Paper Code –4071

M.A. Sem – 3 SOCIOLOGY (New Course)

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CC-301 : Perspective on Indian Society (Theory)

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

(1) According to Nagla, the _____ perspective is designed on the historical and comparison method for the study of Indian society.
(A) Indian Legislative (B) Knowledge (C) Indian (D) Scientific

(2) Indian jurists analyze the _____ phenomenon by interpreting the scriptures.
(A) Economic (B) Social (C) Political (D) Nature

(3) Dhuire's theoretical approach was _____.
(A) Social (B) Multipurpose (C) Scientific (D) Event

(4) The methodology of smoke can be defined as humanist _____.
(A) Empiricism (B) Socialism (C) Simple (D) Humanity

(5) Dhuyre has done studies on caste and _____.
(A) Caste (B) Caste (C) Gender (D) Tribe

(6) Caste membership and status is _____.
(A) Ancient (B) Middle (C) Modern (D) Congenital

(7) Each caste has its own distinctive _____.
(A) Event (B) Personality (C) Culture (D) Caste

(8) The _____ lineage of the castes was passed down.
(A) Agriculture (B) Occupations (C) Labor (D) Caste

(9) In terms of axis _____ indicates the reality of caste.
(A) Marriage (B) Intermarriage (C) Society (D) Arrangements

(10) Dhurya has examined the historical administrative and _____ results of the tribes of India.
(A) Social (B) Economic (C) Political (D) Other

(11) The study on the tribal Mahadevkoli of Maharashtra was published in _____.
(A) 1950 (B) 1957 (C) 1955 (D) 1960

(12) Alvin was an advocate of the _____ doctrine for the tribes.
(A) Integration (B) Social (C) Separatist (D) Scientific

(13) According to Dhurya, _____ is central to the entire cultural heritage of human beings.
(A) Caste (B) Religion (C) Worship (D) Worship

(14) Dhurye studied _____ of rural urban communities.
(A) Society (B) Individual (C) Family (D) Structure

(15) The process of urbanization in India has started from the _____ area.
(A) Rural (B) Urban (C) Modern (D) Tradition

(16) According to Dhurya the empire is made up of _____ living individuals.
(A) Group life (B) Community (C) Community (D) Congregation

(17) Different _____ sciences are interrelated for Mukherjee.
(A) Economic (B) Social (C) Scientific (D) Society

(18) Mukherjee has taken the approach of _____ analysis.
(A) Economic (B) Statistical (C) Multidimensional (D) Demographic

(19) Mukherjee has suggested the use of _____ methods of social sciences in India.
(A) Comparative (B) Procedure (C) Method (D) Similarity

(20) Mukherjee was the pioneer of the _____ approach in Indian social sciences.
(A) Action (B) Interaction (C) Experience (D) Interdisciplinary

(21) _____ gives direction to the creations of civilization.
(A) Individual (B) Family (C) Society (D) Culture

(22) Human _____ evolution is shaped by biological motivations and _____ traits.
(A) Social (B) Mental (C) Biological (D) Birth

(23) According to Mukherjee, the art of _____ has provided social and spiritual light.
(A) American (B) Britain (C) Asia (D) Japan

(24) Mukherjee has advocated _____ of society.
(A) Family (B) Social (C) Science (D) Science

(25) According to Mukherjee, society is a complex of _____ and functions.
(A) Structures (B) Social (C) Structure (D) Management
(26) The socio-psychological dimension _____ integrates a person into society.
(A) Economic (B) Mental (C) Capital (D) Industry
(27) Glandular vision is also known as Indian _____ perspective.
(A) Legislative (B) Knowledge (C) Society (D) Ancient
(28) A regional perspective is a vision of understanding social life in a _____ way.
(A) Field (B) Work (C) Personal (D) Experiential
(29) Srinivasa has developed the _____ method in the Indian environment.
(A) Work (B) Nature (C) Fieldwork (D) Comparison
(30) Srinivasa studied various aspects of Indian society and _____.
(A) Caste (B) Culture (C) Relationships (D) Spirit
(31) Srinivasa studied the relationship between religion and society of the _____ people of South India.
(A) Coorg (B) Anavali (C) Warli (D) Other
(32) Srinivasa has clarified the form of _____ unity in rural communities of India.
(A) Economic (B) Political (C) Mental (D) Social
(33) According to Srinivasa, a caste is a group living within a _____ place and marrying within.
(A) Caste (B) Group (C) Group (D) Caste
(34) According to Srinivasa, _____ caste is a universal feature of the rural society of India.
(A) Influential (B) Social (C) Fallen (D) Family
(35) s. C. Dubey is the pioneer of _____ research methodology in India.
(A) Group (B) Group (C) Town (D) Village
(36) Dubey has studied the basics in the field of _____ development.
(A) Progress (B) Community (C) Region (D) Primitive
(37) According to Dubey, a village is a _____ group.
(A) Punch (B) Panchayat (C) Elder (D) Regional
(38) The stream of social reform in modern India is associated with _____.
(A) Knowledge (B) Science (C) Renaissance (D) Development
(39) According to Dubey, modern society is an intellectual and _____ society.
(A) Scientific (B) Knowledge (C) Science (D) Method
(40) a. R. Desai's methodological and theoretical perspective is _____.
(A) Weller (B) Marxist (C) Durkheim (D) Merton
(41) a. R. According to Desai, after independence, Indian society is shaped and developed in a _____ way.
(A) Rupee (B) Economic (C) Capitalist (D) Industry
(42) According to Mukherjee, social change is a process of contradiction and movement caused by _____.
(A) Conflict (B) Cooperation (C) Group (D) Group
(43) d. P. According to Mukherjee, _____ is a special form of progress.
(A) Western (B) Regional (C) Development (D) Modernization
(44) In Indian society the oppressed victims of the Saadis are referred to as _____.
(A) Dalits (B) Caste (C) Caste (D) Primitive
(45) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the _____ of the Dalits.
(A) Justice (B) Liberator (C) Progress (D) Reformer
(46) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wanted to build a _____ society.
(A) Educated (B) Ideal (C) Righteous (D) Capitalist
(47) Hardiman is a representative of the _____ perspective in India.
(A) Social (B) Social (C) Ancient (D) Subaltern
(48) The _____ movement was a movement of self-improvement among the tribes.
(A) Forest (B) Land (C) Goddess (D) Reserve
(49) Devi movement started in _____ in Palghar taluka of Maharashtra.
(A) 1800 (B) 1921 (C) 1900 (D) 1905
(50) According to Hardiman, _____ developed a sense of self-respect and pride among the tribes.
(A) Devi Andolan (B) Narmada Andolan
(C) Bhagat movement (D) Freedom movement

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