

C 22207

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**SECOND SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Sociology

SGY 2B 02—INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Explain features of nuclear family.
2. Examine social exclusion.
3. Discuss Regionalism.
4. What is Polyandry ?
5. Explain the concept of purity and pollution.
6. Examine the concept of religion.
7. Differentiate between Primary kin and Secondary kin.
8. Illustrate on Exogamy.
9. Explain the village structure as described by AR Desai.
10. Explain Social mobility.
11. Examine the characteristics of Dominant caste.
12. Explain the term Modernisation.
13. Discuss the concept of Social classes.
14. Explain different types social institutions.
15. Describe Moieties.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Briefly explain the characteristics of joint families.
17. Give a brief note on social background of Indian Nationalism.
18. Explain the features of caste system in India.
19. Discuss the gravity of poverty in India.
20. Analyse the changing dimensions of religion in Indian society.
21. Briefly explain the concept of Sanskritisation.
22. Analyse the role of caste organisations in Indian politics.
23. Briefly explain the Indological approach of L.Dumont.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Briefly analyse the problem of unemployment of ducted youth in India.
25. Critically analyse the Marxian approach of AR Desai to the study of Indian society.
26. Briefly analyse the caste and class relations in India.
27. Discuss the structural and functional changes which happened in family and marriage.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

C 22207-A

(Pages : 4)

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Sociology

SGY 2B 02—INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

(2021 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

SGY 2B 02—INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND TRANSFORMATION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ refers to the changes brought about in Indian Society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule.
(A) Westernisation. (B) Modernisation.
(C) Brahminisation. (D) None of these.
2. Who among the following wrote the book 'Social background of Indian Nationalism' ?
(A) Pager. (B) Mac Iver.
(C) A.R. Desai. (D) Dhurkhiem.
3. Who use the Marxian theory while analysing the Indian class structure in agrarian relation ?
(A) A.R. Desai. (B) Pager.
(C) Mac Iver. (D) Dhurkhiem.
4. Who wrote the book Social change in modern India ?
(A) M.N. Sreenivas. (B) E.A.H. Blunt.
(C) Ketkar. (D) Risley.
5. Who introduced the modern secular education in India ?
(A) Portuguese. (B) Arabians.
(C) Dutch. (D) British.
6. _____ is a process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practices and beliefs and acquire higher status.
(A) Modernisation. (B) Sanskritization.
(C) Industrialization. (D) Westernisation.
7. The villages are the symbol of cultural homogeneity and the cities symbolize.
(A) Homogeneity.
(B) Isolation.
(C) Cultural heterogeneity.
(D) Alienation.

8. Economic system of the village is based on _____.
- (A) Functional specialization. (B) Political system.
(C) Training. (D) Homogeneous.
9. Family is a _____ group.
- (A) Social. (B) Institution.
(C) Universal. (D) Both (A) and (C).
10. Several brothers share the same wife which practice is often called _____.
- (A) Sororal polygyny. (B) Non-Sororal.
(C) Fraternal polyandry. (D) None of these
11. _____ is the most common and acceptable form of marriage.
- (A) Monogamy. (B) Exogamy.
(C) Polygamy. (D) Polyandry.
12. A marriage of two or more woman with two or more men, is known as _____.
- (A) Sororal Polygyny. (B) Monogamy.
(C) Serial monogamy. (D) Group marriage.
13. _____ means that two kin should remain away from each other.
- (A) Amitate. (B) Avunclate.
(C) Avoidance. (D) None of these.
14. Who established the Sathya Sodhak Samaj ?
- (A) Jyothi Rao Phooley.
(B) Vivekanandan.
(C) Dayananda Saraswathi.
(D) Rajaram Mohan Roy.
15. M.N. Sreenivas considered the term modernisation is more _____.
- (A) Subjective. (B) Objective.
(C) Preferable. (D) None of these.

Turn over

16. The word Harijan means _____.
- (A) Children of god. (B) Children of the state.
(C) Brahmins. (D) None of these.
17. Who wrote the book Religion and society among the Coorgs ?
- (A) M.N. Srinivas. (B) Maithreyi Krishna Raj.
(C) A.M. Sha. (D) McKim Marriot.
18. Who founded Brahmasamajam at Bengal ?
- (A) Bala Gangadhara Tilak. (B) Mahatma Gandhi.
(C) Swami Dayananda Saraswati. (D) Raja ram Mohan Roy.
19. When did Aryasamajam founded by Dayanantha Saraswathi ?
- (A) 1865. (B) 1857.
(C) 1757. (D) 1875.
20. What was the divine theory's explanation about from where the caste system originated ?
- (A) From nature. (B) From the body of Purusha.
(C) From the body of man. (D) From the body of Brahmins.