

NAIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

Re -Mid Term Examination-2025

Semester: UG V

Subject: Sociology II (Indian Society)

Time- 90 minutes

Marks-50

Q1) Critically examine how Western contact contributed to modernization and the reform of traditional Indian institutions and practices. ( Marks -10)

Q2) What is Sanskritization? Analyze its role in promoting social mobility and its limitations in transforming the hierarchical structure of Indian society, with suitable examples. (Marks -10)

Q3) Critically discuss the contribution of village studies to our understanding of Indian society. What methodologies have been prominent, and what key findings have emerged about rural life?

(Marks-10)

Q4) Mohan and his family were living in a village. Seven year ago he shifted to *Bhilai* and started working in factory. He hired a flat in the city, purchased a car on loan and their life pattern changed much.

On the basis of above define Urban, Urbanism and Urbanization

Do you think he must have faced some problems in urban city. Discuss one such problem and offer solutions. (Marks-10).

Q5) Examine the outcomes of land reforms on rural society post-independence. Highlight successes, failures, and ongoing challenges. (Marks 10)

## 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 Protocols.

(Q1) Mohan, a young Hindu, struggles to balance his personal desires with his social duties as a student and family member. He aims to fulfill his dharma, follow his karma, achieve the *Purusharthas*, and understand his role in the varna-ashram system.

Using Mohan's example, explain how the concepts of karma, dharma, *Purusharthas*, and varna-ashram guide an individual's life and social responsibilities in Hinduism. What challenges arise in balancing personal ambitions with these traditional ethical expectations? (Marks-20)

(Q2) (A) G.S. Ghurye emphasized the role of ancient Indian texts in understanding social institutions. Given the example of the caste system, how does the Indological perspective of Ghurye explain its origin and persistence in Indian society?

(B) In a coastal town of Kerala, the local fishing community has adopted Western clothing styles and English language use in daily communication. Meanwhile, the state government promotes Western-style education and healthcare systems, and urban infrastructure. However, the community struggles to balance these changes with preserving their traditional fishing practices and social ceremonies

Using the example of the Kerala fishing community, explain types of westernization as stated by Yogendra Singh's. How do these two types of Westernization differently impact cultural practices and social institutions? ( Marks-12+8=20)

(Q3) (A) Explain the different types of villages found in India. Provide examples for each and discuss their social implications.

(B) Answer the following:

(i) Urban unemployment rises and informal jobs increase. What key characteristics of urban society contribute to this situation?

(ii) Laxmi, a small farmer in a remote Indian village, struggles with land ownership due to the zamindari system's legacy. How might land reforms help her? (Marks -12+8=20)

(Q4) (A) Answer the following:

- (i) According to I.P. Desai, what distinguishes a functional joint family from a traditional joint family? Illustrate with examples how two families living separately can still form a functional joint family.
- (ii) Provide an example of a collateral joint family as per K.M. Kapadia's classification and explain how it functions differently from a lineal joint family.
- (iii) Critically analyze the relationship between tribal communities like the Santhals and Bhils with Hindu society in India. How have processes of cultural assimilation, Hinduization, and social stratification affected tribal identities and autonomy?
- (B) Critically examine the effectiveness of tribal policies of isolation, assimilation and integration in protecting the rights and preserving the culture of tribal communities in India

( Marks 12+8=20)

(Q5)(A) Ramesh belongs to a Scheduled Caste community and faces discrimination in his village despite legal protections. How does the constitutional definition of SC protect him? What problems persist socially and economically.

(B) A school student asks their teacher why Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras are seen as different social groups in Indian history. How would the teacher explain the Traditional Theory of caste origin using the *Purushasukta* of Rigveda?

( Marks-12+8=20)

(Q6) (A) Ravi, a Hindu man, and Sita want to marry following their traditional religious practices. Explain the key religious rituals and legal provisions they need to follow under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

(B) Ahmed and Fatima want to get married according to Islamic law. Explain the essential preconditions of a valid Muslim marriage using their scenario, including proposal (Ijab) and acceptance (Qabul), consent, and witnesses.

(C) Fatima's husband pronounces Talq Talaq thrice at once, ending their marriage suddenly. Analyze this situation by explaining the types of Talq (Talaq-e-Ahsan, Talaq-e-Hasan, and Talaq-e-Biddat), and discuss the impact of such contemporary changes on Muslim marital practices and women's rights.

(Marks-12+4+4=20)

1 OCT 2025

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR**

Mid Term Examination-2025

Semester: UG V

Subject: Sociology II (Indian Society)

**Time- 90 minutes**

**Marks-50**

Q1) Write short answer:

(Marks-5x6=30)

- (i) How did Westernization change social institutions in India during the British colonial period? Construct some examples.
- (ii) How do Varna and Ashram system influence social structure in India?
- (iii) Summarize the main findings of any prominent village study conducted in India.
- (iv) Describe the impact of Buddhism on social and religious structures in Indian society. How did these influences challenge or reinforce existing traditions?
- (v) Indian nationalism is a product of material conditions created by British colonialism'- A R Desai, Explain.

Q2 ) Examine the complex interplay between tradition and modernity in Indian society. Do you think tradition and modernity co-exist in contemporary Indian society'? support your answer with appropriate examples. (Marks-10)

Q3) Ram is a factory managing supervisor, in the Mumbai cotton mills, migrated from the village Rampur-small village in 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-10)

