

D 32610

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

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 Enlightenment ?
2. Define social theory.
3. Define Renaissance.
4. What is organic analogy ?
5. Define ideal type.
6. What is Anomie ?
7. Define mechanic solidarity.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. What is Philosophy of Money ?
9. Elaborate on the types of societies identified by Herbert Spencer.
10. Briefly explain division of labour in society as according to Durkheim.
11. Write a short note on idea of power and authority.

Turn over

12. Explain the concept of Social Darwinism.
13. Discuss in brief about social fact.
14. What is the theory of alienation by Marx ?

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Explain in detail the Intellectual and Social forces in the development of Sociological theory ?
16. Elaborate on the theory of class struggle according to Karl Marx
17. Discuss theory of bureaucracy of Max Weber
18. Write an essay on relationships and social types by Simmel.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

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

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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SOC 1C 01—FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Which was the first estate prevailing in France during French revolution ?
 - (A) Clergy.
 - (B) Nobles.
 - (C) Serfs.
 - (D) Labourers.
2. The period of enlightenment is also known as :
 - (A) Age of darkness.
 - (B) Age of reasoning.
 - (C) Age of revolution.
 - (D) Age of commonsense.
3. According to Marx, the conflict of interests between two antagonistic classes leads to :
 - (A) Class struggle.
 - (B) Class tension.
 - (C) Competition.
 - (D) War.
4. Auguste Comte initially called Sociology _____.
 - (A) Social dynamics.
 - (B) Social system.
 - (C) Social physics.
 - (D) Social science.
5. 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.
6. The Rules of Sociological Method is a famous work of :
 - (A) Herbert Spencer.
 - (B) Auguste Comte.
 - (C) Gerorge Simmel.
 - (D) Emile Durkheim.
7. 'Suicide' was published in the year :
 - (A) 1897.
 - (B) 1987.
 - (C) 1798.
 - (D) 1879.

8. According to Durkheim, social solidarity depends on the extent of :
- (A) Discrimination. (B) Alienation.
(C) Division of labour. (D) Gender inequality.
9. According to Durkheim, modern societies are characterised by :
- (A) Mechanical solidarity. (B) Organic solidarity.
(C) Nominal solidarity. (D) Attitudinal solidarity.
10. Societies, where individuals were held together by the mechanical solidarity are' characterised by :
- (A) High differentiation between individual and collective conscience.
(B) No distinction between individual and collective conscience.
(C) No conscience at all.
(D) Specialised division of labour and job opportunities.
11. Durkheim held that in industrial societies, _____ is based around an acceptance of economic and social differences.
- (A) Social order. (B) Social differentiation.
(C) Social acceptability. (D) Social thinking.
12. To Max Weber, ideal types are :
- (A) Social realities. (B) Sociological phenomena.
(C) Material tools. (D) Mental constructs.
13. When a person enjoys authority by virtue of his inherited status, then that type of authority is known as :
- (A) Traditional authority. (B) Charismatic authority.
(C) Legal-rational authority. (D) Democratic authority.
14. A systematic interpretive process of understanding the meaning of action from the actor's point of view refers to :
- (A) Verstehen. (B) Functionalism.
(C) Structuralism. (D) Conflict approach.

Turn over

15. According to Karl Marx the present state will :
- (A) Continue for long.
 - (B) Will wither away.
 - (C) Deliver goods with the passage of time.
 - (D) Slowly benefit the workers.
16. The relationship between those who own the means of production (the capitalists or bourgeoisie) and those who do not (the workers or the proletariat) is called :
- (A) Forces of production.
 - (B) Relations of production.
 - (C) Means of production.
 - (D) Exploitation.
17. In a capitalist society, Bourgeoisie exploit _____.
- (A) Slaves.
 - (B) Proletariats.
 - (C) Lords.
 - (D) Serfs.
18. According to Marx, when workers become estranged from the things they produce, it is called :
- (A) Alienation from the product activity.
 - (B) Alienation from the product.
 - (C) Alienation from the species.
 - (D) Alienation from fellow-beings.
19. In a society where labour is specialized and individuals are linked more to each other than they are to society as a whole, it is characterised by :
- (A) Mechanical solidarity.
 - (B) Organic solidarity.
 - (C) Homogenous solidarity.
 - (D) Heterogeneous solidarity.
20. Weber refers practical rationality as :
- (A) The amount of quantitative calculation and accounting procedure that goes into an action or decision.
 - (B) A way of looking at the world in which the meaning of an act is believed to lie in its function or utility..
 - (C) The one that imposes order on reality by conceptual reasoning.
 - (D) A practical orientation of action regarding outcomes or results.

