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(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 multicultural, multiracial and multireligious." Explain this statement. 9

Or

What is caste? Explain the caste system in modern India. 2+7=9

2. What do you understand by rural society?
Describe the feature of the rural society. 2+7=9

Or

Who are scheduled caste? Explain the problems of the scheduled caste. 2+7=9

3. What is agrarian economy? Explain the difference between agrarian and mixed economy. 2+7=9

Or

What is pluralism in the Indian context? Explain with suitable examples. 9

4. What is poverty? Does poverty lead to unemployment? Explain. 3+6=9

Or

What is communalism? Why is it a threat to national integration? 3+6=9

5. Explain the transition of Indian society from tradition to modernity. 9

Or

Explain the implication of globalization in India. 9

2018

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SOCIOLOGY

Paper No. : Soc-601

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(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. According to B. S. Guha, there are _____ racial types
in India.

(a) four ()

(b) five ()

(c) six ()

(d) seven ()

2. _____ is the most important feature of the caste system.

(a) Exogamy ()

(b) Endogamy ()

(c) Hypergamy ()

(d) Hypogamy ()

3. Urban society is characterized by a distinctive way of life, called

(a) urbanism ()

(b) urbanization ()

(c) modernization ()

(d) urban hub ()

4. The Kaka Kalelkar Commission was put into force in

(a) 1943 ()

(b) 1953 ()

(c) 1963 ()

(d) 1973 ()

5. The Indian economy is characterized by

(a) mixed economy ()

(b) one economy ()

(c) multieconomy ()

(d) tourist economy ()

6. The concept 'secularism' is

(a) opposed to communalism ()

(b) close to communalism ()

(c) a belief in one religion ()

(d) same as fundamentalism ()

7. Who define, "Poverty is that condition in which a person either because of inadequate income or unwise expenditures does not maintain a scale of living high enough to provide for his physical and mental efficiency"?

(a) Ginsberg ()

(b) Gillin and Gillin ()

(c) Sorokin ()

(d) Emile Durkheim ()

8. Who introduced the term 'modernization'?
- (a) M. N. Srinivas ()
 - (b) Smelser ()
 - (c) Durkheim ()
 - (d) Daniel Lerner ()
9. Multiculturalism was originated for the first time in which of the following decades?
- (a) 1950s ()
 - (b) 1970s ()
 - (c) 1990s ()
 - (d) 1960s ()
10. One of the major factors that has stimulated the globalization process is
- (a) effective utilization of resources ()
 - (b) increase income and wealth ()
 - (c) willing to cooperate ()
 - (d) rapid development and technology ()

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 Scheduled Tribes are also called 'Adimjatis'.

(T / F)

2. The Planning Commission in India was started in 1950.

(T / F)

3. Casteism promotes equality of all caste groups.

(T / F)

4. The Mongoloid race are found in the North-East India.

(T / F)

5. The movement of people from rural to urban area is called urbanism.

(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Write short answers on any *five* of the following :

2×5=10

1. What is multiculturalism?

2. Who are the minorities?

3. Explain rural-urban linkages.

4. What are the causes for unemployment?

5. What is tradition?

6. Explain the linguistic diversities in India.

7. What is the difference between endogamy and exogamy?
