



**Ba/Soc-601 (N)**

**2 0 2 3**

( 6th Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper : Soc-601

( **Indian Society** )

( New Course )

*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. Examine how 'unity in diversity' coexists in India.

9

*Or*

What is caste hierarchy? Explain the features of caste system.

2+7=9

2. What is a society? Bring out the salient feature of rural society.

2+7=9

Or

Who are the minorities? Discuss the problems faced by the minorities in India.

2+7=9

3. Discuss, in detail, the characteristics of an agrarian economy. 9

Or

Elucidate on the concept of multiculturalism.

4. Discuss the causes of unemployment in India. 9

Or

Critically examine the impact of communalism in India.

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

Or

Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian society.

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( 6th Semester )

**SOCIOLOGY**

Paper : Soc-601

**( Indian Society )**

( New Course )

( 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.** In the context of Indian society, which of the following gives the correct meaning of diversity?

- (a) Difference between two individuals (    )
- (b) Property difference between the two neighbours (    )
- (c) Similarities among the members of a group (    )
- (d) Dissimilarities among groups (    )

5. An agrarian economy focuses primarily on

- (a) industry ( )
- (b) agriculture ( )
- (c) business ( )
- (d) tertiary sector ( )

6. Multiculturalism means

- (a) policies encouraging ethnic groups to live together in harmony ( )
- (b) new immigrants adopting the values and norms of the host culture ( )
- (c) ethnic groups, cultures exist separately within a society ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

7. Absolute poverty is often known as

- (a) basic physical needs ( )
- (b) basic cultural needs ( )
- (c) subsistence poverty ( )
- (d) basic political needs ( )

8. Communalism refers to a division of society based on

- (a) caste ( )
- (b) religion ( )
- (c) gender ( )
- (d) socio-economic status ( )

9. The book, *Modernization of Indian Tradition* is associated with

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

10. The one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process is

- (a) increase in income and wealth ( )
- (b) rapid improvement in technology ( )
- (c) effective utilization of resources ( )
- (d) willingness to co-operate ( )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 5 )

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

1. The South Indian languages belong to the Dravidian group.

( T / F )

2. Hindus constitute the largest minority groups in India.

( T / F )

3. Relative poverty refers to inability of a person or a household to provide even the basic necessities of life.

( T / F )

4. Urban society is characterized by a distinctive way of life called urbanism.

( T / F )

5. The process of spread and upward formation of some elements of little tradition which comes to have wider acceptance at the level of masses is known as universalization.

( T / F )



SECTION—III

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

1. What do you understand by the term 'diversity'?

2. Briefly explain two features of urban society.



3. What do you understand by the term 'mixed economy'?

4. What is secularism?

5. What is poverty?

6. Briefly explain the concept of nation building.

7. Explain, in brief, the two traditional features of Indian society.

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