

REV-01
BSO/01/05

2024/07

BA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA - II
BSO - 202

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

- Right to Information campaign is an example of:
a. Reformist Movement
b. Redemptive Movement
c. Revolutionary Movement
d. Counter Movement
- Much of the twentieth century social movements included
a. Working class movements
b. Anti-colonial movements
c. Peasant movements
d. All of the above
- Santhals, Munda's in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas are tribes of:
a. Tamil nadu
b. Haryana
c. Jharkhand
d. Karnataka
- Social movements have simultaneously targeted both the two forms of exploitation: _____ and colonialism, which are interlinked through forms of imperialism.
a. Capitalism
b. Communalism
c. Socialism
d. Secularism
- _____ is the key issue binding all tribal movements.
a. Alienation from forest lands
b. Urbanization and industry
c. Alienation from work
d. None of these above
- Chipko Movement is a
a. Women movement
b. Peasant movement
c. Dalit movement
d. None of these above
-in Assam were established as early as in 1849.
a. Coffee plantation
b. Tea plantation
c. Rubber plantation
d. Cotton plantation
-is known for the Indological approach.
a. Louis Dumont
b. R.N.Sharma
c. M.N.Srinivas
d. G.S Ghurye
- Which among the following are obstacles to the nation building in India?
a. hierarchical social order
b. economics inequalities
c. both (a) and (b)
d. Western education
- By including the concepts 'dominant caste' in the concept of sanskritisation, Srinivas
a. undermines the rules elements of
b. Broadens the connotation of the

culture

term Sanskritic to include both the sacred and secular elements of culture

- c. Over emphasises the secular elements d. includes elements of western influence on traditional rural structure

11. What is universal adult franchise?
a. It is the right to vote given to every citizen in a democracy b. Right to education
c. Right to intellectual property d. None of these above
12.is an ideology which states that society is divided in to religious communities those interest differ and one at times, even opposed to each other.
a. Communalism b. Secularism
c. Capitalism d. None of these above
13. Who wrote the book Homo Hierarchicus?
a. Herbert risely b. Ketkar
c. louis dumont d. John munro
14. A. R. Desai Social change refers to change in.....
a. function of society b. structure of society
c. Society d. Change in social institution
15. Who among the following sociologists has considered purity and pollution as the primary characteristic of the caste system?
a. G.S Ghurye b. S.C.Dube
c. M.N. Srinivas d. Louis Dumont
16. Which is known as the rule followed by the caste members should marry within their own caste?
a. Endogamy b. Incest taboo
c. Matrilocal d. None of these above
17. Which one of the following books is the work of Gandhiji?
a. Light of India b. My Experiments with Truth
c. Hind Swaraj d. Both (b) & (c)
18. Who introduces the concept of sanskritisation?
a. M.N. Srinivas b. C. Robert Redfield
c. B. Yogendra Singh d. Ambedkar
19.assumes that historically Indian society and culture are unique.
a. Indological approach b. Regional approach
c. Sanskritisation d. Indian approach
20. Which of the following, according to Gandhiji, is an essential principle of satyagraha?
a. Infinite capacity for suffering b. Non-violence
c. Truth d. All of these

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Point out the differences between Indological and Ethnographic tradition of scholarship to analyse Indian society? 5+5=10
2. Elaborate the features of Social Movement. Bring out the various types of social movements. 5+5=10
3. What is secularization? How the process of secularization is associated with the spread of modernity in India? 5+5=10
4. Analyse the concept of the 'Middle Class'? How Andre Beteille situates rise of middle class in India in the context of hierarchical and competitive inequality? 5+5=10
5. Explain the second phase of Indian women's movement? Write a shote note on 'why women rights should be protected on constitutional basis?'. 5+5=10
6. Write any five main causes of tribal movement in India? Explain the Tribal Movement of Jharkhand. 5+5=10
7. What are the basic issues of peasant movements in India? Write a note on the nature and implications of Telangana Peasant movements? 5+5=10
8. Examine the salience of sanskritisation and westernization in understanding social mobility and change? 5+5=10

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