

2011

**INDIAN SOCIETY & CULTURE**

*Time Allotted : 3 Hours*

*Full Marks : 70*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**GROUP – A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

i) Endogamy, common culture, common language are  
some of the important features of ..... society of  
India.

a) Agrarian b) Industrial

c) Tribal d) Christian.

ii) Environmental factors responsible for crime are  
classified under

a) family conditions

b) mental and psychological factors

c) hereditary

d) all of these.

iii) Class struggle is most intense in a

a) capitalistic society b) primitive society

c) feudal society d) socialistic society.

iv) A group of people organized for a particular purpose is  
known as

a) community b) association

- c) society d) institution.
- v) The Community Development Programme was started in India in
- a) 1947 b) 1950  
c) 1952 d) 1948.
- vi) A system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy is called
- a) stereotyping b) social mobility  
c) social stratification d) social inequality.
- vii) What system of castes is composed of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra ?
- a) The Indian caste system  
b) The South African system  
c) The British class system  
d) The British estate system.
- viii) Social stratification that based largely on individual achievement is called a
- a) caste system b) class system  
c) estate system d) classless society.
- ix) Which of the following is *not* considered to be a pillar of the Indian Social System ?
- a) Caste system b) Family system  
c) Social culture d) Religious system.
- x) Which of the following is *not* connected with the caste system ?
- a) Endogamy b) Education  
c) Complexity d) Closed system.
- xi) Demographic Segmentation of the Indian population is reflected in

- a) census
  - b) buying behaviour analysis
  - c) elections
  - d) income analysis.
- xii) India is characterized by
- a) low birth rate, low death rate
  - b) high birth rate, low death rate
  - c) low birth rate, high death rate
  - d) high birth rate, high death rate.

### **GROUP – B**

#### **( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following  $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Define culture. Draw up a distinction between culture and civilisation.
3. Define human value. Do you feel there are value crisis in contemporary working life ?
4. Discuss the causes of child labour in our country.
5. Identify the factors causing migration of people.
6. Point out the measures to be adopted to tackle the evil of terrorism.

### **GROUP – C**

#### **( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Discuss the types and causes of unemployment in India. Examine the governmental policies for alleviating the problem of unemployment.  $9 + 6$
8. What is meant by 'age structure' of the population ? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth ? What is meant by the sex ratio ? Why are some of the implications of

a declining sex ratio ? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons rather than daughters ? What, in your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference ?

2 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 4

9. Give an account of the demographic profile of India. Make a distinction between immigration and emigration. Do you feel that migration has any relation to population growth ?

Explain your views. 6 + 6 + 3

10. What is crime ? Trace the social factors that cause crime.

How can crime be prevented ? 3 + 7 + 5

11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3 × 5

a) Juvenile delinquency as a social problem

b) Forms of social stratification

c) Problems of insurgency

d) Agonies of aged population

e) Demographic transition.

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