

D 14376

(Pages : 2 + 4 = 6)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Sociology

SOC 1C 01—FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions in not less than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is formal sociology ?
2. Define Class.
3. What is Organic Solidarity ?
4. Define anomie.
5. What is positivism ?
6. Define social theory.
7. Define renaissance.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What you mean by Philosophy of Money ?
9. Explain Comte's theory of law of three stages.
10. Briefly analyze the role of enlightenment in sociological theorizing.
11. Write a short note on Organic Analogy.
12. Explain the contributions of Durkheim in Sociology.
13. Discuss in detail the ideology of class struggle.
14. What is the theory of power and authority ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Turn over

Part C

*Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Narrate the Intellectual and Social forces in the development of sociological theory in Europe.
16. Elaborate the ideas of Durkheim on Suicide.
17. Discuss and critically analyze the theory of bureaucracy.
18. Write an essay on relationships and social types by Simmel.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Sociology

SOC 1C 01—FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

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SOC 1C 01—FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ paved way for the destruction of feudal system and emergence of modern capitalism.
(A) Scientific thought. (B) French revolution.
(C) Industrial revolution. (D) Globalization.
2. The hierarchical system existed in France at the time of French revolution :
(A) Class system. (B) Caste system.
(C) Estate system. (D) Egalitarianism.
3. Which was the third estate prevailing in France during French revolution ?
(A) Clergy. (B) Nobles.
(C) Serfs. (D) Labourers.
4. The period of enlightenment is also known as :
(A) Age of darkness. (B) Age of reasoning.
(C) Age of revolution. (D) Age of commonsense.
5. The political tension and economic antagonism between two classes is called :
(A) Class competition. (B) Class conflict.
(C) Class interests. (D) Class upheaval.
6. The egalitarian society Marx believed to replace the capitalism is called :
(A) Feudal society. (B) Agrarian society.
(C) Socialist society. (D) Industrial society.
7. Strong social bonds between people can be seen when the society is characterised by :
(A) Mechanical solidarity. (B) Organic solidarity.
(C) Inorganic solidarity. (D) Capital solidarity.

8. Who served as advisors to King and Governors in the estate system ?
- (A) Clergy. (B) Nobles.
(C) Serfs. (D) Labourers.
9. According to Comte the second stage in 'the Law of Three stages' is :
- (A) Theological stage. (B) Meta-physical stage.
(C) Evolutionary stage. (D) Positive stage.
10. The sociological perspective developed by Auguste Comte is known as :
- (A) Constructionism. (B) Interpretivism.
(C) Positivism. (D) Phenomenology.
11. 'Principles of Sociology' is a work done by :
- (A) Auguste Comte. (B) Herbert Spencer.
(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) Max Webber.
12. The concept of 'Social evolution' was developed by :
- (A) Herbert Spencer. (B) Auguste Comte.
(C) George Simmel. (D) Emile Durkheim.
13. According to Durkheim anomie refers to :
- (A) A construct, or a made-up model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
(B) The study of small groups.
(C) A condition of instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values or from a lack of purpose or ideals.
(D) A set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions, or behaviour.
14. The Division of Labour in Society is a great work by :
- (A) Emile Durkheim. (B) Herbert Spencer.
(C) Auguste Comte. (D) George Simmel.

Turn over

15. Who said that society is a 'reality sui generis' ?
- (A) Auguste Comte. (B) Herbert Spencer.
(C) Emile Durkheim. (D) Max Webber.
16. The binding force between individual and society in primitive societies is regarded as :
- (A) Conscience collective. (B) Totemism.
(C) Social facts. (D) Suicide.
17. The type of social solidarity found among agrarian societies is :
- (A) Mechanical solidarity. (B) Organic solidarity.
(C) Nominal solidarity. (D) Attitudinal solidarity.
18. Durkheimian approach to sociology is called :
- (A) Structuralism. (B) Socialism.
(C) Functionalism. (D) Interactionism.
19. According to Durkheim, anomic suicide occurs when ?
- (A) A person is too much integrated with the society.
(B) A person feels disconnected from the society due to lack of social integration.
(C) A person feels totally detached from the society.
(D) A person feels extreme social regulation resulting in oppressive conditions.
20. According to Max Weber, the basis for the functioning of the legal-rational authority :
- (A) Non-hierarchy. (B) Dysfunctional system.
(C) Unwritten laws. (D) Rules.

