

**BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE
SIXTH SEMESTER
INDIAN SOCIETY
BAAG - 603**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- Who among the following set the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781 AD?
 - Warren Hasting
 - Sir Charles Wood
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Jonathan Duncan
- Poverty estimation in India is carried out by:
 - NITI Aayog's task force
 - RBI
 - National Sample Survey Office
 - Central Statistics Office
- What are those two categories of Poverty identified by the United Nations development programme?
 - Relative Poverty and income poverty
 - Income Poverty and human poverty
 - Rural poverty and absolute poverty
 - Urban poverty and income poverty
- Who of the following leaders is not associated with the Brahma Samaj?
 - Debendranath Tagore
 - Keshab Chandra Sen
 - Raja Ram Mohan Rai
 - Atma Ram Pandurang
- The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through free trade, free mobility of capital and labour is called.....
 - Foreign trade
 - Liberalization
 - Globalization
 - Privatization
- Identify the laws enacted by Parliament for the welfare of the women:
 - Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961
 - Special Marriage Act of 1955
 - Equal Remuneration Act of 1976
 - All of the above
- Which of the given options is not a cause of communalism?
 - Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
 - Demand of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
 - The state has no official religion
 - When one religion is discriminated against other

8. Which of the following is not a feature of caste system in India?
 - a. Caste is determined by birth
 - b. Caste groups are endogamous
 - c. Caste groups are exogamous
 - d. Caste membership involves rules about food and food sharing
9. The first All India Dalit Women 's Conference held at Nagpur on 20 July 1942 which was presided by:
 - a. Dr B.R Ambedkar
 - b. Such eta Kriplani
 - c. Sulochanabai Dongare
 - d. None of the above
10. The 'Tebhaga ' Movement of 1946 is associated with which among the following current states of India?
 - a. Andhra Pradesh
 - b. West Bengal
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Odisha
11. What is the primary role of the central vigilance commission (CVC) in India?
 - a. Enforcing tax regulations
 - b. Ensuring national security
 - c. Preventing corruption in government agencies
 - d. Managing the country's finances
12. What is not included in internal security?
 - a. Prevention of illegal activities within borders of the country
 - b. To prevent activities that are detrimental to the security of the country
 - c. Maintaining law and order
 - d. Protection of foreign affairs
13. When was Internal Security Act passed?
 - a. 1961
 - b. 1971
 - c. 1972
 - d. 1962
14. What is not included in the components of internal security principle?
 - a. Cyber Security
 - b. Border Management
 - c. Tax Evasion
 - d. Center- state Coordination
15. Which of he following nations is the smallest neighbour of India in terms of area?
 - a. Maldives
 - b. Nepal
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. None of above
16. Which Indian state shares borders with four countries, namely Bhutan in the west , Myanmar in the east, Tibet and China in the north?
 - a. Mizoram
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Odisha
 - d. Arunachal Pradesh
17. Which of the following neighbouring country of India shares its borders with maximum number of Indian state?
 - a. China
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Myanmar

18. What is the boundary line between India and Pakistan called:
- a. Radcliffe line
 - b. Durand line
 - c. McMahon Line
 - d. Red line
19. Who among the following was founder of Sanskrit College at Banaras?
- a. Warren Hasting
 - b. Jonathan Duncan
 - c. Lord Wellesley
 - d. Sir Charles Wood
20. T.Malthus propounded one of the most famous theories, called 'The Malthusian Theory' which is related to:
- a. Economy
 - b. Population
 - c. Unemployment
 - d. Poverty

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. What are the key cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity in India? How do they influence the social fabric of the country and shape its identity? | 10 |
| 2. "Regionalism is a threat to maintaining 'unity in diversity' in India." Critically analyse the given statement. | 10 |
| 3. Analyse the multidimensional challenges posed by external state and non - state actors to the internal security in India. Also discuss measures required to combat these threats | 10 |
| 4. Discuss different types of cyber crimes and measures required to be taken to fight the menace. | 10 |
| 5. Examine the impacts of globalization in the context of developing countries like India and discuss how India can strike a balance between economic growth and safeguarding its cultural and social identities in an increasingly globalized world. | 10 |
| 6. The Socio-Religious reformers of the 19th-20th century aimed at modernization rather than westernization. Discuss. | 10 |
| 7. Terrorism poses a grave challenge to National security. Suggest some possible steps that need to be taken to tackle this menace. | 10 |
| 8. "India needs smart urbanization." In light of this, discuss the issues and challenges associated with urbanization in India? | 10 |

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