

**M.E.S.'s VASANT JOSHI COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE, ZUARINAGAR  
GOA**

**B. A. (NEP) SEMESTER III END ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2024  
SOCIOLOGY (MAJOR)  
SOC 200 – SOCIETY IN INDIA**

**Duration: 2 Hours 40 minutes**

**Total Marks: 80**

**Instructions:**

- 1. The question paper consists of four parts A, B, C, D.**
- 2. Answer each part on fresh page.**

**PART A**

**Fill in the Blanks . Choose any one option**

**(20 x 1=20 Marks)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the major cities of the Indus Valley civilization known for its advanced urban planning.  
a) Mohenjo-Daro b) Varanasi c) Haridwar d) Delhi
- The practice of giving property or money by the bride's family to the groom's family is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) dowry b) bride price c) inheritance d) gift
- Christian missionaries established many \_\_\_\_\_ institutions during the colonial period in India.  
(a) educational b) political c) social d) recreational
- In the Jajmani system, \_\_\_\_\_ were the service providers.  
a) lower castes b) upper castes c) dominant castes d) middle class
- The process of adopting customs and rituals of higher castes by lower castes is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sanskritization b) westernisation c) modernisation d) urbanisation
- In traditional Indian society, occupational specialization is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) caste b) class c) race d) gender
- Urbanization refers to the movement of people from rural areas to \_\_\_\_\_ areas.  
a) suburban b) urban c) industrial d) agricultural
- The primary aim of the Naxalbari movement was to promote \_\_\_\_\_ equality through armed rebellion.  
a) social b) economic c) political d) racial
- A traditional family structure in India is generally \_\_\_\_\_ in nature, where several generations live together.  
a) joint b) nuclear c) matriarchal d) rigid
- Technology has transformed the field of education by providing access to \_\_\_\_\_ resources and online learning.  
a) limited b) physical c) digital d) outdated
- Cultural diversity refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) uniformity b) variety c) standardization d) monotony

12. The status of women in the medieval period was often restricted due to rigid \_\_\_\_\_ norms.  
a) cultural b) economic c) educational d) political
13. Social institutions like \_\_\_\_\_ play a crucial role in the organization of society.  
a) family b) technology c) climate d) economy
14. The status of women in the Vedic period was called the \_\_\_\_\_ age.  
a) Golden b) Bronze c) Iron d) Silver
15. An example of Hindu marriage ritual is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Saptapadi b) Walima c) Mehr d) Kanyadaan
16. One impact of Westernization on Indian society is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) modern education b) traditional family structure c) ancient rituals d) caste hierarchy
17. Industrialization led to the development of \_\_\_\_\_-based economies.  
a) agriculture b) technology c) industry d) barter
18. The role of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Naxalbari movement was crucial to its fight for land and equality .  
a) women b) students c) farmers d) workers
19. A green audit checks how well an organization is doing in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) profitability b) sustainability c) marketing d) expansion
20. A trend in marriage today is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) polygamy b) arranged marriage c) high divorce rates d) child marriage

## PART B

**Match the Columns**

**(20 Marks)**

Column A		Column B	
1.	Industrialization	a.	Rural to city migration
2.	Christian missionaries	b.	Agricultural protests
3.	Peasant movement	c.	Influence of the West
4.	Urbanization	d.	British colonialism
5.	Social institutions	e.	Factory-based economy
6.	Dowry	f.	Large dam protest
7.	Westernization	g.	Women's marriage payment
8.	Narmada Bachao Andolan	h.	Multi-generational household
9.	Environmental movement	i.	influence of the west
10.	Joint family	j.	Protection of nature
11.	Education technology	k.	Marrying outside the group
12.	Features of Christian Marriage	l.	Dowry for brides, dower for grooms
13.	Role of religion in society	m.	Holy Matrimony
14.	Mate selection in exogamy	n.	Moral and social guide
15.	Dower	o.	Online learning
16.	Mohenjo-Daro	p.	Inter-caste emulation
17.	Jajmani system	q.	Agrarian Unrest
18.	Sanskritization	r.	Advanced drainage system
19.	Endogamy	s.	Barter system
20.	Naxalbari movement	t.	Marriage within the same group

## PART C

**State whether the following statements are True or False ( 20 Marks)**

1. The drainage system of Indus Valley cities indicates a lack of social organization.
2. Dowry is a payment made by the groom's family to the bride's family.
3. The Jajmani system is a form of social exchange where lower castes provide services to higher castes.
4. Christian missionaries had no role in promoting education in India.
5. Sanskritization is the process by which upper castes adopt the practices of lower castes.
6. Exogamy refers to the practice of marrying within one's own community.
7. Urbanization is the movement of people from rural to urban areas.
8. Westernization in India led to the adoption of Western cultural practices.
9. The Naxalbari movement was primarily an environmental movement.
10. The environmental movement aims to protect ecosystems and promote sustainability.
11. The Chipko opposed the cutting down of trees.
12. Industrialization refers to the expansion of agriculture and farming-based economies.
13. Traditional family structures in India were mostly nuclear families.
14. Purdah was a common practice among Muslim women during medieval times.
15. Information technology has had no impact on the field of education.
16. The aim of peasant movements was often to secure land rights.
17. Urbanization has led to a decrease in population in cities.
18. The joint family is a household structure involving multiple generations living together.
19. Religious practices in Indian society have no influence on social behaviour.
20. In exogamous practices, individuals marry outside their own group or community.

## **PART D**

**Briefly answer the following**

**(10 x 2 = 20marks)**

1. Name two key factors that distinguishes Sanskritization from Westernization.
2. Name any two features of caste system in India.
3. Give two features of the North eastern states.
4. State the functions of marriage.
5. Name two causes for peasant movements in India.
6. Name any two types of social movements.
7. Give two consequences of urbanization.
8. Mention two features of joint family in India.
9. Identify the impact of Westernization on Indian food habits and clothing.
10. What are some common religious symbols found in different religions?