Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. Who wrote the book “Religion and society among the Coorgs”
   a) Max Weber       b) Durkheim
   c) Page           d) M.N. Sreenivas

2. The term Brahminisation means?
   a) Westernisation  b) Modernisation
   c) Sanskritlization  d) None of these

3. .......... 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

4. Who wrote the book called 'Homo Hierarchicus' 
   a) R.K. Mukherjee  b) D.P. Mukherjee
   c) P.C. Joshi     d) Louis Dumont

5. Who among the following wrote the book 'Indian Village' ?
   a) R.K. Mukherjee  b) D.P. Mukherjee
   c) P.C. Joshi     d) S.C. Dube

6. Who among the following wrote the book 'Social background of Indian Nationalism'
   a) Pager           b) Mac Iver
   c) A.R. Desai     d) Dhurkhiem

7. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' first appeared in–
   a) The Dominant Caste in Ramapura  b) Homo Hierarchicus
   c) The social system of A Mysore Village  d) Caste Dominance and Factionalism

8. ................. 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

9. 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

10. The book 'The People of India' has been written by–
    a) Risley     b) Ghurye
    c) Iravati Karve  d) D.N. Majumdar
11. Who has written the book ‘Races and Culture of India’?
   a) Guha  b) Hauble  c) D.N. Majumdar  d) Herbert Mead

12. To which one of the following the process of Sanskritization is related?
   a) Religious group  b) Ingroup  c) Reference group  d) Primary group

13. Who wrote the book Social change in modern India
   a) M.N. Sreenivas  b) E.A.H. Blunt  c) Ketkar  d) Risley

14. ............. is a broader term and it can subsume in itself the narrower process of brahminisation
   a) Industrialization  b) Westernisation  c) Modernisation  d) Sanskritization

15. Who criticized the concept of modernisation?
   a) Yogendra Singh  b) M.N. Sreenivas  c) Ram Ahuja  d) Page

16. ............... defends the concept of modernisation?
   a) Yogendra Singh  b) Ketkar  c) Risley  d) Gait

17. Who wrote the book Indian Social System?
   a) Mac Iver  b) H. Maine  c) Ram Ahuja  d) None of these

18. Who introduced the modern secular education in India?
   a) Portuguese  b) Arabians  c) Duch  d) British

19. Who coined the term Dominant Caste?
   a) Anderson  b) Parker  c) T.N. Majundar  d) M.N. Sreenivas

20. Which of the following captures the approach of Indology to understand Indian reality?
   a) Field view  b) Book view  c) Radical view  d) Subaltern view

21. Who first use the term sanskritization?
   a) M.N. Sreenivas  b) C.H. Coole  c) T.N. Majundar  d) T.N. Madan

22. Who introduced the term modernization?
   a) Lundbekg  b) Gait  c) Page  d) Daniel Lerner

23. ............... 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

24. To know about sanskritization M.N. Sreenivas made his study in ............
   a) Mysore  b) Coorgs  c) Banglore  d) None of these

25. As per Hindu Dharmasastra marriage between a Brahmin woman and a man from 'Vaishya Varna' is called–
   a) Pratiloma  b) Anuloma  c) Exogamy  d) Love marriage
26. Social mobility is the most important feature of.
   a) Urban society   b) Rural society   c) Tribal society   d) Industrial Society

27. Who defined the ‘religion is an attitude towards superhuman powers’
   a) Mac Iver   b) Page   c) Ogburn   d) Ginsberg

28. The villages are the symbol of cultural homogeneity and the cities symbolize.
   a) Homogeneity   b) Isolation   c) Cultural heterogeneity   d) Alienation

29. -------- is the basic unit of Indian rural social structure.
   a) Marriage   b) Caste system   c) Family   d) Community

30. The main duty of the family
   a) schooling   b) Socialization   c) Internalization   d) Agriculture

31. The caste system based on --------
   A) Religion   B) Endogamy   C) Marriage   D) Region

32. Economic system of the village is based on ------
   A) Functional specialization   B) Political system   C) Training   D) Homogeneous

33. ---------- is the major feature of rural society.
   A) Social heterogeneity   B) Dynamic life   C) Homogeneity   D) Social mobility

