

29 JAN 2026

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR**

End Term Examination-August- December,2025

Semester: UG V

Subject: Sociology II (Indian Society)

**Time- Three Hours**

**Marks-100**

*Instructions.*

1. *Attempt any five questions*
2. *Follow the Examination Hall Protocol.*

(Q1)(A) How did Sanskritization and Westernization in India contribute to social mobility and change, and what limitations remain?

(B) A student studying Indian social history notes the cultural synthesis during the Mughal period. How did Islam influence art, architecture, language, and social customs in India? Provide examples to explain.  
(Marks-12+8=20)

(Q2) Explain the meaning of main social perspectives in Indian sociology. How did Ghurye's work in Indological perspective help in understanding the origin, function, and structure of the caste system within the broader cultural and historical context of Indian society?

(Marks-12+8=20)

(Q3) How do the classifications of joint family types by I.P. Desai and K.M. Kapadia overlap and differ? Use specific examples to illustrate these similarities and differences. (Marks-20)

(Q4) (A) Provide examples of major tribal zones in India and explain how geographical isolation influences the social and cultural life of tribes in these zones.

(B) Analyze the social and legal impacts of land reforms like the abolition of zamindari and tenancy rights on village society and agricultural productivity. (Marks-12+8=20)

(Q5) (A) Critically analyze the impact of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 on traditional Hindu marriage features such as sacramentality, monogamy, and caste considerations. How has the legal codification changed the social situation of Hindu marriages, especially regarding gender equality and individual rights? Discuss both positive reforms and contemporary challenges arising from these changes.



(B) Yusuf claims his marriage was Fasid (irregular) because it lacked valid witnesses, while his wife argues it is Batil (void). Using their dispute, describe the difference between Fasid and Batil marriages under Muslim law.  
( Marks-12+8=20)

(Q6) (A) Priya, from an OBC family, is competing for a government job reserved for OBCs. Explain the rationale behind OBC reservation and the criteria used to identify OBCs.

(B) During a community meeting, villagers discuss how their ancestry and occupation have been inherited over generations. Using the Occupational Theory, explain how caste functions as a system of hereditary jobs in Indian society.

(C) Sami's marriage contract includes a Mahr (dower) agreed upon before marriage. Explain the significance of Mahr in Muslim marriage contracts and how it protects the bride's rights in case of divorce.  
( Marks 12+4+4=20)