

IV/SOC (iv)

2014

(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

FOURTH PAPER

(Society in India—II)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

UNIT—I

- 1. Discuss the factors responsible for changes in the joint family. 10**

OR

- 2. Examine the patterns of changes in the joint family. 10**

(2)

UNIT—II

3. Discuss the marriage system among the Christians in India. 10

OR

4. Describe the traditional forms of Hindu marriage. 10

UNIT—III

5. Define caste. What are the characteristic features of caste system in India? 3+7

OR

6. Explain the factors responsible for changes in the caste system. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Trace the changing status of women from ancient to modern India. 10

OR

8. Discuss the different problems faced by women in contemporary India. 10

UNIT—V

9. Who are the weaker sections? Examine the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. 3+7

OR

10. Examine the various problems faced by the tribal communities in India. 10

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(4th Semester)

SOCIOLOGY

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(Society in India—II)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. In which year was the Hindu Succession Act (which gave the daughter and the son equal rights to the father's property) passed?

(a) 1955 ()

(b) 1956 ()

(c) 1954 ()

2. Which of the following factors has changed the attitudes, beliefs, values and ideologies of the joint family institution?

(a) Education ()

(b) Industrialization ()

(c) Legislative measures ()

3. The Indian Christian Marriage Act was passed in the year

(a) 1972 ()

(b) 1947 ()

(c) 1872 ()

4. Daiva Vivaha is a form of Hindu marriage in which

(a) the father gives away his daughter as a sacrificial fee ()

(b) the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom after receiving a cow or a bull ()

(c) the father offers his daughter to a man of character and learning ()

5. Caste status is determined by

- (a) economic status ()
- (b) educational qualification ()
- (c) birth ()

6. The first scholar who differentiated between Caste and Varna was

- (a) G. S. Ghurye ()
- (b) Senart ()
- (c) S. C. Dube ()

7. Who played an important role for the abolition of 'Sati'?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy ()
- (b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ()
- (c) Swami Vivekananda ()

8. In which year was the Equal Remuneration Act (which provided equal remuneration between male and female) passed in India?

(a) 1984 ()

(b) 1971 ()

(c) 1976 ()

9. The concept of 'Scheduled Caste' was first coined by

(a) Simon Commission in 1928 ()

(b) the Government of India Act, 1935 ()

(c) Mandal Commission in 1975 ()

10. According to the 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes comprise of

(a) 16.6% of the total population in India ()

(b) 8.6% of the total population in India ()

(c) 25.10% of the total population in India ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answer to the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Mention any three features of joint family.

2. Write any three aims of Hindu marriage.

Give short answer to the following questions :

1. Mention any three features of joint family.

(a) 1976

9. The concept of Scheduled Caste was first coined by

(a) Justice Commission in 1928

(b) the Government of India Act, 1930

(c) Mandal Commission in 1975

10. According to the 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes constitute

(a) 18% of the total population of India

(b) 11% of the total population of India

(c) 25-30% of the total population of India

(7)

3. What is endogamy? Give an example.

4. Briefly explain any one problem faced by women in India.

5. Who are the untouchables?

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Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART - II—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer in the answer book full marks for the questions

Unit-4

State the factors responsible for changes in caste system.

10

OR

Trace the pattern of change in all the forms of caste.

10