34. Self sufficiency is a major feature of
   A) Rural society   B) Urban society   C) Tribal society   D) Township

35. India is a land of --------
   A) villages   B) Cities   C) Township   D) Rururbs

36. 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)

37. Family is a ..................... group
   A) Social   B) Institution   C) Universal   D) both (a) & (c)

38. 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

39. 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

40. Family is an agent of ............... 
   A) Marriage   B) Society   C) Socialisation   D) Social Institution

41. What is the meaning of ‘Famulus’?
   A) Family   B) Servant   C) Group   D) None of these
42. ................. is a basic definite and enduring group.
A) Marriage        B) Society        C) Family        D) Both (b) and (c)

43. .................. is formed by the relatively durable companionship of husband and wife.
A) Family          B) Marriage       C) Social Institution D) Kinship

44. Family provides .................. status?
A) Achieved        B) Ascribed       C) Both (a) and (b)    D) Ethnic

45. 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

46. .................. family the bride resides with the husband’s family
A) patrilocal      B) Matrilocal    C) patriarchal      D) Matriarchal

47. In the ............. family the ancestors are men
A) Matrilineal     B) Partilocal    C) Partiarchal      D) Patrilineal

48. 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

49. What are the two main rules of marriage?
A) Monogamy        B) Endogamy      C) Exogamy         D) Both (b) and (c)

50. Endogamy is a rule of marriage in which the life partners are to be selected within the …
A) Group           B) Country       C) Society         D) None of these

51. .................. is a rule of marriage in which a man has many outside his own group
A) Monogamy        B) Endogamy      C) Exogamy         D) Hypergamy

52. 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

53. .................. is the form of marriage in which man marries one woman.
A) Polygyny        B) Exogamy       C) Polyandry       D) Monogamy

54. .................. is a marriage between two equals
A) Exogamy        B) Village gothra C) Pinda exogamy    D) Isogamy

55. What are the two forms of an isogamy marriage?
A) Hypergamy      B) Hypogamy      C) Anuloma         D) both (a) & (b)

56. ............ is a marriage of a woman with a man of higher varna or Superior Caste.
A) Hypergamy      B) Hypogamy      C) Anuloma         D) Prathiloma

57. ............. is a marriage of higher caste man with lower caste women.
A) Hypogamy       B) Hypergamy     C) Anuloma         D) Prathiloma

58. ............. is a marriage of woman to a man from a lower caste
A) Hypogamy       B) Prathiloma    C) Anuloma         D) Hypergamy
59. .................. 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

60. The Latin work Soror stands for ....................
A) Brother       B) Sister       C) Father       D) None of these

61. .................. is a form of marriage of one woman with more than one man
A) Polyandry       B) Polyandry       C) Monogamy       D) Polygyny

62. Several brothers share the same wife which practice is often called ............
A) Sororal polygyny       B) Non-Sororal
C) Fraternal polyandry       D) None of these

63. .................. is a form of marriage of a man to a woman at a time
A) Polyamy       B) exogamy       C) Monogamy       D) Polyandry

64. .................. is a form of marriage a woman or a man have more than one spouse
A) Polyanchy       B) Monogamy       C) Polygyny       D) Polygamy

65. What are the two forms of Polygamy marriage?
A) Polygny       B) Monogamy       C) Polyandry       D) Both (a) and (c)

66. .................. is the most common and acceptable form of marriage
A) Monogamy       B) Exogamy       C) Polygamy       D) Polyandry

67. Choose the main aims of marriage
A) Dharma       B) Rathi       C) Praja       D) All these

68. .................. is an instrument of culture Transmission and an agent of socialisation
A) Society       B) Social control       C) Family       D) None of these

69. 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) Patriarchal       B) Matrilineal       C) Patrilocal       D) Matrilocal

70. 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

71. The bond of blood is called ......................... kinship
A) affinal kinship       B) Primary
C) consanguineous Kinship       D) None of these

72. The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called ............
A) Kinship       B) Affinal kinship
C) Consanguineous kinship       D) None of these

73. 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
74. .................... descent traced through the father’s or men line
A) Matrilineal descent    B) Patrilineal descent
C) Bilateral descent     D) Rule of descent

