

Enrollment No. :

Centre Code :

Invigilator Sign.

Date :

2025

(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

( Sociology of Tribal Society )

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

( Question carries 1 mark each )

Please tick (✓) the correct answer

*Use of correction fluid is prohibited \*\* Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.*

1. The term "tribe" refers to:

- A. A political party  
B. A social group with cultural homogeneity  
C. A caste-based group  
D. An urban community

2. Which sociologist defined tribe as "a social group with territorial affiliation"?

- A. G.S. Ghurye  
B. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown  
C. D.N. Majumdar  
D. R. Thapar

3. Primitive traits such as simple technology and low literacy are associated with:

- A. Urban groups  
B. Tribal societies  
C. Industrial societies  
D. Caste groups

4. Scheduled Tribes are identified by the:

- A. Election Commission  
B. Parliament of India  
C. President of India  
D. Chief Ministers

5. Which state in India has the highest proportion of tribal population?

- A. Mizoram  
B. Assam  
C. Gujarat  
D. Jharkhand

6. Totemism is a belief system commonly found in:

- A. Tribes  
B. Castes  
C. Religions  
D. Industrial societies

7. Clan (gotra) in tribal society is usually:

- A. Territorial  
B. Exogamous  
C. Endogamous  
D. Occupational

8. Most tribal societies traditionally practice:

- A. Nuclear family only  
B. Joint family  
C. Single-parent family  
D. Matrilocal residence only

9. Matrilineal tribes in India include the:

- A. Santhals  
B. Garos  
C. Mundas  
D. Bhils

- 10. Which tribe is well known for a patriarchal system?**  
 A. Khasis  
 B. Garos  
 C. Bhils  
 D. Todas
- 11. Tribal customary law refers to:**  
 A. Indian Penal Code  
 B. Written modern laws  
 C. Traditional unwritten laws  
 D. British legal system
- 12. The head of a tribe is often called:**  
 A. Panchayat member  
 B. Village chief  
 C. Collector  
 D. Governor
- 13. The traditional political institution of the Nagas is known as:**  
 A. Morung  
 B. Sabha  
 C. Panchayat  
 D. Council Hall
- 14. The youth dormitory institution among many tribal societies serves mainly for:**  
 A. Recreation only  
 B. Political campaigning  
 C. Socialization and training  
 D. Religious conversion
- 15. Ancestor worship is a key feature of:**  
 A. Tribal religion  
 B. Islam  
 C. Christianity  
 D. Jainism
- 16. Shifting cultivation among tribes is commonly known as:**  
 A. Taungya  
 B. Jhum  
 C. Plantation  
 D. Wet rice cultivation
- 17. Which tribe is associated with shifting cultivation in Northeast India?**  
 A. Bhils  
 B. Nagas  
 C. Todas  
 D. Tharus
- 18. The traditional economy of most tribes is:**  
 A. Industrial  
 B. Market-based  
 C. Subsistence  
 D. Cyber-based
- 19. Food gathering and hunting stages are associated with:**  
 A. Modern economy  
 B. Tribal economy  
 C. Capitalism  
 D. Agricultural revolution
- 20. Which of the following is NOT a traditional tribal occupation?**  
 A. Hunting  
 B. Food gathering  
 C. Industrial manufacturing  
 D. Fishing
- 21. Sanskritization is a concept given by:**  
 A. M.N. Srinivas  
 B. G.S. Ghurye  
 C. R. Brown  
 D. Maclver
- 22. Tribal urban migration leads to:**  
 A. Zero change  
 B. Social mobility  
 C. Total isolation  
 D. Population decrease
- 23. The term 'acculturation' means:**  
 A. Complete isolation from society  
 B. Cultural borrowing between groups  
 C. Religious conversion  
 D. Economic stagnation