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

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 Objectivity ?
2. Define Epistemology ?
3. What is a Theory ?
4. Define Variable.
5. What is Questionnaire ?
6. Define Sampling.
7. What is Visual Ethnography ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. What do you mean by scientific method in social science ?
9. Explain the relationship between theory and research.
10. Elaborate ethical concerns in Social Research ?
11. Write a short note on Triangulation.

Turn over

12. What are the Sources of Secondary Data ?
13. Elaborate Content Analysis.
14. Explain Non-probability sampling.

4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Elaborate on the Nature and scope of Qualitative Research Methods ?
16. Write an essay on the different types of research designs ?
17. Discuss in detail about different types of sampling ?
18. Elaborate the steps of Social Science research ?

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

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 of the following is not a criticism of qualitative research ?
 - (A) Qualitative research is too subjective.
 - (B) Not difficult to replicate.
 - (C) Problem of generalization.
 - (D) Lack of transparency.
2. 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.
3. The term epistemology derived from _____ ?
 - (A) Latin.
 - (B) Roman.
 - (C) French.
 - (D) Greek.
4. Which is not a classification of continuous variable ?
 - (A) Constant variable.
 - (B) Dichotomous variable.
 - (C) Predicator variable.
 - (D) Polytomous variable.
5. "Truth and method" written by _____ ?
 - (A) William James.
 - (B) John foster.
 - (C) Martin Heidegger.
 - (D) Hans George Gadamer.
6. Which of the following is not a feature of ethnographic methods ?
 - (A) It require an empirical approach.
 - (B) Need to remain open.
 - (C) Grounding observed phenomena in the fields.
 - (D) Not an open ended approach.
7. Before planning to do a social research, we need to _____ ?
 - (A) Conduct a pilot study.
 - (B) Form different phases of the study.
 - (C) Thorough reading of literature on the topic.
 - (D) Construct Questionnaire.

8. Which type of research design used to measure what impact a specific change will have on existing norms and assumptions ?
- (A) Case study design. (B) Causality research designs.
(C) Cohort Study Design. (D) Cross-sectional research design.
9. 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.
10. Which conditions is not related to inductive reasoning ?
- (A) Must be large number of observations statement.
(B) Observation must be repeated under large range of circumstances.
(C) Should not have large number of observation statements.
(D) No observation statements must contradict the derived generalization.
11. Which philosophers introduced the term objectivity ?
- (A) Duns Scotus and William of Ockham.
(B) Charles Sanders Peirce and William James.
(C) Rudolf Carnap and Russell.
(D) George Edward Moore and Richard Rorty
12. The review of literature help the researcher to :
- (A) Acquisition of available knowledge of the topic.
(B) Bring clarity and focus to research problem.
(C) Analyze different methodological perspectives.
(D) All of the above.
13. The core phases or steps of a dissertations are _____ ?
- (A) Introduction, research methods, research design, literature review, data analysis, conclusions.
(B) Abstract, introduction, data collection, discussion, conclusion, bibliography.
(C) Introduction, literature review, data collection, data analysis, research methodology, results, conclusion.
(D) Abstract, introduction, literature review, research methodology, data collections, analysis, discussion, conclusion, references.

Turn over

14. Which is the major factor to consider while formation of research design for ethnographic study ?
- (A) Provide an outline of the topic and objectives.
 - (B) Need to rational explanation to the selection of research sites.
 - (C) Consider sampling availability and scope.
 - (D) All of the above.
15. _____ facilitate free and uninhibited responses from the respondents ?
- (A) Unstructured interviews.
 - (B) Structured interview.
 - (C) Semi-structured interviews.
 - (D) None of the above.
16. Which is not a mixed method research designs proposed by Cresswell, J W, and Cresswell, J David ?
- (A) Convergent mixed method design.
 - (B) Explanatory mixed method design.
 - (C) Exploratory sequential mixed method design.
 - (D) Formulative mixed method design.
17. Census is an example of _____ ?
- (A) Diagnostic research.
 - (B) Exploratory research.
 - (C) Explanatory research.
 - (D) Descriptive research.
18. The researcher selecting sample from the population. The process is known as _____ ?
- (A) Survey.
 - (B) Sampling.
 - (C) Variable.
 - (D) Value.
19. A conscious endeavor to either hide or highlight something, it is termed as _____ ?
- (A) Bias.
 - (B) Validity.
 - (C) Concept.
 - (D) Hypothesis.
20. Which of the following is not a requisites of a good scientific method ?
- (A) Careful logical analysis of the problem and separating its element.
 - (B) Use of experimental or statistical method in analysing and summarizing data.
 - (C) Expression of variable in quantitative terms.
 - (D) Providing normative and personal judgement on facts.

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Name.....