75. Some relatives are very close and near that is called ............
A) Affinal          B) Primary kins    C) Secondary kins    D) Consanguineous

76. Primary kins of a primary kin is called ...............  
A) Affinal kin       B) Primary kin     C) Tertiary kin     D) Secondary kin

77. Who told that Kinship is simply the relations between ‘kin’ that is persons related by real
pulative or fictative Consanguinity?
A) Aberchombie    B) Robin fox     C) A.R. Radcliffe    D) Nimkoff

78. The bond of marriage is called ................ kins
A) affinal kinship  B) Consanguineous kinship  
C) both (a) and (b) D) None of these

79. Primary kin of our secondary kin is called ...............  
A) Tertiary kin    B) Primary kin     C) Secondary kin    D) None of these

80. The term caste is derived from.....................  
a) Latin    b) Spanish    c) Portuguese d) Greek

81. The word caste means?
 a) Race b) Varna c) Class d) None of these

82. The Jathi are locally defined .................  
a) Varna b) Colour c) Kula d) Group

83. ........ present the most elevated condition of purity
a) Kshathriya b) Brahmin c) Shudra d) Vyshya

84. Caste is an ............. group
a) Universal b) Open c) Endogamous d) None of these

85. Caste system is often regarded as a ............
 a) Endogamous b) open group
 c) Closed society d) social group

86. When a special role is given to the father’s sister, it is known as ..........  
A) Avoidance    B) Amitate   C) Couvade   D) Tecknonymy

87. ............ usage is found among many primitive tribes
A) Couvade    B) Tecknonymy   C) Amitate   D) None of these

88. 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

89. The kin is not referred to directly but he is referred to through another kin is called
A) Avunculate    B) Tecknonymy   C) Amitate    D) Joking relationship
90. Who use the word Tecknonymy in Anthropology for the first time?
   A) Tylor   B) Clare   C) Murdock   D) Durkheim

91. The word tecknonymy has been came from .................
   A) Greek   B) Latin   C) Spanish   D) None of these

92. ............... Means that two kin should remain away from each other
   a) Amitate   b) Avunculate   c) Avoidance   d) None of these

93. The term uncle is a .......... system.
   A) Classificatory system   B) Descriptive
   C) Kinship   D) None of these

94. Who established the Sathya Sodhak Samaj?
   a) Jyothi Rao Phooley   b) Vivekanandan
   c) Dayananda Saraswathi   d) Rajaram Mohan Roy

95. When did the Caste Disabilities Removal act established?
   a) 1931   b) 1879   c) 1872   d) 1873

96. M.N. Sreenivas considered the term modernisation is more ............
   a) Subjective   b) Objective   c) Preferable   d) None of these

97. ....... refers to the unprecedented growth and expansion of industries
   a) Urbanisation   b) Modernisation   c) Industrialisation   d) Westernisation

98. The word Harijan means .................
   a) Children of god   b) Children of the state
   c) Brahmins   d) None of these

99. Caste and occupation are two structural Criteria which we could use to define the term
   a) Brahmin   b) Kshathriya   c) Vyshya   d) Backward class

100. Untouchables who are now known as .................
    a) Scheduled caste   b) Scheduled Tribe
    b) Other backward class   d) None of these

101. Who is the father of Indian sociology?
    a) G.S Ghurye   b) T K Ommen
    c) M N Srinivas   d) S C Dube

102. The term caste in Indian origin was derived from .................
    a) French   b) Portuguese   c) Latin   d) Greek

103. The word caste means…..
    a) Lineage   b) Organization   c) Group   d) collectivities
104. The word Jati derived from any Sanskrit word
   a) Jana      b) Birth      c) Castus      d) Creed

105. What is the meaning of the term Jana, which is the root word of the term Jati?
   a) Death     b) Birth      c) Upanayana  d) Re-birth

106. Who introduce the concept Pollution and Purity in caste studies?
   a) R Desai    b) R K Mukherjee c) Robert Redfield d) Louis Dumont

107. *Homohierarchicus* is the famous work written by............
   a) Louis Dumont b) Neera Desai  c) I P Desai   d) Yogendra Singh

