is a dream"?**
- a) Gouldner
  - b) Pareto
  - c) Mosca
  - d) K. Davis
- 8) Large agricultural holdings characterized by extreme dependency of the present on the land owner called**
- a) Zamindar
  - b) Agrarian relation
  - c) Land owner
  - d) Deshmukh
- 9) When some people become rich and other turn to be the poor, it is an example of**
- a) Group mobility
  - b) Vertical social mobility
  - c) Functional mobility
  - d) Horizontal social mobility
- 10) Gender stratification means**
- a) Class difference
  - b) Stratification based on caste system
  - c) Stratification based on religious value
  - d) Stratification based on religious value

- 11) Organization of production of a society**
- a) Linked with caste relation only
  - b) Is interlinked with the social framework
  - c) Operates in isolation
  - d) Operates seasonally in isolation and seasonally in relation to the social frame work
- 12) There are broadly three approaches to the study of entrepreneurship. Which among the following is not the one ?**
- a) Political
  - b) Psychological
  - c) Economical
  - d) Sociological
- 13) Which among the following is correct. An entrepreneur is**
- a) An innovator
  - b) A public servant
  - c) Merely a capitalist
  - d) A person with style



## Unit - IV

- 1) **An entrepreneur takes**
  - a) No risk
  - b) long time to make a decision
  - c) Uncalculated risk
  - d) Quick decision
- 2) **An entrepreneur has no**
  - a) Commitment to work
  - b) dogmatic personality
  - c) Creative and technical mind
  - d) Self-confidence
- 3) **The business elites**
  - a) Has become governing elite in Assam
  - b) Have not been successful in becoming a part of the governing elites in India.
  - c) Have been successful in becoming a part of the governing elites in India.
  - d) Has been successful in becoming a part of the governing elites in western states of India.
- 4) **Traditional privileged and exploiting class included**
  - a) Priests
  - b) Rich traders and merchants
  - c) King and feudal chiefs
  - d) All of the above
- 5) **Who was the chairman of the Backward classes commission in India ?**
  - a) B.R. Ambedkar
  - b) M.K. Gandhi
  - c) B.P. Mandal
  - d) Kaka Kalelkar
- 6) **Women have acquired all the "follies and vices of civilization, and miss the useful Fruit"? Who made the above statement ?**
  - a) Mary wollstone craft
  - b) Nancy chodorow
  - c) Margaret mead
  - d) Beatrice webb

- 7) A corporate group in tribal societies means**
- a) Economic association based on redistribution
  - b) Association of priests who practices witchcraft
  - c) Living group based on settlements
  - d) Property holding group based on kinship
- 8) According to Max weber, what is necessary for industrial society is -**
- a) Bureaucratic organisation
  - b) Economic transaction
  - c) Political organisation
  - d) Better mode of transportation and communication
- 9) What has the industrialization done to women ?**
- a) Their position has lowered due to petty jobs in factories
  - b) Women become jealous of man's success in factories
  - c) They have become subject of exploitation at the hands of factory owners
  - d) The joined factories and thus were liberated from the seclusion
- 10) Enclosures Acts of England**
- a) Introduced the system of crop rotation
  - b) Improved the system of crop rotation
  - c) Initiated the cattle raising among farmers
  - d) Forced small farmers to relinquish their ownership or use of the land

**11) Which one of the following is not associated in the post in the post industrial society?**

- a) Society moves beyond technical maturity
- b) Society's economy is relatively isolated from rest of the world.
- c) Consumption patterns resources to social welfare and security

**12) When the Gandhian plan introduced ?**

- a) 1947                      b) 1949
- c) 1944                      d) 1945

**13) Who has written this word "in order to spend a substantial amount of time on "militant action" he could devote only a minimum of time of preparing for his university exam?"**

- a) Gunnar Myrdal              b) Samir Amin
- c) Francis                      d) Raul Prebisch

**14) Who has given the term "underdevelopment" ?**

- a) Gunnar Myrdal              b) Max Weber

**PROBLEMS OF RURAL INDIA**

**UNIT-I**

**1) b 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) c 7) a 8) c 9) a 10) c**

**UNIT-II**

**1) c 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) b 6) a 7) a 8) d 9) a 10) b 11) a  
12) a 13) d 14) a 15) a**

**UNIT-III**

**1) b 2) a 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) c 7) d 8) c 9) c 10) c**

**UNIT-IV**

1) a 2) b 3) c 4) c 5) c 6) b 7) c 8) b 9) c 10) a 11) a  
12) b

**PAPER-VI**  
**CONTEMPORARY URBAN ISSUES**

**UNIT-I**

1) c 2) a 3) a 4) c 5) c 6) c 7) a 8) b 9) d

**UNIT-II**

1) d 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) a 7) a 8) b 9) a

**UNIT-III**

1) d 2) b 3) d 4) d 5) b 6) b 7) a 8) a 9) c 10) d 11) a

**UNIT-IV**

1) c 2) c 3) d 4) d 5) c 6) c 7) c 8) a 9) a

**PAPER-VII**  
**POPULATION IN INDIA**

**UNIT-I**

1) a 2) a 3) a 4) d 5) a 6) d 7) a 8) a 9) d 10) d 11) d

**UNIT-II**

1) b 2) b 3) c 4) b 5) a 6) b 7) b 8) b 9) b 10) b

**UNIT-III**

1) a 2) b 3) a 4) a 5) d 6) b 7) b 8) b 9) a 10) a 11) b  
12) c 13) c

**UNIT-IV**

1) b 2) d 3) c 4) b 5) b 6) c 7) d 8) c 9) d 10) a 11) d  
12) d

**PAPER-VIII**  
**SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**UNIT-I**

1) a 2) d 3) a 4) d 5) b 6) c 7) c 8) d 9) d

**UNIT-II**

1) c 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) d 7) c 8) a 9) a 10) c 11) c

**UNIT-III**

1) a 2) d 3) b 4) d 5) c 6) a 7) a 8) a 9) b 10) c 11) b  
12) c 13) a

**UNIT-IV**

1) d 2) b 3) b 4) d 5) d 6) b 7) d 8) a 9) d 10) d 11) b  
12) c 13) b  
14) b 15) b

c) Karl Marx

d) C.T. Hobhouse

**15) Wallenstein refined the Marxist aspect of the theory and called it -**

a) Dependency theory

b) World system

c) Theories of underdevelopment

d) Modernization theory