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

Sociology

SOC 1C 03—SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

(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. Define 'Great Tradition and Little Tradition' ?
2. Define Chaturvana system ?
3. What is Civilizational approach ?
4. Define Class.
5. What is communalism ?
6. Define Modernity.
7. What is Ethnicity ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. What is Purity and Pollution ?
9. Discuss different phases of Nationalism.
10. Briefly explain Contextualization of Indian Sociology.
11. Write a short note on Cultural approach to the study of Indian society.
12. Explain Dube's view on Village society.

Turn over

What are the issues of Agricultural sector in India ?

Explain the Subaltern approach in Indian Sociology.

4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

Write an essay on Structural Functional approach to the study of Indian society ?

Elaborate issue of poverty in Indian society.

Discuss in detail about the freedom movement and Emergence of Indian Nation.

Elaborate dialectical approach to the study of Indian society.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

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

Maximum : 5 Weightage

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SOC 1C 03—SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who were recognized as the owners of land in permanent land settlement system ?
 - (A) Landlords.
 - (B) Zamindars.
 - (C) Labourers.
 - (D) King.
2. What is the primary cause of the emergence of new classes in India during British period ?
 - (A) Economic transformation brought about by British administration.
 - (B) Economic transformation brought about by settled life.
 - (C) Economic transformation brought about by industrial economy.
 - (D) Socio-economic transformation brought about by community life.
3. What are the factors which influence the emergence of nationalism in India in its first phase ?
 - (A) Modern culture and primary education.
 - (B) Western culture and modern education.
 - (C) Western culture and western education.
 - (D) Western culture and Indian education.
4. When did the work Social background of Indian Nationalism published ?
 - (A) 1947.
 - (B) 1985.
 - (C) 1948.
 - (D) 1984.
5. Where did G. S. Ghurye born ?
 - (A) Nadiad.
 - (B) Sreerampur.
 - (C) Malvan.
 - (D) Kolata.
6. What are the three major intellectual traditions influence the development of sociology in India ?
 - (A) Social Anthropology, the philosophical and Western sociology.
 - (B) Social psychology, Social Anthropology and philosophy.
 - (C) Social Anthropology, Western sociology, and History.
 - (D) Indology, Philosophy and Indian sociology.
7. When did the indigenization of social sciences started ?
 - (A) Post-British era.
 - (B) Post-colonial era.
 - (C) Post-Independent era
 - (D) Colonial era.

8. The word secularism is come from ———.
- (A) French. (B) Latin.
(C) Hebrew. (D) Greek.
9. Who wrote the book *Homo hierarchicus* ?
- (A) Herbert Risely. (B) Louis Dumont.
(C) Ketkar. (D) John Munro.
10. Who among the following sociologists has considered purity and pollution as the primary characteristics of the caste system ?
- (A) G. S. Ghurye. (B) M. N. Srinivas.
(C) Louis Dumont. (D) S. C. Dube.
11. The hierarchy present in caste system is reflected through ——— in society.
- (A) Division of labour. (B) Birth order.
(C) Hierarchy. (D) Occupation.
12. Which was the work of Srinivas define sanskritisation ?
- (A) Remembered Village. (B) Indian village.
(C) Social change in Modern India. (D) Social system of Mysore village.
13. Which work of Dube described about the how villages can be seen in diversifies framework ?
- (A) India's village. (B) Indian village.
(C) Changing village. (D) Mysore village.
14. Which is the study of Redfield applied civilizational perspective ?
- (A) Study about Kamar.
(B) Study about Ahom.
(C) Study about Mexican village community.
(D) Study about Bhils community.
15. Who authored the work "Remembered village" ?
- (A) G. S. Ghurye. (B) M. N. Srinivas.
(C) McKim Marriot. (D) Irawati Karve.

Turn over

16. Who wrote the famous book *Primitive Tribes-The First Step* ?
- (A) Surajith Sinha. (B) E. B. Tylor.
(C) S. C. Dube. (D) D. N. Majumdar.
17. What is meant by secondary tradition ?
- (A) The culture emerged with Muslim contact.
(B) The culture emerged with British contact.
(C) The culture evolved with western contact.
(D) The culture emerged in India.
18. ——— work of Ghurye tried to make a reconstruction of a very orthodox traditional and age old characteristics of caste in India.
- (A) Indian Sadhus. (B) The Scheduled Tribes of India.
(C) Caste, Class and occupation. (D) Caste and Race in India.
19. Which one of the following program was launched in the year of 2000 ?
- (A) National Rural Livelihood Mission.
(B) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
(C) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna-Gramin.
(D) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.
20. When did the term subaltern get popularized ?
- (A) With the development of colonial studies.
(B) With the British administration.
(C) Post- Independence period.
(D) Modern Period.