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**

(CBCSS–SDE/Private)

Sociology

SOC 1C 02—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions in not less than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is scientific method in Social Research ?
2. Define Hermeneutics.
3. What is Social Research ?
4. Define Exploratory Research Design.
5. What is Oral History ?
6. Define Simple Random Sampling.
7. What is Grounded Theory ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.
Each question carries 3 weightage*

8. What are the major philosophical orientations in social science ?
9. Explain Inter-disciplinary and multidisciplinary dimension in social science research.
10. What do you mean by concepts and theoretical framework in social science research ?
11. What do you mean by probability sampling ?
12. Explain Grounded theory in Social Research.
13. Elaborate questionnaire, schedule and interview guide.
14. Explain Life history and Genealogy.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Turn over

Part C

*Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1000 words.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain Research design and elaborate different types of research design.
16. Write an essay on major qualitative research methods.
17. Discuss in detail about different types of sampling.
18. Elaborate the sources of Secondary data collection=.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Sociology

SOC 1C 02—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

(2019 Admission Onwards)

(Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 5 weightage

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SOC 1C 02—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which is not a scientific step identified by Nicholas Walliman ?
 - (A) Identification or clarification of problem.
 - (B) Formulation of provisional solution or hypothesis.
 - (C) Elimination or adjustment of unsuccessful solution.
 - (D) Procedure of analysis.
2. What is a cross-sectional design ?
 - (A) In-depth study of a particular research problem.
 - (B) Study conducted over a period of time involving members of a population united by some commonality or similarity.
 - (C) The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time.
 - (D) Understanding a phenomenon in terms of conditional statements.
3. What is the first stage of a systematic review ?
 - (A) Consider the area/region and time of the study.
 - (B) Seek out studies relevant to the scope and purpose of the review.
 - (C) Analyse each study and synthesize the result.
 - (D) Define the purpose and scope of the review.
4. "Foundations of behavioural research" written by _____.
 - (A) Francis Bacon.
 - (B) Jack Gibbs.
 - (C) Fred N Kerlinger.
 - (D) Arnold Rose.
5. Social research method help the researcher :
 - (A) To gather information for solve the research questions.
 - (B) To make awareness among participant.
 - (C) To make research design.
 - (D) All of the above.
6. The _____ thought emphasize that social entities exists in reality external to social actors.
 - (A) Constructivism.
 - (B) Objectivist ontology.
 - (C) Axiology.
 - (D) Ethics.

7. The term Epistemology derived from the _____ Words.
- (A) Episteme and logos. (B) Epistum and logos.
(C) Episteme and reason. (D) None of the above.
8. _____ is the branch of philosophy, which study the nature, methods and limits of human knowledge.
- (A) Ontology. (B) Axiology.
(C) Epistemology. (D) Hermeneutics.
9. The doctrine _____ concerned with that reality can be communicated in a range of symbol and language framework ?
- (A) Nominalism. (B) Logical constant.
(C) Formalism. (D) Subjectivist epistemology.
10. "Hermeneutic research method is referred to as hermeneutics reconstruction or basic hermeneutics" this concept put forwarded by _____.
- (A) Carl otto apple and Jurgen Habermas.
(B) Baruch spinoza and Nicolas Malebranche.
(C) George Berkeley and David Hume.
(D) John Locke and Francis Herbert Bradley.
11. " Science" derived from _____.
- (A) Scintia. (B) Syntia.
(C) Scintee. (D) Scientia.
12. The variable that is the effect or is the result or outcome of another variable, it is called, _____.
- (A) Extraneous variable. (B) Dependent variable.
(C) Independent variable. (D) Intervening variable.
13. The researcher engage into solve research problem through _____.
- (A) Research Question. (B) Scientific method.
(C) Research design. (D) Systematic sampling.

Turn over

14. _____ is a best known software used to genealogy.
- (A) Ancestral quest. (B) Nvivo.
(C) ATLAS ti. (D) MATLAB.
15. Which is an incorrect statement regarding a good hypothesis ?
- (A) It simple and conceptually clear.
(B) No need to relate existing body of knowledge.
(C) It is capable of verification.
(D) It should be operationalisable.
16. Which type of induction involves from samples and generalizations are usually derived through analysis of data ?
- (A) Analytic Induction. (B) Enumerative induction.
(C) Reflexive induction. (D) Descriptive Induction.
17. Which statement is true regarding hypothesis ?
- (A) It convey specific aspects of a research problem to investigate.
(B) It tells you what data to collect and what not be collect.
(C) It enhance objectivity in a study.
(D) All of the above.
18. According to Popper, deductive strategy begins with _____.
- (A) Forward a tentative idea conjecture a hypothesis or set of hypothesis.
(B) Specifying the condition under which the hypotheses are expected to hold.
(C) Test the conclusion by gathering appropriate data.
(D) Compare this argument with existing theories.
19. _____ Is a system of generalized statements or propositions about phenomena ?
- (A) Theory. (B) Facts.
(C) Syllogism. (D) Concepts.
20. The term meta-synthesis coined by _____.
- (A) Glasser and Strauss. (B) Judith Garrard.
(C) Stern and Harris. (D) Carol M Robert.

