REV-00 MSO/13/18

2014/01

### MA SOCIOLOGY First Semester Rural Society and Indigenous Technology (MSO - 04)

Full Marks: 70

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

## (PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

4×5=20

1. Answer the following questions in brief (any five)

a) Endogamy and Exogamy

b) Rural Religion

c) Kinship

**Duration: 3Hrs.** 

d) Rural-urban continuum

e) Folk culture

f) Dominant caste

g) Sanskritization

#### 2. Answer the following questions

10×3=30

-a) Evaluate the impact of globalization on the caste system of India.

b) What is Indigenous technology? Discuss various Rural Industrial Sectors in India.

\*\*\*\*\*

c) Critically elucidate some of the attributes of Land Reforms in India.

REV-00 MSO/13/18

> MA SOCIOLOGY First Semester Rural Society and Indigenous Technology (MSO - 04)

## **Duration: 3Hrs.**

Full Marks: 70

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

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

**1. Answer the following questions in brief (any five)** 

- a) Endogamy and Exogamy
- b) Rural Religion
- c) Kinship
- d) Rural-urban continuum
- e) Folk culture
- f) Dominant caste
- g) Sanskritization

2. Answer the following questions

- -a) Evaluate the impact of globalization on the caste system of India.
- b) What is Indigenous technology? Discuss various Rural Industrial Sectors in India.
- c) Critically elucidate some of the attributes of Land Reforms in India.

\*\*\*\*

4×5=20

Marks: 50

 $10 \times 3 = 30$ 

## REV-00 MSO/13/18

# MA SOCIOLOGY First Semester Rural Society and Indigenous Technology

# (MSO - 04)

(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

**Duration: 20 minutes** Marks – 20 **PART A- Objective Type** I. Choose the correct Option from the following:  $1 \times 20 = 20$ 1. The concept of Folk urban continuum is given by (a) Oscar Lewis (b) L. Wirth (c) R. Redfield (d) Milton Singer 2. Which one of the following was a peasant movement? (a) Khilafat Movement (b) Women Liberation Movement (c) Telengana Movement (d) Jharkhand Movement 3. Which is not the characteristic of Indian Village life? (a) Joint family (b) Casteism and caste system (c) Jajmani system (d) Formality 4. Which of the following is/are demerit (s) of Panchayati Raj Institution? (a) Illeteracy (b) Casteism (b) Limited resourses (d) All of these 5. "It is admitted that no democracy can succeed without decentralization". Whose statement is this? (a) B. R. Mehta (b) B. R. Chauhan (c) B. N. Singh (d) H. Orenstein 6. In which state did Telengana and Tebhaga movement take place? (a) Assam and Kerala respectively. (b) Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh respectively. (c) Punjab and Bengal respectively. (d) Andhra Pradesh and Bengal respectively. 7. Which movement is related to land donation? (a) Bhakti Movement (b) Bhoodan Movement (c) Naxalbari Movement (d) Telengana Movement **8.** Village community is (a) Heterogenous (b) Homogenous (c) Individualistic (d) Westernised

