

2 0 1 6

( 6th Semester )

SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : SOC-601

( **Indian Society** )

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( *Marks : 45* )

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

1. Indian society is plural both in fact and ideal in letter and spirit. Justify this statement. 9

*Or*

What do you understand by caste? Explain the features of caste. 2+7=9

2. Bring out the relationship and differences between rural and urban society.  $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

Or

Who are known as Scheduled Tribes? State the constitutional provisions for the Scheduled Tribes in India.  $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

3. Differentiate between agrarian and mixed economy.  $4\frac{1}{2}+4\frac{1}{2}=9$

Or

Explain multiculturalism with suitable examples. 9

4. Discuss the process of nation-building before Independence and post-Independence. 9

Or

What is nation-building? Identify the challenges in the building of India as a nation.  $2+7=9$

5. Discuss the change and continuity of Indian tradition in the wake of modernization. 9

Or

What is globalization? Discuss the positive and negative impacts of globalization.  $2+7=9$

\*\*\*

2016

( 6th Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper No. : SOC-601

**( Indian Society )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

## SECTION—I

( Marks : 10 )

Put a Tick [✓] mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Which of the following is the correct meaning of diversity?
- (a) Difference between two individuals ( )
- (b) Poverty difference between the two neighbours ( )
- (c) Similarities among the member of a group ( )
- (d) Dissimilarities among groups ( )

2. In India, the Proto-Australoid group is represented by

(a) Kadar and Panyan ( )

(b) Mundas and Santhals ( )

(c) Ho and Bhils ( )

(d) Bhils and Panyan ( )

3. Rural and urban centres, share some common life. They show

(a) cooperation ( )

(b) antagonism ( )

(c) contradiction ( )

(d) interdependence ( )

4. A group of people differentiated from the same society by race, nationality, religion, etc., who both think of themselves as different and with negative connotation; is a definition given by

(a) Arnold Rose ( )

(b) M. N. Srinivas ( )

(c) H. M. Johnson ( )

(d) Ambedkar ( )

5. Caste system in India is a system of

- (a) discrimination against lower caste ( )
- (b) restriction on social interaction ( )
- (c) social obligation ( )
- (d) social stratification ( )

6. Secularism is

- (a) an ideology which states that society is divided into religious communities ( )
- (b) an ideology that religious consideration should be deliberately kept out from temporal affairs ( )
- (c) a belief in religious promotion ( )
- (d) opposition of religion ( )

7. The movement of people from rural to urban area is

- (a) urbanism ( )
- (b) urbanization ( )
- (c) rural-urban movement ( )
- (d) urban system ( )

8. Modernization depends primarily on

- (a) the introduction of technology and know-how required to use it ( )
- (b) increased levels of education ( )
- (c) development of transport and communication ( )
- (d) All of the above ( )

9. Globalization came into force in India in

- (a) 1984 ( )
- (b) 1991 ( )
- (c) 1997 ( )
- (d) 2001 ( )

10. Mixed economy is

- (a) operated by both, private and public enterprises ( )
- (b) pure capitalism and pure socialism
- (c) non-controlled economic development
- (d) free-market economy ( )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The basic and important feature of Indian society is unity in diversity.

( T / F )

2. Globalization guarantees increased employment opportunities.

( T / F )

3. The major consequences of modern industrialization was the emergence of urban centres.

( T / F )

4. The Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes together are considered backward and form about one-third of the total population of India.

( T / F )

5. The book, *Caste and Race in India* is written by G. S. Ghurye.

( T / F )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

Write short answers on any *five* of the following

1. Discuss the diversities found in India in religion.

2. Explain any four features of urban society.



3. function with even powers of  $x$  and odd powers of  $y$ .

4. explain the meaning of gradient

5. What are the ultimate purposes of nation

6. Explain how caste is different from class

7. Point out the problems of modernization.

\*\*\*