

**MA SOCIOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER
SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL SOCIETY
MSO – 405D**

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time: 20 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Anthropologists like conducted intensive study on primitive tribes. They tried to study family, kinship, marriage, religion, magic, economy, political institution, law and social relation of primitive tribes from ethnographic account per se.
a. E.E. Evans-Pritchard & Mayer Fortes b. L.H. Morgan & Bronislaw Malinowski
c. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown & Bronislaw Malinowski d. All of them.
2. Indian scholars of tribal study do not include
a. S.C. Roy, b. Nirmal Kumar Bose,
c. Veena Das d. D.N. Majumdar,
3. Functionalist studied primitive society who exemplified society is not static rather gradually evolves with time-space equation.
a. Emile Durkheim b. Karl Marx
c. Talcott Parsons d. R K Merton
4. According to whom, definition of tribe should base on empirical characteristic of tribes in different parts of world irrespective of condition of time and place? He says conceptually a tribe is defined by anthropologists and sociologists as an ideal state, a self-contained unit and a society in itself, but definition of tribes on basis of self-contained society and common territory becomes incomplete.
a. Virginius Xaxa, b. Andre Beteille
c. D. N. Majumdar d. Nirmal Kumar Bose,
5. Isolationist approach of studying Indian tribes was introduced by
a. Verrier Elwin, b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. G.S. Ghurye d. None of them
6. The book 'The Baiga' (1986), was authored by
a. D. N. Majumdar b. Andre Beteille
c. G.S. Ghurye d. Verrier Elwin,
7. Gond is a tribe not found in
a. Andhra Pradesh b. Madhya Pradesh
c. Meghalaya d. Odisha

8. Tibeto-Burman language is spoken by
 - a. Akas
 - b. Khamptis
 - c. Garos
 - d. Angamis
9. Hunters and gatherers interfere with the environment to a limited extent and their social structure is comparatively flexible and egalitarian. Examples of hunter and gatherer tribes of India include the
 - a. Chenchus and Great Andamanese
 - b. Yanadi and Malaya
 - c. None of them
 - d. All of them
10. The main occupations of the Indian tribes are
 - a. Forestry and food gathering
 - b. Animal husbandry
 - c. Shifting and Settled agriculture
 - d. All of these
11. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes in India as per census 2011 was 8.6. The percentage of them in rural and urban areas were% and%
 - a. 11.3 and 2.8
 - b. 10 and 5
 - c. 9.6 and 4.5
 - d. 8.6 and 8.6
12. Which state/UT of India is having highest number of Scheduled Tribes as per census 2011?
 - a. Assam
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. West Bengal
13. Which state of India is having highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes as per census 2011?
 - a. Arunachal Pradesh
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Mizoram
 - d. Maharashtra
14. Polygynous families are not found among the
 - a. Nagas
 - b. Gonds
 - c. All the tribes in Orissa
 - d. Khasis
15. Polyandrous family is found among the
 - a. Khasis
 - b. Khasas
 - c. Mizos
 - d. Mundas
16. Matrilineal lineages are found among the
 - a. Khasas
 - b. Gonds
 - c. Garos
 - d. Apatanis
17. Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is lower in the country, but among them it is higher in
 - a. Central India
 - b. South India
 - c. Western India
 - d. North East India
18. Which one is not an agrarian movement among the tribes in India?
 - a. Bodoland movement
 - b. Brisadal movement
 - c. Naxalbari movement
 - d. Santhal Rebellion

19. Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of People comes under of Indian constitution.
- a. Article 243
 - b. Article 244
 - c. Article 330
 - d. Article 332
20. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act was enacted in the year
- a. 1950
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1988
 - d. 2006

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define tribe. Differentiate between tribe and caste. Illustrate the L. P. Vidyarthi's geographical classification of tribes in Indian context with examples. 2+2+6=10
2. Explain the assimilationist approach of G.S. Ghurye to study the Indian tribes. Explain the Panchsheel approach for tribal development in India. 5+5=10
3. Explain the distribution and concentration of Indian tribes with examples. 10
4. Write about the distinct features of kinship, marriage and family among the Khasis. 10
5. Explain the positive and negative impacts of modernization on tribal society with special reference to NE India. 10
6. Mention names of three major tribal movements in pre-independent and three major tribal movements in post-independent India. Explain one of the tribal movements in the context of NE India. 3+7 =10
7. Explain the problems of Indian tribal people relating to education and health. 5+5=10
8. Explain the problems of Indian tribal people relating to economy and displacement. 5+5=10

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