

**B.A SOCIOLOGY
SEMESTER- 1ST
SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA- I
BSO-102**

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 70

Part : A (Objective) = 20

Part : B (Descriptive) = 50

[PART-B : Descriptive]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Unity and Diversity is the beauty of India: Analyze the statement. 10
2. What is nationalist discourse? Explain the emergence of nationalism in India. 3+7=10
3. Why family is an institution? What are the different types of family? Write the changing trend in family in India? 2+3+5=10
4. What is agrarian society? Explain the agrarian class structure and its implications. 2+8=10
5. Explain the socio-cultural characteristics of Indian tribes. In what way are tribes different from caste groups? 5+5=10
6. What is modernism? How modernization has transformed the economy, polity and society of India? 2+8=10
7. What are the different types of globalization? Discuss the consequences of globalization in India. 3+7=10
8. Who is reference group in Brahminization and Sanskritization process? Discuss the M N Srinivas's theory of Sanskritization process in Indian society. 2+8=10

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[PART-A : Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following :

1X20=20

1. Which language family in India comprises largest number of speakers?
 - a. Indo-Aryan
 - b. Dravidian
 - c. Austro-Asiatic
 - d. None of the above
2. Which one of the following religious communities has divided into two sects Shia and Sunni?
 - a. Hindu
 - b. Muslim
 - c. Christian
 - d. Jews
3. The first war of independence occurred in
 - a. 1756
 - b. 1920
 - c. 1881
 - d. 1857
4. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 - a. Nationalism was the driving force for India's national movement.
 - b. Nationalism originated in the social conditions created by British government.
 - c. Nationalism is further strengthened by reorganization of states after independence.
 - d. Nationalism eliminated all social problems from Indian society.
5. The constitutional unity in India ensured by
 - a. Fundamental Rights
 - b. Fundamental duties
 - c. Directive Principles of states policy
 - d. All the above
6. Which one of the following is not the feature of Indian joint family system?
 - a. Common property
 - b. Collectivism
 - c. Economic unit
 - d. Income belongs individual member
7. Which religion considers 'marriage' as sacred practice?
 - a. Islam
 - b. Hindus
 - c. Jainism
 - d. None of the above
8. The rules of marriage outside one's gotra or clan is
 - a. Exogamy
 - b. Endogamy
 - c. Hypergamy
 - d. Hypogamy
9. The distinction between pure and impure occupation is the feature of
 - a. Estate
 - b. Class
 - c. Caste
 - d. All the above
10. Which one of the following prescribes strict restrictions on social intercourse and distinction of occupation?
 - a. Endogamy
 - b. Purity and Pollution
 - c. Hierarchy
 - d. All the above
11. Relationship through blood is called
 - a. Affinal kinship
 - b. Consanguineous Kinship
 - c. Secondary Kinship
 - d. None of the above
12. Who considered tribe as backward Hindus
 - a. GS Ghurye
 - b. MN Srinivas
 - c. S C Dube
 - d. None of the above
13. Agrarian class is determined in terms of
 - a. Individual's relationship with the means of production.
 - b. Individual's relationship with the land.
 - c. Property
 - d. All the above
14. Which one of the following is not the component of religion?
 - a. Value
 - b. Belief
 - c. Ritual
 - d. Function

15. Who has divided agrarian society into Malik, Kisan and Mazdoor classes?
- M N Srinivas
 - Karl Marx
 - B R Ambedkar
 - Daniel Thorner
16. Who is reference group in Brahminization process?
- Dominant caste
 - Brahmins
 - Higher caste
 - Kshatriya
17. Which one of the following statement is not correct
- Religion is a social institution
 - Religion controls individual behavior in society
 - Religious value is the essential part of Indian society
 - Religion will be disappeared from society due to Modernization
18. Which one of the following is endogenous source of change in the caste system?
- Sanskritization
 - Islamization
 - Modernization
 - Westernization
19. The most popular family type in contemporary time is
- Nuclear family
 - Neo-local family
 - Joint family
 - Extended family
20. Which one of the following refers cultural globalization?
- Popularity of culture
 - Domination of western culture over other
 - Replacement of tradition with modern culture
 - Diffusion of cultural elements or traits from one society to another society.

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UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA



[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]

Duration : 20 Minutes

Serial no. of the
main Answer sheet

Course :

Semester : Roll No :

Enrollment No : Course code :

Course Title :

Session : 2017-18 Date :

Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- Students shall tick (✓) the correct answer.
- No marks shall be given for overwrite / erasing.
- Students have to submit the Objective Part (Part-A) to the invigilator just after completion of the allotted time from the starting of examination.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained
20	

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature