

## NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination-May, 2025

Semester: UG II

Subject: Sociology II (Indian Society)

Time- Three Hours

Marks-100

Instructions:

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

(Q1) (A) A. living in the remote village of South India has undergone various changes in his life. He became vegetarian, started following the Hindu upper caste rituals and festivals, wearing *Janeu*. Explain the process of social change in the above context? Is this process universal? What are the observations of other sociologists in this context?

(B) Write a short note on the following:

(i) Varna system in Indian society

(ii) *Purusharthas* in Indian social ethics

(Marks-10+10=20)

(Q2) Ram is a factory managing supervisor, in Mumbai cotton mills, migrated from the village Rampur-small village in the Rajasthan, where he was living with his parents, five years ago. After shifting to Mumbai his wife has also started working in nearby school. Her daughter who is a single child born in Mumbai. He is also able to purchase a car, AC, microwave etc. for the better living standard. He has also become member of various formal organizations. Now, it is difficult for him to attend various religious ceremonies in the village. Based on the situation presented what are the changes you perceive in his life style? Based on this understanding discuss the major differences between rural and urban society.

(Marks-20)

(Q3) (A) What are the major characteristics of traditional joint family system in India? Does the form and functions of the joint family system are changing in contemporary context? In this context analyze the view of various sociologists.

(B) Identify and explain the type of family in the following:

Akash is the married son of Kishore and Meena and lives in Bangalore city where he is doing his job ; His parents are resided in Jodhpur. He has coordinial relationship with parents, take their advice in important matter related to life, and share the property with them. Identify and explain the type of joint family in above explanation as discussed by I.P Desai.

( Marks-15+5)

(Q4) (A) What are the changes in the traditional feature of caste system? Is 'caste' changing into 'class'? In this context explain the relationship between caste and class in contemporary India.

(B) Explain the theory of untouchability in the following statement: 'X lives in remote village of Rajasthan, is engaged in the scavenging work'.  
(Marks-15+5=20)

(Q5) (A) What are the constitutional and legislative majors available for the protection of ST rights in India? Explain.

(B) Explain with the help of examples the impact of social legislations on the family system in India.

(Marks 10+10=20)

(Q6) Answer the following:

( Marks5x4=20)

(A) What is city? What are the main determinates of city according to census?

(B) What are the four parts of *Veda*?

(C) Why do B.R Ambedkar's philosophy considered as 'subaltern perspective'?

(D) State the main differences among Zamindari, *Mahalwari* and Ryotwari systems of revenue during colonial period.

(E) What are the limitations of defining 'tribe'-discuss from sociological and anthropological perspective with special reference to 'social homogeneity' and 'common territory'?

1 SEP 2025

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Instructions:

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(Q1) (A) Justify the following statement:

'Varna-Asharma' system is a social and psychological basis of Indian social organization.'

(B) Explain the major pre conditions of sociological concept developed in the village studies 'Religion and society among Coorg of South India' by M. N. Srinivas. What are the limitations of study? (Marks 10+10=20)

(Q2)(A) Write a note on 'significance and limitations of village studies in India'.

(B) Discuss the following with the help of example:

- (i) Social heterogeneity in urban life in contrast to homogeneity of rural life.
- (ii) Social status in rural society is ascribed and in urban it is achieved. (Marks 10+10=20)

(Q3) What were the reasons for the development of Joint Family system in India society? Are the form and functions of the joint family system in Indian society changing into functionally joint family system? Analyze the future of joint family system with appropriate arguments and also include different models of joint family as given by sociologists to substantiate your explanation. (Marks -6+6+8=20)

(Q4) (A) Is caste a hierarchical or segmental division or both in the contemporary Indian society? What is the future of caste system in India? Analyze the opinion of various sociologists in this context.

(B) Discuss the legislative and Constitutional measures for the upliftment of Schedule Tribe section of society in India.

(Marks 10+10)

(Q5)(A) What are the legislative impacts on the traditional concept of marriage in Hindu and Muslim.

(B) Whether following situations are example of valid marriage among Muslim?

- (i) Muslim man marrying two women who are sisters.
- (ii) Muslim man marrying a woman who is undergoing *Iddat*.

(C) Explain the legal validity in the following situations as per Hindu Marriage Act,1955:

- (i) A wants to marry B who is granddaughter of his grandfather's brother.
- (ii) X is a brahmin boy wants to marry Y who is a non- brahmin girl. (Marks-10+5+5=20)



(Q6) Answer the following:

(A) What are the criteria of division of 'rural class by Daniel Thorner?

(B) What is the meaning of 'Westernization' according to Daniel Learner?

(C) Explain the important subject matter/concepts developed by A. R Desai in the text: 'Social Background of Indian Nationalism'.

(D) What are the main differences between '*fasid*' and '*batil*'?

(E) Explain the tribal relationship with Hinduism in the following:

(i) *Sukhia* belong to *Bhil* community and living in a State of middle India.

(ii) *Ambi* belong to Naga tribe and living in a north eastern state.

(Marks-5x4=20)