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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 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)

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. $2+7=9$

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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. 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 of people are 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 facts of life. They show

(a) cooperation ()

(b) antagonism ()

(c) contradiction ()

(d) interdependence ()

4. A group of people differentiated from others in the same society by race, nationality, religion or language, who both think of themselves as differentiated group with negative connotation; is a definition of minorities 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 knowledge 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 ()

(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. 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)

(6)

SECTION—III

(Marks : 10)

Write short answers on any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Discuss the diversities found in India in terms of religion.

2. Explain any four features of urban society.

(7)

3. Mention some consequences of globalization.

4. Explain the meaning of pluralism.

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5. What are the ultimate purposes of nation-building?

6. Explain how caste is different from class.

(9)

7. Point out the problems of modernization.

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