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
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(CBCSS—SDE/Private)

Sociology

SOC 1C 03—SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Section A

Answer any four question in not less than 50 words.

Each question carries 2 weightage.

1. What is Indology ?
2. Define Jati.
3. Define Subaltern perspective.
4. Define purity and pollution.
5. What is *Annihilation of Caste* ?
6. Define Social unrest.
7. What is Nationalism ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Section B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Critically examine Indian society in post-independence era.
9. Discuss the emergence of Hindutva and Globalization in Indian society.
10. Briefly explain Indigenization of Indian Sociology.
11. Write a short note on Civilizational approach.
12. Explain the view of A.R.Desai on social unrest and Nationalism.

Turn over

13. Discuss in brief the views of Nehru on Nationalism.
14. Explain the Subaltern approach in Indian Sociology.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Section C

*Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1000 words.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Write an essay on Structural Functional approach to the study of Indian society.
16. Critically examine the concepts of secularism, communalism and ethnicity in Indian society.
17. Write an essay on Development of Sociology in India.
18. Discuss in detail Cultural Approach to the study of Indian Society.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Sociology

SOC 1C 03—SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 20 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

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SOC 1C 03—SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. 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.
2. To know about sanskritisation M.N. Srinivas made his study in _____.
(A) Mysore. (B) Karnataka.
(C) Bengaluru. (D) Coorgs.
3. Who introduced Ryotwari Land settlement system in India ?
(A) Thomas Munro. (B) Cornvallis.
(C) Ashokan. (D) Bentick.
4. What is known as a living system followed by a family after the marriage husband and wife lives in wife's family ?
(A) Mother local. (B) Virilocal.
(C) Matriloca. (D) Uxorilocal.
5. Indian rural economy was a _____ economy.
(A) Self-sufficient. (B) Semi-self sufficient.
(C) Independent. (D) Mixed.
6. How many phases of the growth of Indian Nationalism are identified by A R Desai ?
(A) Two. (B) Five.
(C) Four. (D) Three.
7. When did the first phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism ?
(A) 1805. (B) 1857.
(C) 1885. (D) 1888.

8. When did the fourth phase of the emergence of Indian nationalism ?
- (A) 1885-1905. (B) 1905-1907.
(C) 1918-1934. (D) 1947-1956.
9. 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.
10. Which phase of Indian nationalism characterized by the emergence of terrorist movement ?
- (A) First phase. (B) Sixth phase.
(C) Third phase. (D) Second Phase.
11. How many stages of development of sociology in India are identified by Ramakrishna Mukherjee ?
- (A) Two. (B) Three.
(C) Four. (D) Six.
12. Which is the second stage of the development of sociology in India as conceptualized by R K Mukherjee ?
- (A) Proto-professional stage. (B) Currently needed stage.
(C) Professional stage (D) Professional stage.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. _____ assumes that historically Indian society and culture are unique.
- (A) Indological approach. (B) Regional approach.
(C) Sanskritized approach. (D) Indian approach.

Turn over

16. What is another name of Indological approach ?
- (A) Textual perspective. . (B) Field view.
(C) Subaltern perspective. (D) Colonial Perspective.
17. _____ 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.
18. Who among the following wrote the book 'Indian Village' ?
- (A) S C Dube. (B) R C Dube.
(C) M N Srinivas. (D) McKim Marriot.
19. Cultural traits are acquired through _____.
- (A) Society. (B) Non-material culture.
(C) Material culture. (D) Socialization.
20. What is the meaning of *Great tradition* ?
- (A) Elite culture. (B) Higher culture.
(C) Great culture. (D) Primitive culture.

