

2015

(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. Discuss the nature of diversities found in India. What are the factors which contribute to unity? 4+5=9

Or

What is caste? Explain the characteristics of caste. 2+7=9

(2)

2. Compare and contrast rural society with that of urban society. 9

Or

Who are the minorities? State the constitutional provisions for the minorities in India. 2+7=9

3. "India is a mixed economy." Elucidate. 9

Or

"Religious pluralism in India is a fact and a value." Explain with suitable examples.

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

Or

Explain the term 'nation building'. Give some suggestions to promote nation building. 2+7=9

5. What is modernization? Point out the problems of modernization. 2+7=9

Or

What is globalization? Explain the characteristics of globalization. 2+7=9

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(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. Diversity in India is a contribution of her

- (a) multicultural groups ()
- (b) multireligious groups ()
- (c) multiracial stocks ()
- (d) All of the above ()

2. The concept of 'dominant caste' was propounded by

(a) M. N. Srinivas ()

(b) Louis Dumont ()

(c) G. S. Ghurye ()

(d) Marriot ()

3. An area is called urban on the basis of

(a) educational facilities ()

(b) transport and communication facilities ()

(c) market system ()

(d) population size ()

4. Which of the following is incorrect?

(a) Village—Panchayat ()

(b) Town—Trade ()

(c) City—Face-to-face relation ()

(d) Region—Homogeneous ()

5. The book, *Caste and Race in India*, was written by

- (a) M. N. Srinivas ()
- (b) S. C. Dube ()
- (c) G. S. Ghurye ()
- (d) N. K. Bose ()

6. Which one of the following is the modern trend in India about the caste system?

- (a) It has been abolished totally ()
- (b) Its flexibility and inter-marriages ()
- (c) It has a hold which may be detrimental to whole society ()
- (d) Its rigidity and endogamy without deviation ()

7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states that the citizens of India have the Fundamental Right to freely profess practice and propagate any religion?

- (a) Article 25 (1) ()
- (b) Article 26 ()
- (c) Article 15 (2) ()
- (d) Article 16 (2) ()

8. Which among the following usually combines rural communities and urban communities into one?

(a) Neighbourhood ()

(b) Country ()

(c) Community ()

(d) Region ()

9. Who introduced the term 'modernization'?

(a) Smelser ()

(b) David Lerner ()

(c) M. N. Srinivas ()

(d) Alatas ()

10. Which among the following has contributed to the emergence of globalization?

(a) Agriculture ()

(b) Technology ()

(c) Economy ()

(d) Urbanization ()

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 5)

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

1. Secularism in India means opposition to religion.
(T / F)

2. Modern village community has been very much influenced by urbanization.
(T / F)

3. Any community that does not constitute 50% in a State is called a minority.
(T / F)

4. Casteism hinders the growth and development of nationalism.
(T / F)

5. The ultimate purpose of nation building is to achieve undisturbed national progress and national glory.
(T / F)

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Write short answers on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. Explain the term 'rural-urban linkages'.

2. What is multiculturalism?

3. Explain the meaning of secularism.

4. Mention some important characteristics of modernization.

5. Analyze social inequality in relation to caste in Indian society.

6. What is an agrarian economy?

7. Who are the weaker sections?