108. Caste is a............group
   a) Exogamous   b) Endogamous  c) Yajurveda   d) Blood

109. How many Vedas are referred in Hindu Religion
   a) Four       b) Three      c) Two        d) Six

110. Which is the prominent Veda referred the caste system
    a) Samaveda   b) Panchanga  c) Yajurveda  d) Rig Veda

111. Which is the purified caste?
    a) Adwija     b) Dwiya      c) untouchables  d) Shudra

112. Which is called the polluted caste in caste hierarchy?
    a) Untouchables b) Vaisya    c) Brahmin   d) Kayastas

113. Which is the classification of food on the basis of caste?
    a) Potato & Ghee b) Onion & Aloo c) Pakka & Kacha d) Ghee & Water

114. What are the prominent Varna, from which the caste derived
    a) Arya & Dasues b) Black & White c) Brahmin & Untouchable d) Dasas & Aryas

115. Who introduces the concept Sanskritization
    a) Yogendra Singh b) M N Srinivas c) A M Sha  d) Comte

116. Who introduce the concept modernization?
    a) Veena Das    b) Yogendra Singh c) G S Ghurye d) M N Srinivas

117. ............is the process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practice and beliefs and acquire higher status.
    a) Sanskritisation b) Westernization  c) Urbanization d) Aryanization
118. To know about Sanskritisation Srinivas made his study in……..  
   a) Rampura  
   b) Kishan Garhi  
   c) Mysore  
   d) Radhwanaj

119. Who wrote the book Religion and society among the Coorgs  
   a) M N Srinivas  
   b) Maithreyi Krishna Raj  
   c) A M Sha  
   d) McKim Marriot

120. ……..refers to the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule.  
   a) Brahmanization  
   b) Westernization  
   c) Arynanization  
   d) Sanskritisation

121. Which is the book popularized the concept Sanskritisation by Srinivas  
   a) Religion and society among the Coorgs of South India  
   b) Caste and Race in Indian  
   c) Indian Sadhus  
   d) Modernization of Indian Tradition

122. Which historical period where the Varna status were determined by occupation not by birth?  
   a) Modern  
   b) Ancient age  
   c) Primitive  
   d) Medieval

123. What is a situation which shakes the integrity of caste system during medieval period?  
   a) Caste disabilities removal Act of 1850  
   b) Untouchability Act  
   c) Special marriage Act  
   d) Reservation Act

124. Who founded Brahmasamajam at Bengal?  
   a) Bala Gangadhara Tilak  
   b) Mahatma Gandhi  
   c) Swami Dayananda Saraswati  
   d) Raja ram Mohan Roy

125. When did Brahmosamajam founded?  
   a) 1828  
   b) 1822  
   c) 1857  
   d) 1789

126. Which reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswathi?  
   a) Araya Samajam  
   b) Saraswati Samajam  
   c) Arya Samajam  
   d) Brahmasamajam

127. When did Aryasamajam founded by Dayanantha Saraswathi?  
   a) 1865  
   b) 1857  
   c) 1757  
   d) 1875

128. What is the name of the book of Ghurye which referred the caste system in India?  
   a) Indian Sadhus  
   b) Caste system in India  
   c) Caste and Race in India  
   d) Kinship Organization in India
129. Who are founded the social reform movement entitled as Prardhana Samajam?
   a) Atmaram Pandurange & Govinda Ranade   b) Iravati Karve & Ranade
   c) Annie Beasnt & Tilak   d) Ram Mohan Roy& Gandhi

130. What is the underlying objective of the reform movements founded in 19th century India?
   a) Protest the practice of Sati   b) protest the evil practices of caste system
   c) Protest the British Administration   d) Protest English Education

131. What is the main aim of reservation policy of caste system in society?
   a) Creation of an egalitarian society   b) Economic security of backward sections
   c) Upliftment of untouchables   d) Educational upliftment

132. What are the Articles of Indian Constitution which refers the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in house of the people?
   a) Article 18& 19   b) Article 335& 320
   c) Article 330&332   d) Article 20&25