- 24. Integration of tribes into mainstream society refers to:**
- A. Social exclusion  
B. Assimilation  
C. Social mobility  
D. Discrimination
- 25. Isolation, integration and assimilation are phases of:**
- A. Tribal problem  
B. Social change  
C. Political movement  
D. Anthropological survey
- 26. Christian missionaries significantly influenced tribes in:**
- A. Gujarat  
B. South and Northeast India  
C. Rajasthan  
D. Punjab
- 27. Dominant tribal movement in Jharkhand was led by:**
- A. Birsa Munda  
B. Mahatma Gandhi  
C. Ambedkar  
D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- 28. The Chipko Movement involved participation from:**
- A. Tribes of Rajasthan  
B. Tribes of Uttarakhand  
C. Tribes of Sikkim  
D. Tribes of Gujarat
- 29. A major cause of tribal displacement is:**
- A. Traditional agriculture  
B. Development projects  
C. Village fairs  
D. Harvest festivals
- 30. The term "tribal development" refers to:**
- A. Religious conversion  
B. Holistic socio-economic uplift  
C. Urbanization  
D. Political campaigning
- 31. Land alienation means:**
- A. Increase in land holdings  
B. Loss of tribal land  
C. Free land distribution  
D. Agricultural development
- 32. The major cause of poverty among tribes is:**
- A. High literacy  
B. Exploitation by outsiders  
C. Technology  
D. Urbanization
- 33. Bonded labour is a form of:**
- A. Recreation  
B. Economic exploitation  
C. Education  
D. Culture
- 34. Tribal health issues are mainly caused by:**
- A. Balanced diet  
B. Lack of medical facilities  
C. High income  
D. Air-conditioned housing
- 35. The major social evil among some tribal groups is:**
- A. Polygamy  
B. Bride price  
C. Literacy  
D. Agriculture
- 36. Tribal displacement mostly results from:**
- A. Road building  
B. Flood control  
C. Industrial and mining projects  
D. School education
- 37. Deforestation for tribal development often leads to:**
- A. Increased biodiversity  
B. Loss of habitat  
C. Soil enrichment  
D. Urbanization

- 38. Tribal indebtedness is caused by:**
- A. Low consumerism
  - B. Moneylenders charging high interest
  - C. Government subsidies
  - D. Social equality
- 39. A major educational challenge among tribes is:**
- A. Lack of interest
  - B. Language barrier
  - C. High teacher-student ratio
  - D. Excess digital access
- 40. Low political participation among tribes is due to:**
- A. High literacy
  - B. Awareness gap
  - C. Strong political parties
  - D. Financial independence
- 41. The Constitution of India provides protection to tribes under:**
- A. Article 14
  - B. Fifth & Sixth Schedules
  - C. Article 356
  - D. Article 20
- 42. Sixth Schedule areas mainly include:**
- A. South India
  - B. Northeast India
  - C. Kashmir
  - D. Central India
- 43. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) aims to:**
- A. Promote urban migration
  - B. Ensure targeted development for tribes
  - C. Increase taxation
  - D. Promote religious conversion
- 44. Forest Rights Act (2006) provides:**
- A. Digital rights
  - B. Land and forest rights to forest dwellers
  - C. Movie copyrights
  - D. Urban property tax
- 45. The primary agency for tribal welfare is:**
- A. UNESCO
  - B. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
  - C. WHO
  - D. RBI
- 46. Reservation in education & jobs for Scheduled Tribes aims to:**
- A. Promote inequality
  - B. Reduce historical disadvantages
  - C. Increase competition
  - D. Remove tribal identity
- 47. Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act focuses on:**
- A. Tribal self-governance
  - B. Urban administration
  - C. Foreign relations
  - D. Banking reforms
- 48. A key objective of tribal cooperatives is:**
- A. Exploit labour
  - B. Enable collective marketing
  - C. Promote corruption
  - D. Urban settlement
- 49. Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) engage in:**
- A. Industrial research
  - B. Tribal cultural & socio-economic studies
  - C. Astronomical research
  - D. Nuclear research
- 50. The goal of sustainable tribal development is to:**
- A. Erase tribal culture
  - B. Balance development with tribal identity
  - C. Promote urbanization
  - D. Replace tribal economy fully