

(SECTION: C- SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **5 marks**.

1. Define the term Ideological Image of India.
2. Write a short note on Unity in Diversity.
3. Describe the concept of Little and Great Traditions.
4. What are the major forces of modernization in India?
5. Write briefly about the importance of village studies in understanding Indian society.

(SECTION: C - DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks :30)

Answer any **three** questions. Each question carries **10 marks**.

1. Discuss the concepts of Nationalism, Pluralism, and Indian civilisation with examples.
2. Explain the ethnographic image of Indian society and describe its key parameters.
3. Describe the features and significance of Caste, Tribe, and Religion in Indian society.
4. Explain how tradition and modernization co-exist in India.
5. Discuss the contributions of any two authors from the reading list in shaping our understanding of Indian society.

2025

(NEP- 2020)

(2nd Semester)

VALUE ADDED COURSE (VAC)

VAC 102: UNDERSTANDING INDIA

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figure in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A -OBJECTIVE)

(Marks :15)

Choose the correct answer in the bracket provided:
(1x15=15)

1. Caste in India is primarily based on:
 - a) Occupation and birth
 - b) Height and weight
 - c) Political party
 - d) Education
2. The term "Unity in Diversity" best represents:
 - a) India's military policy
 - b) India's geography
 - c) India's cultural pluralism
 - d) India's foreign relations
3. Who wrote "The Story of My Experiments with Truth"?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) Rabindranath Tagore
4. The idea of 'Little and Great Traditions' was proposed by:
 - a) Robert Redfield
 - b) F.G. Bailey
 - c) Nicholas Dirks
 - d) Dumont

5. Village Studies in India were conducted by:
 - a) Emile Durkheim
 - b) Louis Dumont and David Pocock
 - c) Max Weber
 - d) Nicholas Dirks
6. Modernization in India includes:
 - a) Abandoning traditions
 - b) Adopting Western dress
 - c) Technological and social progress
 - d) Cultural isolation
7. Modernity in India is influenced by:
 - a) Traditional festivals only
 - b) Scientific progress and education
 - c) Isolationism
 - d) Colonial withdrawal
8. Ethnographic image of Indian society includes:
 - a) Law and order
 - b) Science and technology
 - c) Village, caste, tribe, and religion
 - d) Economy and trade
9. The concept of nationalism is closely related to:
 - a) Tribal economy
 - b) Religious conflict
 - c) Shared identity and sovereignty
 - d) Caste system
10. Pluralism in India means:
 - a) Only one religion is dominant
 - b) Co-existence of multiple cultures and religions
 - c) Political unification
 - d) Class struggle
11. Ethnography is a method used in:
 - a) Political science
 - b) Chemistry
 - c) Sociology and Anthropology
 - d) Physics
12. Who described caste as a tool of colonial rule in India?
 - a) Bernard Cohn

13. The continuity of Indian tradition is seen in:
 - b) Nicholas Dirks
 - c) M.N. Srinivas
 - d) Louis Dumont
 14. The modernization of India is often seen as a movement from:
 - a) Rural to tribal systems
 - b) Traditional to modern values
 - c) Caste to class-based hierarchy
 - d) Religious to secular state
 15. The village is considered a key unit in understanding Indian society because:
 - a) Most people live in cities
 - b) It is the only administrative unit
 - c) It reflects traditional values and practices
 - d) It has no significance today
- (SECTION: B-VERY SHORT ANSWERS)**
(Marks : 15)
- Answer all the questions. Each question carries 3 marks.**
1. What is Pluralism?
 2. Define Nationalism.
 3. What is ethnography?
 4. Give three differences between Modernization and Tradition.
 5. What is caste system in India?