

**BA SOCIOLOGY  
FIRST SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]  
SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA-I  
BSO - 102**

**SET  
A**

**[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

( PART-A: Objective )

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1×20=20*

1. According to Colonial discourse Indian society is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Divisive  
b. Integrated  
c. Egalitarian  
d. Modern
2. Mahatma Gandhi advocated the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Industrial development  
b. Village self-sufficiency  
c. Community participation in development  
d. Both b and c
3. B R Ambedkar made an attempt for developing \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Dalit politics  
b. Power struggle  
c. Class consciousness among dalits  
d. None of the above
4. Hindi belongs to which language family?  
a. Indo- Aryan  
b. Austro Asiatic  
c. Dravidian  
d. Mongoloid
5. Religion originated out of socio-religious reform movement in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Hinduism  
b. Islam  
c. Christianity  
d. Buddhism
6. India's nationalism is derived from the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Unity in diversity  
b. secularism  
c. National religion  
d. Both a and b
7. Which one of the following is the element of Constitutional unity in India?  
a. One state one govt.  
b. Fundamental rights  
c. Preamble  
d. Both b and c
8. The principles of Indian constitution - liberty, equality and fraternity are adopted from  
a. Russian Revolution  
b. Industrialization  
c. French Revolution  
d. World War I
9. Which one of the following is not a type of family?  
a. Patriarchal  
b. Matriarchal  
c. Single parent family  
d. Neo-local family

10. Garos of Meghalaya practices
  - a. Matriarchal family
  - b. Matrilineal family
  - c. Matrilocal family
  - d. Both b and c
11. When more than two generations live under one roof and one kitchen, it's called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Nuclear
  - b. Neo-local
  - c. Joint family
  - d. All the above
12. Hypogamy means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Marriage of a boy from high caste with a girl from lower caste
  - b. Marriage between a boy and girl from the same caste
  - c. Marriage of boy from lower caste with a girl from higher caste
  - d. Marriage outside the caste
13. Which one of the following is a caste oriented organization?
  - a. Village Council
  - b. Khap Panchayat
  - c. Court
  - d. All the above
14. Caste system is a/an
  - a. Closed form of social stratification
  - b. Open form of stratification
  - c. Dynamic form of stratification
  - d. All the above
15. Agrarian class during British period was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Capitalistic
  - b. Traditional
  - c. Feudalistic
  - d. None of the above
16. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of tribe?
  - a. Common history of origin
  - b. Common language
  - c. Village council
  - d. Hereditary hierarchical division
17. Which one of the following is not the feature of Modernization?
  - a. Capitalistic Economy
  - b. Science and technology
  - c. Egalitarianism
  - d. Class stratification
18. Who propounded the concept of Sanskritization?
  - a. B R Ambedkar
  - b. M N Srinivas
  - c. S C Dube
  - d. Mahatma Gandhi
19. Modernization in India is obstructed by
  - a. Casteism
  - b. Irrational socio-cultural values
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. Nationalism
20. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization policy introduced in 1991 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Globalization of Indian economy
  - b. Modernization of Indian economy
  - c. Independence of Indian economy
  - d. Both a and b

--- --

**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs 30. min

Marks : 50

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

1. What do you mean by India's unity in diversity? Discuss the various dimensions of Diversity in India. 2+8=10
2. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
  - a) Colonial Discourse on Indian society
  - b) Subaltern Approach
3. What are the features of rural society in India? Explain the structural transformations of Indian village. 3+7=10
4. Critically analyze caste system in Indian society. 10
5. What is the difference between class in agrarian and industrial society? Compare class structure of agrarian society with industrial society in India. 3+7=10
6. Why religion is considered as an agent of social control? Discuss the various essential elements of religion. 2+8=10
7. Compare and contrast Sanskritization and westernization process of Indian society. 10
8. Analyze social changes of Indian society in the context of economic and political globalization. 10

== \*\* = =