133. Who founded Ramakrishna mission?
   a) Swami Vivekanandan   b) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsan
   c) Sri Narayan Guru   d) Ram Mohan Roy

134. Who founded SriNarayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam?
   a) Dr. Palpu   b) Sri Narayana Guru
   c) Nataraja Guru   d) Kumaran Asan

135. ........is a status group on the basis of birth
   a) Caste   b) Family   c) Class   d) Community

136. What was the base of occupation during ancient period?
   a) Education   b) Skill   c) Talent   d) Hereditary

137. What is known as an act of withholding?
   a) Upliftment   b)Reservation   c) Taboo   d) Punishment

138. Who is popularly known as the father of reservation?
   a) B R Ambedar   b) Chatrapati Shahu
   c) Hardiman   d) Gandhiji

139. When did the Poona Pact signed?
   a) 1932   b) 1938   c)1935   d) 1930

140. Who signed Poona pact?
   a) Gandhi & Nehru   b) Patel & Ambedkar
   c) Madan Mohan Malavya and Ambedkar   d) Annie Besant & Malavya

141. Which year the Hunter commission appointed?
   a) 1882   b) 1880   c) 1828   d) 1885
142. Who was the chairman of Kaka Kalelkar commission?
   a) A. Radhakrishnan  b) B. Kothari  c) Hunter  d) Kaka Kalelkar

143. Which Commission was mainly recommend giving preference to literate candidate in government jobs?
   a) Hunter Commission  b) Kothari Commission
c) Public Service Commission  d) Kaka Kalelkar Commission

144. What is the racial theory’s explanation about the origin of caste system?
   a) With the arrival of British  b) With the arrival of North Indian people
c) With the arrival of Aryans  d) With the arrival of Brahmins

145. What was the divine theory’s explanation about from where the caste system originated?
   a) From nature  b) From the body of Purusha
c) From the body of man  d) From the body of Brahmins

146. What was the duty of Vishya as per divine theory?
   a) A. Palm tree climbers  b) Teachers  c) Merchants  d) Warriors

147. The untouchables are arranged on the………..part of the hierarchy
   a) Outside of hierarchy  b) Inside of Hierarchy
c) Bottom of Hierarchy  d) Middle of Hierarchy

148. Who was the chairman of Sachar Committee?
   a) A. Ranjith Sachar  b) Anirudh Sachar  c) Arundati Roy  d) Rajinder Sachar

149. Which year the Sachar Committee appointed?
   a) 2000  b) 1998  c) 2005  d) 1947

150. ………………is a prominent South Asian Anthropologist.
   a) Pauline Kolenda  b) Iravati Karve  c) W G Sumner  d) E B Tylor

151. Who is conceptualizes the mobility in caste hierarchy as elite emulation?
   a) M. N Srinivas  b) E B Tylor  c) Yogendra Singh  d) Owen M. Lynch

152. ……….. is the social mobility which occurring in caste system as conceptualized by M N Srinivas.
   a) Sanskritisation  b) Urbanization  c) Ruralization  d) Emulation

153. Which Article of Indian constitution states the every child should have free education under the 14 years old and in case of education provision relates to non-discrimination in educational institutions, equal representation and measures for educational promotions.
   a) Article 18  b) Article 20 (A)  c) Article 13  d) Article 21(A)
154. Which Article of Indian Constitution referred the appointment of backward classes of citizens in government Jobs.
   a) A. Article 16(4)   b) Article 10 (4)   c) Article 15(2)   d) Article 3(2)

155. Who identified the social mobility among caste members as *Universalization* and *Parochialization*?
   a) Andre Beteille    b) A R Desai    c) McKim Marriot    d) Gail Omvedt

156. ..................is the work published by McKim Marriot in 1955?
   a) Little Communities in an Indigenous Civilization    b) Peasant struggle in India
   c) Little & Great Tradition    d) Rural transition in India

157. ..................is organized for the protection of rights or political or non-political interest of members of caste.
   a) Political party    b) community    c) self help group    d) Caste organization

158. ..............is a prominent caste organization founded in 1903 which is working for the upliftment of Ezhavas in Kerala?
   a) Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam    b) Vavoot yogam
   c) Ramakrishna mission    d) Ezhava organization

