

SEMESTER III- SYBA PAPER II: INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

Q 1)	_____ is known as the science of Indian Society.
a)	Indology
b)	Structural Functionalism
c)	Marxism
d)	Behaviourism
Q 2)	A.R. Desai wrote _____
a)	The Social Background of Indian Nationalism
b)	Personality
c)	Annihilation of Caste
d)	Tribes
Q 3)	_____ in his book Gulamgiri has given a historical account of the slavery of lower castes.
a)	DR. Babasaheb Ambedkar
b)	Comrade Sharad Patil
c)	D.D. Kosambi
d)	Mahatma Phule
Q 4)	_____ was one of the leading feminist scholars in India, who developed a Dalit Feminist Standpoint.
a)	Maitreyi Krishnaraj
b)	Sharmila Rege
c)	Wandana Sonalkar
d)	Vibhuti Patel
Q 5)	Leela Dube discussed the Kinship relation with reference to _____.
a)	South and South East Asia
b)	Western Asia
c)	Europe
d)	South America
Q 6)	_____ nationalism and democratic polity cannot co-exist harmoniously
a)	Religious
b)	Progressive
c)	Aggressive
d)	Liberal
Q 7)	_____ are land holding community of Maharashtra
a)	Brahmin
b)	Marathas
c)	Mangs
d)	Pathare Prabhu
Q 8)	All the cultural and social packing done for girls and boys from birth onwards is _____
a)	Gendering
b)	Sex
c)	Behaviour
d)	Responsibilities
Q 9)	_____ entails the transformation of ethnic groups into nationalities and their demand for autonomous governance or sovereign nation states.
a)	Ethnicity

b)	Nationalism
c)	Nationality
d)	Ethnonationalism
Q 10)	_____ is a most favoured tourist destination in Ratnagiri district
a)	Madban
b)	Murud
c)	Rajapur
d)	Ganpatiphule
Q 11)	_____ is considered as most popular aspect of culture.
a)	Ballet
b)	Food
c)	Opera
d)	Theatre
Q 12)	_____ is the most industrialized state in India.
a)	Bihar
b)	Rajasthan
c)	Karnataka
d)	Maharashtra