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Sociology

SOC 1C 04—RURAL AND TRIBAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A

*Answer any four questions in not less than 50 words.
Each question carries 2 weightage.*

1. What is peasant society ?
2. Define agrarian economy.
3. What do you mean by land ownership in rural areas ?
4. Define globalisation.
5. What do you mean by rural governance ?
6. What is panchayathiraj system ?
7. Write a short note on non tribal's.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

*Answer any four questions.
Each question carries 3 weightage.*

8. What are the functions of caste panchayath ?
9. Discuss community development programmes in India.
10. Write a short note on historical Perspectives on Indian Village Community.
11. Explain the different approaches of Tribal development.
12. Describe the impact of decentralisation of power in village society.
13. What are the characteristics of dominant caste ?
14. Describe the features of Agrarian social structure.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Turn over

Part C

*Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1000 words.
Each question carries 5 weightage.*

15. Explain land reforms and its impact on rural social structure with special reference to Kerala.
16. Elaborate the nature and changing dimensions of village Society.
17. Explain the historical background of tribes in India.
18. Discuss the structure and functions of panchayathi raj system.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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Sociology

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(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part)]

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Time : 20 Minutes

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SOC 1C 04—RURAL AND TRIBAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who wrote the book "Rural Sociology in India" ?
 - (A) M N Srinivas.
 - (B) A R Desai.
 - (C) C J Galpin.
 - (D) K S Singh.
2. Which are the prominent factors influence the systematic emergence of Rural Sociology in India ?
 - (A) Philosophy, enlightenment & Modernity.
 - (B) British administration & Independence movement.
 - (C) Promulgation of constitution & implementation of CDP.
 - (D) Emergence of rural society.
3. Which work was considered as the milestone in Rural Sociological literature ?
 - (A) A Systematic Source book in Rural Sociology.
 - (B) Rural Sociology in India.
 - (C) Ancient society.
 - (D) Ancient law.
4. Which are the prominent groups constituted the Jajmani system in rural society ?
 - (A) Service caste & Dominant caste.
 - (B) Jajman & service caste.
 - (C) Kamin & Dominant caste.
 - (D) Jajman & Kamin.
5. Who conceptualizes Indian villages as a republic ?
 - (A) Maine.
 - (B) Metcalf.
 - (C) Srinivas.
 - (D) Beteille.
6. Who was the *Gramani* in village ?
 - (A) An ancient village official.
 - (B) Ancient village head.
 - (C) Medieval village men.
 - (D) Modern village official.
7. Which are the forms of villages explained in *Valmiki Ramayana* ?
 - (A) Rural & Urban.
 - (B) Gramam & Village.
 - (C) Ghosh & Gram.
 - (D) Primitive & non-primitive village.

8. _____ is an approach analyzed village social structure on the basis of habitation.
- (A) Historical approach. (B) Evolutionary approach.
(C) Habitual approach. (D) Ecological approach.
9. Which is the work of S C Dube explained about the complete village social structure ?
- (A) Social structure of Indian village. (B) Anatomy of Indian Village.
(C) India's Village. (D) Indian Village.
10. Which is the village taken by McKim Marriot as a case for understanding village society in India ?
- (A) Patanam. (B) Tanjore.
(C) Kishan Garhi. (D) Rampura.
11. Which of the following factors did not hamper the introduction of rent regulation Indian agriculture ?
- (A) Higher socio-economic status of Zamindars.
(B) Oral agreements between tenants and land owners.
(C) Demand by tenants to reduce rent.
(D) Lack of security of tenure.
12. What is called as the redistribution of land from rich to poor ?
- (A) Land distribution. (B) Land re-distribution.
(C) Mobility. (D) Land reforms.
13. Who introduces Zamindari land settlement system in India ?
- (A) Wellesly. (B) William Bentik.
(C) Cornwallis. (D) Robert Clive.
14. Which are the two classes in Permanent Land Settlement system ?
- (A) Landless labourers & Peasants. (B) Zamindars & Peasants.
(C) Middle class & Tenants. (D) Tax collectors & Tenants.

15. Which is the root word of tenure ?
- (A) Teneo. (B) Tano.
(C) Tenet. (D) Tenu.
16. Tenure explains the relationship between _____.
- (A) Landlord and the peasant.
(B) Owner and the tenant.
(C) Middle class and agricultural labourer.
(D) Rich peasants and tenant.
17. Which are the aspects reformed by the Land reforms ?
- (A) Abolition of exploitation and land consolidation.
(B) Abolition of intermediaries, land ceiling & land consolidation.
(C) Abolition of land concentration in Landlords.
(D) Land redistribution and abolition of administration of King.
18. Which was the earliest form of governing system existed in rural society ?
- (A) Dominant caste. (B) King.
(C) British. (D) Communal Panchayath.
19. Who was the major authority govern the region before the introduction of courts ?
- (A) One's own caste fellows. (B) King.
(C) British. (D) Community.
20. Which is the statutory institution related with governing emerged for the first time in rural area under the British rule ?
- (A) Caste Panchayath. (B) Dominant caste.
(C) Community organization. (D) Village Panchayath.