

**Ba/Soc-601**

**2 0 1 8**

( 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

**8L/486a**

( *Turn Over* )

( 2 )

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

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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. 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 ( )

( 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 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?



( 7 )

**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?

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