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

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. Define Society.
2. What do you mean by Village ?
3. Define Community.
4. What is Migration ?
5. Define Tribe.
6. What is Dominant caste ?
7. What is Tribal development ?

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Part B

Answer any four questions in not more than 250 words.

Each question carries 3 weightage.

8. Discuss People's planning programme.
9. Write a short note on De-peasantization.
10. Explain the impact of Globalisation in Rural Society.
11. Elaborate the Demographic features of Tribes in India.
12. Discuss tribe- caste Continuum.

Turn over

13. What are the features of caste panchayath.
14. Write a short note on Rural social transformation.

4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Part C

Answer any two questions from the following in not more than 1,000 words.

Each question carries 5 weightage.

15. Explain the Problems of Tribes in India.
16. Elaborate the community development programmes in India.
17. Illustrate the Perspectives on Indian Village Community.
18. Explain the major factors for the decline of Agrarian Economy.

(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

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**FIRST SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022**

(CBCSS)

Sociology

SOC 1C 04—RURAL AND TRIBAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA

(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 04—RURAL AND TRIBAL SOCIETIES IN INDIA
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ is a pre-industrial agricultural labourer or farmer with limited land ownership.
(A) Tenant. (B) Land Proprietor.
(C) Peasant. (D) Land lords.
2. Who was the Gramani in village ?
(A) An ancient village official. (B) Ancient village head.
(C) Medieval village men. (D) Modern village official.
3. _____ is an approach analyzed village social structure on the basis of habitation :
(A) Historical approach. (B) Evolutionary approach.
(C) Habitual approach. (D) Ecological approach.
4. 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.
5. _____ a process of shifting of peasants from agricultural to non-agricultural sector for an alternate source of livelihood :
(A) De-peasantization. (B) Un-peasantization.
(C) Re-peasantization. (D) Peasantizationless.
6. _____ is the relationship obtaining among the groups engaged in agricultural operations.
(A) Agrarian structure. (B) Agrarian social structure.
(C) Agrarian economic structure. (D) Land distribution structure.
7. Who introduced Mahalwari system in India ?
(A) Cornwallis. (B) McKenzie.
(C) Munro. (D) Robert Clive.

8. Which is known as the first category of Land reforms in India ?
- (A) Land Reform. (B) Rent Reform.
(C) Agrarian Reform. (D) Tenancy Reform.
9. What are the three kinds of rights existed in Chera period ?
- (A) Kanam, Karanmai and Kutimai.
(B) Janmam, Kanam, Shati and Vishanti.
(C) Vishanti Mahatta, Gramik and Kutimai.
(D) Communal, Private and Group.
10. When did Community Development Programme formulated ?
- (A) 1951. (B) 1952.
(C) 1953. (D) 1944.
11. Which are the elements of three-tier in three tier system of Panchayathi raj ?
- (A) Village, Block and District.
(B) Panchayath, Panchayath Samiti and Zila Parishad.
(C) Caste Panchayath, Block Panchayath and Zila Panchayath.
(D) Village Panchayath, Mandal Parishad and District Panchayath.
12. Which is the paper of McKim Marriot firstly mentioned the concepts Universalization and Parochialization ?
- (A) Village India : Studies in the Little Community.
(B) Little Communities in an Indigenous Civilization.
(C) India through Hindu Categories.
(D) The Social Structure of Tanjore Village.
13. Which is the State of India first adopted the Panchayath Raj system ?
- (A) Bihar. (B) Rajasthan.
(C) Assam. (D) Andhra Pradesh.

Turn over

14. Which of the following system is established on the basis of the direct election ?
- (A) Gram Panchayath. (B) Panchayath.
(C) Panchayath Samiti. (D) Zila Parisad.
15. Panchayathi Raj System is based on the vision of _____.
- (A) Balwant Rai Mehta. (B) Mahatma Gandhi.
(C) L. M. Singhvi. (D) Jawaharlal Nehru.
16. 73rd constitutional Amendment Act was passed in _____.
- (A) 1993. (B) 1992.
(C) 1994. (D) 1990.
17. How isolationist approach treated tribes for tribal development ?
- (A) Group them separate.
(B) Remove them from mainstream society.
(C) Leave them untouched.
(D) Isolate problem oriented from tribes.
18. Which are the different forms of measures taken in integrationist approach ?
- (A) Promotional and Integrational measures.
(B) Protective and Promotional measures.
(C) Protective and upliftment measures.
(D) Welfare and Developmental measures.
19. Where is the headquarters of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes ?
- (A) Bhopal. (B) Bhubaneswar.
(C) Nagpur. (D) New Delhi.
20. What is the major objective of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee ?
- (A) To study local self government.
(B) To study the CDP and NESs.
(C) To study the Panchayathi Raj.
(D) To study the people's participation in local self administration.