



**MSW**  
**First Semester**  
**Understanding Society**  
**(MSW - 103)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20  
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8**  
**Question no. 1 is compulsory.**

1. Explain how you have applied your learning from classroom to your fieldwork communities in understanding the characteristics of community. 10
2. Define Horticultural Societies. What are the characteristics of horticultural societies? 3+7=10
3. What is marriage? Write four characteristics of marriage. Explain how marriage as a social institution acts as social control system. 2+2+6= 10
4. What is social movement? Mention its characteristics. What are the types of social movements? 2+3+ 5=10
5. What is social conformity? What are the causes that make individuals conform to the norms of the society? 4+6=10
6. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
  - (i) Jajmani System
  - (ii) Nature and characteristics of social change
7. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
  - (i) Role of heredity and environment in developing human personality
  - (ii) Patriarchal family system
8. Write short notes on: 5+5= 10
  - (i) Functional importance of social norms
  - (ii) Factors facilitating social deviance

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**MSW**  
**First Semester**  
**UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY**  
**(MSW - 103)**

**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Answer the following:**

**1×20=20**

1. ....is defined as a “*web of social relationship.*”
2. Which of the following are the characteristics of society?
  - (i) Society consists of people.
  - (ii) Society depends on likeness and rest on differences too.
  - (iii) Cooperation and division of Labour.
  - (iv) Social Control.

*Select the correct answer using the codes given below*

- (a) Only i      (b) i and ii      (c) ii, iii and iv      (d) All of these

3. Social Stratification means
  - (a) Socialisation
  - (b) Social change
  - (c) Division of Labour
  - (d) Division of people on the basis of birth and social status.
4. The Social institution is
  - (a) an established procedure that regulates human behaviour.
  - (b) a place where social functions are organised.
  - (c) an organization where social positions are well defined.
  - (d) an organization that administers social services.
5. The term ‘*sanskritisation*’ was introduced into Indian Sociology by.....
  - (a) M.K. Srinivas
  - (b) M.R. Srinivas
  - (c) M.N. Srinivas
  - (d) M.P. Srinivas

6. Which of the following are social movements?
  - (i) Bhakti Movement      (ii) Panchayati Raj
  - (iii) Strike by workers      (iv) Brahmo Samaj

*Select the correct answer using the codes given below*

- (a) Only i      (b) i and ii      (c) i and iv      (d) All of these

7. Which of the following type of cultivation makes village community a permanent settlement?
- Settled cultivation
  - Shifting cultivation
  - Pastoral economy with cultivation
  - Hunting societies who live close to nature
8. The fundamental characteristics of an industrial society is
- mechanised means of production
  - break up in joint family systems
  - poverty
  - lack of we feeling
9. The role of religion has been
- Harmonising
  - To bring the people closer
  - To provide faith to men/women in distress
  - All the above
10. Match the items of List - A with List - B.

**List A**

- Monogamy
- Polyandry
- Polygyny
- Sorol Polygyny

**List - B**

- One man marrying more than one women
- One husband one wife
- Husband marries sisters of wife
- One women marrying more than one man

*Select the correct answer using the codes given below*

- |     | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | 2   | 4   | 3   | 1   |
| (b) | 2   | 4   | 1   | 3   |
| (c) | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| (d) | 1   | 3   | 2   | 4   |

11. A form of social interaction wherein two or more persons work together to gain a common end and influence each other is called
- Association
  - Organization
  - Social Group
  - Social relationship
12. Which of the following are significant functions of educational system?
- To complete socialisation process
  - Conferring of status
  - Reformation of attitude
  - All of the above

13. Who defined Democracy as a “*government of the people, by the people and for the people.*”
- (a) Sardar Panikar
  - (b) McIver and Page
  - (c) Ogburn and Nimkoff
  - (d) Abraham Lincoln
14. Which of the following are the characteristics of Social Movement?
- (i) Collective action
  - (ii) Ideology behind the movement
  - (iii) Oriented towards social change
  - (iv) No Organizational framework
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) Only i
  - (b) i, ii and iii
  - (c) i and iv
  - (d) All of these
15. Who defined ‘*poverty line*’ on the basis of nutritional requirements of 24000 calories per person per day for rural areas and 21000 calories per person per day for urban areas?
- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (b) Indian Planning Commission
  - (c) Food and Agriculture Organization
  - (d) Adam Smith
16. Which among the following is correct?
- (a) An individual in the course of his life performs a number of different roles
  - (b) A person can perform his role without the cooperation of his social environment
  - (c) The social roles that an individual performs do not constitute his social personality
  - (d) Roles do not figure in the process of socialisation.
17. Which among the following societies specialised in domestication of plants?
- (a) Industrial societies
  - (b) Horticultural societies
  - (c) Agricultural societies
  - (d) None of the above
18. Which commission in its report admitted that there is wide gulf between “*the contents of the present education and purposes and the concerns of national development.*”
- (a) The Sachdeva Commission
  - (b) The Balwant Rai Mehta Commission
  - (c) The Dandekhar Commission
  - (d) The Kothari Commission
19. The.....implies traditional occupational obligations between castes.
- (a) barter system
  - (b) jajmani system
  - (c) kinship system
  - (d) clan system
20. Informal means of social control includes customs, mores, religion, and folklores.
- (a) True
  - (b) False

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