| dominated or father-centred family.(a) Patriarchal(b) Matriarchal   | <ul><li>(a) Affinal Kin</li><li>(c) Secondary kin</li></ul> | example of father's-brother's daughter-in-law?<br>(b) Consanguineal Kin<br>(d) Primary kin |
|---|---|--|
| (c) Polygyny       (d) Serial Monogamy         11. 'Kinship organisation in India' is the work of   | 10. "Radha was his first wife, Sita was                     | his second wife. They are remarried now." This is an example o                             |
| (c) Polygyny       (d) Serial Monogamy         11. 'Kinship organisation in India' is the work of   | (a) Polyandry   | (b) Straight Monogamy  |
| (a) A. Ř. Desai       (b) Š. L. Dosi         (c) Iravati Karve       (d) K. L. Sharma         12. When the groom leaves his own residence and lives in his bride's residence, this is called  |   |  |
| (a) A. Ř. Desai       (b) Š. L. Dosi         (c) Iravati Karve       (d) K. L. Sharma         12. When the groom leaves his own residence and lives in his bride's residence, this is called  | <b>11.</b> 'Kinship organisation in India' is the           | ne work of   |
| (c) Iravati Karve       (d) K. L. Sharma         12. When the groom leaves his own residence and lives in his bride's residence, this is called   |   |  |
| (a) Bilocal       (b) Neolocal         (c) Matrilocal       (d) Matrileneal         13. When more than one husbands shares more than one wives, it is called  |   |  |
| (a) Bilocal       (b) Neolocal         (c) Matrilocal       (d) Matrileneal         13. When more than one husbands shares more than one wives, it is called  | <b>12.</b> When the groom leaves his own res                | sidence and lives in his bride's residence, this is called                                 |
| (c) Matrilocal       (d) Matrileneal         13. When more than one husbands shares more than one wives, it is called   |   |  |
| <ul> <li>(a) Serial Monogamy</li> <li>(b) Fraternal Polyandry</li> <li>(c) Group Marriage</li> <li>(d) Serial Monogamy</li> </ul> 14. By which amendment Panchayati Raj Institution for village has been introduced? <ul> <li>(a) 73<sup>rd</sup></li> <li>(b) 74<sup>th</sup></li> <li>(c) 42<sup>nd</sup></li> <li>(d) 43<sup>rd</sup></li> </ul> 15. When was the community Development programme (CDP) launched? <ul> <li>(a) 1963</li> <li>(b) 1954</li> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> |   |  |
| <ul> <li>(a) Serial Monogamy</li> <li>(b) Fraternal Polyandry</li> <li>(c) Group Marriage</li> <li>(d) Serial Monogamy</li> </ul> 14. By which amendment Panchayati Raj Institution for village has been introduced? <ul> <li>(a) 73<sup>rd</sup></li> <li>(b) 74<sup>th</sup></li> <li>(c) 42<sup>nd</sup></li> <li>(d) 43<sup>rd</sup></li> </ul> 15. When was the community Development programme (CDP) launched? <ul> <li>(a) 1963</li> <li>(b) 1954</li> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> | <b>13.</b> When more than one husbands share                | res more than one wives, it is called  |
| <ul> <li>(c) Group Marriage</li> <li>(d) Serial Monogamy</li> <li>14. By which amendment Panchayati Raj Institution for village has been introduced? <ul> <li>(a) 73<sup>rd</sup></li> <li>(b) 74<sup>th</sup></li> <li>(c) 42<sup>nd</sup></li> <li>(d) 43<sup>rd</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>15. When was the community Development programme (CDP) launched? <ul> <li>(a) 1963</li> <li>(b) 1954</li> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> </li> <li>17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                      |   |  |
| <ul> <li>(a) 73<sup>rd</sup></li> <li>(b) 74<sup>th</sup></li> <li>(c) 42<sup>nd</sup></li> <li>(d) 43<sup>rd</sup></li> </ul> 15. When was the community Development programme (CDP) launched? <ul> <li>(a) 1963</li> <li>(b) 1954</li> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  |   |  |
| <ul> <li>(a) 73<sup>rd</sup></li> <li>(b) 74<sup>th</sup></li> <li>(c) 42<sup>nd</sup></li> <li>(d) 43<sup>rd</sup></li> </ul> 15. When was the community Development programme (CDP) launched? <ul> <li>(a) 1963</li> <li>(b) 1954</li> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  | 14. By which amendment Panchayati F                         | Raj Institution for village has been introduced?   |
| (c) 42 <sup>nd</sup> (d) 43 <sup>rd</sup> <b>15.</b> When was the community Development programme (CDP) launched?       (a) 1963         (a) 1963       (b) 1954         (c) 1952       (d) None of the above <b>16.</b> What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution?         (a) One-third       (b) One-fifth         (c) One-fourth       (d) Two-third <b>17.</b> In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent?         (a) Zamindari system       (b) Ryotwari system         (c) Mahalwari system       (d) None of the above <b>18.</b> In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance?       (a) Avunculate         (c) Teknonymy       (d) All of the above <b>19.</b> In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras?         (a) 1772       (b) 1918         (c) 1820       (d) 1785 <b>20.</b> In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family.         (a) Patriarchal       (b) Matriarchal  | (a) 73 <sup>rd</sup>  | (b) 74 <sup>th</sup>   |
| <ul> <li>(a) 1963</li> <li>(b) 1954</li> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  | (c) $42^{nd}$   | (d) 43 <sup>rd</sup>   |
| <ul> <li>(c) 1952</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  | <b>15.</b> When was the community Develop                   | oment programme (CDP) launched?  |
| <ul> <li>16. What is the reservation for the women in Panchayati Raj Institution? <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> </li> <li>17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | (a) 1963  | (b) 1954   |
| <ul> <li>(a) One-third</li> <li>(b) One-fifth</li> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> </ul> 17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>   | (c) 1952  | (d) None of the above  |
| <ul> <li>(c) One-fourth</li> <li>(d) Two-third</li> <li>17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | <b>16.</b> What is the reservation for the won              | nen in Panchayati Raj Institution?   |
| <ul> <li>17. In Assam, which type of intermediary system was prevalent? <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | (a) One-third   | (b) One-fifth  |
| <ul> <li>(a) Zamindari system</li> <li>(b) Ryotwari system</li> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> 18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> 19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  | (c) One-fourth  | (d) Two-third  |
| <ul> <li>(c) Mahalwari system</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> <li>18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 17. In Assam, which type of intermedi                       | ary system was prevalent?  |
| <ul> <li>18. In which kinship usage, mother's brother gets importance? <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | (a) Zamindari system  | (b) Ryotwari system  |
| <ul> <li>(a) Avunculate</li> <li>(b) Couvade</li> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> </ul> <b>19.</b> In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> <b>20.</b> In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>   | (c) Mahalwari system  | (d) None of the above  |
| <ul> <li>(c) Teknonymy</li> <li>(d) All of the above</li> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  | 18. In which kinship usage, mother's b                      | rother gets importance?  |
| <ul> <li>19. In which year, Ryotwari system was first introduced by British in Madras? <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | (a) Avunculate  | (b) Couvade  |
| <ul> <li>(a) 1772</li> <li>(b) 1918</li> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> </ul> 20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family. <ul> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  | (c) Teknonymy   | (d) All of the above   |
| <ul> <li>(c) 1820</li> <li>(d) 1785</li> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family.</li> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  | 19. In which year, Ryotwari system wa                       | s first introduced by British in Madras?   |
| <ul> <li>20. In family, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and also known as father-dominated or father-centred family.</li> <li>(a) Patriarchal</li> <li>(b) Matriarchal</li> </ul>  |   |  |
| dominated or father-centred family.(a) Patriarchal(b) Matriarchal   | (c) 1820  | (d) 1785   |
| (a) Patriarchal (b) Matriarchal   |   |  |
|   |   | (b) Matriceshal  |
|   | (c) Patrineal   | (d) Polygamous   |

\*\*\*\*

2