

2/22

1804N058

Candidate's Seat No : _____

M.A Sem-4 Examination

510

International Relation

April 2022

Time : 2-00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains TWO sections: SECTION-I & SECTION-II.
2. It is compulsory to attempt both the sections.
3. Read carefully the instructions given for each section.
4. Please mention clearly the questions you attempt.
5. Figures to the right indicate marks

Section-I

Attempt ANY THREE of the following:

Marks- 42

- Q. 1: Does 'Caste System' in its origin and function is equivalent to racism? Or it represents class division of society. Discuss in the context of social stratification in ancient India.
- Q.2: Discuss structural-functional aspects of caste system in rural India. Is it a static system of stratification or dynamism exit in it with substantial scope to change position in social hierarchy?
- Q.3: Write a note on position of women in early India.
- Q.4: 'Women movement paved the way to initiate policies for women empowerment and gender justice in India'. Elucidate.
- Q.5: 'Jajmani' and 'Varna-Ashram' were the important pillars of social management in traditional Indian society. Do you agree?
- Q.6: Can you recall important constitutional provisions and policy initiatives in India for the betterment of downtrodden sections of the society?
- Q.7: 'Current social fabric of India represents remarkable continuity of traditions with the substantial incorporation of elements of modernity'. Comment with suitable examples.

(P.T.O)

N58-2

Q.8: Write an essay on social movements in modern India. Highlight any two movements- Anti-Brahmin, Backward Caste, Dalit, Women, Peasant, Tribals, students, Anti-corruption.

Section-II

Marks- 08

Q.9: Attempt ANY FOUR of the following MCQs:

A. Sanskritization is a mean of:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Social Mobility | b. Social Stagnation |
| c. Social Hierarchy | d. Cultural Lag |

B. The caste system in India evolved from the-

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. Zamindari system | b. Ashram system |
| c. Varna system | d. Gotra system |

C. The National Commission for Women was established in 1992 which is a:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Statutory Body | b. Autonomous Body |
| c. Administrative Office | d. Court of Law |

D. The text that provides basic norms of social structure in ancient Indian society is:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Arthashastra | b. Manusmriti |
| c. Ramayana | d. Mahabharata |

E.: Non-Brahmanical approach to study Indian society is associated with:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Deendayal Upadhyaya | b. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| c. B.R. Ambedkar | d. VP Singh |

F. Which place in India is a home of most primitive tribal groups:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a. Daman and Diu | b. Laddakh |
| c. Lakshadweep | d. Andaman and Nicobar |

G. Which among the following is not an ancient Hindu scripture:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. Vedas | b. Hindutva |
| c. Upanishads | d. Purans |

H. Indian constitution declares the practice of untouchability:

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Abolished | b. Mandatory | c. Preserved | d. Promoted |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