159. Which is considered as predecessor of SNDP?
   a) Malayali memorial    b) Arayasamajam
   c) Ezhava memorial    d) Vavoot yogam

160. ...............is literally means scarcity.
   a) Unemployment    b) Social problem    c) Poverty    d) illiteracy

161. ......is the concept used to denote the individuals’ inability to fulfill the needs like food, shelter and dress?
   a) Poverty    b) Unavailability    c) Scarcity    d) Unemployment

162. ..............is the yardstick created by 19th century researchers for precisely measure the poverty.
   a) Gender audit    b) Poverty line
   c) Poverty estimation    d) Poverty threshold

163. .........is a state in which the individuals’ or groups’ living standard or consumption of expenditure is below the specified minimum standard?
   a) Subjective poverty    b) Relative poverty
   c) Situational poverty    d) Absolute poverty
164. ..........the poverty commonly found in developing countries.
   a) Rural poverty b) Generational poverty
   c) Absolute poverty d) Situational poverty

165. .................is a type of poverty widely seen in developed countries.
   a) Relative poverty b) Urban Poverty
   c) Generational Poverty d) Absolute Poverty

166. .................is a situation where a person who is between the age of 15 and 58 is able and
   willing to work at the prevailing wage rate but does not get the opportunity to work.
   a) Under employment b) Unemployment
   c) Seasonal unemployment d) Frictional unemployment

167. An individual has Ph.d degree in a subject who is working as a sanitary employee in
   Municipality which condition of employment suffering from the person.
   a) Underemployment b) Unemployment
   c) Rural unemployment d) Urban unemployment

168. ............the type of unemployment suffering from the person who is working in agricultural
   field.
   a) Frictional unemployment b) Seasonal unemployment
   c) Cyclical unemployment d) Rural unemployment

169. How Karl Marx does conceptualize the marginalized?
   a) Michel Foucault b) Srinivas c) Paulo Fraire d) Proletariat

170. How Antonio Gramsci identified the marginalized?
   a) Subaltern b) Oppressed c) Depressed d) Powerless

171. An individual is excluded from the society on the basis of gender; race etc. which type of
   exclusion is suffering from that individual?
   a) Social exclusion b) Political exclusion
   c) Economic exclusion d) cultural exclusion

172. An individual who had denied the citizenship rights, rule of law, right to organize, and
   political participation etc. which type of marginalization is suffering from that person?
   a) Political exclusion b) Social exclusion
   c) Economic exclusion d) Geographical exclusion

173. Which type of exclusion is experienced by a person who is excluded from the society on
   the basis of language, dressing style, food habits, norms, values, way of life etc.
   a) Political exclusion b) Economic exclusion
   c) Cultural exclusion d) Social exclusion
174. An individual is marginalized from society on the basis of poverty which type of exclusion experienced by that person?
   a) Economic exclusion   b) Political exclusion
   c) Geographical exclusion  d) Institutional exclusion

175. ........... is a strong feeling of pride or loyalty that people in a region have for that.
   a) Communalism   b) Ruralism
   c) Regionalism  d) Opportunism

176. ........... is the suitable example for regionalism.
   a) Formation of Nagaland   b) Formation of Pakistan
   c) Formation of Kerala  d) Formation of Manipur

177. The term communalism derived from the idea related with ............
   a) Communism   b) Commonality
   c) Communication  d) Community

178. Which is considered as the starting of communalism in India?
   a) British colonialism   b) English education
   c) Islamic rule  d) Regional administration

179. In colonial period the administrators used the term communalism to denote ............
   a) Conflict between people in different religious groups
   b) Conflict between people in different caste group
   c) Conflict between people in different region
   d) Conflict between people in different classes

180. Who introduces the concept ethnocentrism in social science?
   a) August Comte   b) Herbert Spencer
   c) William G Sumner  d) Gail Omvedt

181. Who introduces the racial theory of caste?
   a) D N Majumdar   b) M N Srinivas
   c) E M Foster  d) E B Tylor

182. ............ is a collection of individuals sharing similar economic circumstances.
   a) Caste   b) Community
   c) Religion  d) Class
## Answer Key

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