

**2 0 2 1**

( 6th Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper : Soc-601

**( Indian Society )**

( New Course )

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

*The questions are of equal value*

**1.** Examine how 'unity in diversity' coexists in India.

*Or*

Explain the changing trends of caste system in modern India.

**2.** Discuss the features of rural society.

*Or*

Discuss the problems faced by the tribal people.

**3.** Highlight on the characteristics of agrarian economy.

*Or*

Elaborate on the concept of multiculturalism.

**4.** Discuss in detail the causes for unemployment in India.

*Or*

Discuss the impact of communalism on Indian society.

**5.** Explain the causes for modernization process in India.

*Or*

Critically examine the consequences of globalization on Indian society.

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**Ba/Soc-601 (N)**

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( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—I

( Marks : 10 )

Choose and write the correct answer from the options  
provided : 1×10=10

1. Unity in diversity is found in Indian society because
  - (a) unity is imposed by the government
  - (b) unity is imposed by the military
  - (c) there are traditional bonds of unity
  - (d) there is indifference to religion
2. Who gave the concept of 'purity and pollution'?
  - (a) Louis Dumont
  - (b) Hutton
  - (c) Risley
  - (d) W. H. R. Rivers

- 3.** Which among the following is not a feature of urban areas?
- (a) Secondary group relationship
  - (b) Plurality of norms
  - (c) High density of population
  - (d) Dominance of traditional practice in social life
- 4.** Which one of the following is the basic concern of Article 17 of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Representation of backward classes
  - (b) Political representation of Scheduled Castes
  - (c) The abolition of untouchability
  - (d) Reservation of post for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public offices
- 5.** An agrarian economy focuses primarily on
- (a) industry
  - (b) agriculture
  - (c) business
  - (d) tertiary sector
- 6.** The concept 'secularism' is
- (a) opposed to communalism
  - (b) close to communalism
  - (c) belief in one religion
  - (d) same as fundamentalism

7. Poverty defined in comparison to other people's standing in the economy is known as
- (a) absolute poverty
  - (b) basic poverty
  - (c) relative poverty
  - (d) adequate poverty
8. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
- (a) G. S. Ghurye—*Caste and Race in India*
  - (b) S. C. Dube—*The Structure of Hindu Society*
  - (c) Yogendra Singh—*Modernization of Indian Tradition*
  - (d) M. N. Srinivas—*Social Change in Modern India*
9. The term 'modernization' was introduced by
- (a) Daniel Lerner
  - (b) M. N. Srinivas
  - (c) Yogendra Singh
  - (d) Ram Ahuja
10. One major factor that has stimulated the globalization process is
- (a) increase in income and wealth
  - (b) effective utilization of resources
  - (c) willingness to cooperate
  - (d) rapid improvement in technology

( 4 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

State whether the following statements are True or False :

1×5=5

1. According to Grierson, India has 179 languages and 544 dialects.
2. G. S. Ghurye called the Scheduled Tribes as backward tribe.
3. Mixed economy is also known as non-controlled economic development.
4. Nation-building is a continuous process.
5. India is not a pluralistic society.

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

1. Write a short note on dominant caste.
2. What do you understand by the term 'urbanism'?
3. State two constitutional provisions to safeguard minorities and weaker sections in India.
4. What is a mixed economy?
5. Distinguish between absolute poverty and relative poverty.
6. What is secularism?
7. Give two examples on the continuum of tradition and modernity in the context of Indian society.

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