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SCHOOL OF LAW
 Parasat, Kolkata- 700125

Term End Examination 2025-2026**Programme – B.A. LL.B.-2024/B.A. LL.B.-2025****Course Name – Sociology II****Course Code - BALLB202****(Semester II)****Full Marks : 60****Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (i) What is the key feature of the Ryotwari system?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| a) Zamindars collected tax | b) Peasants directly paid tax to the government |
| c) Land was collectively owned | d) No tax was imposed |
- (ii) Which constitutional article provides for the reservation of seats in legislatures for SC/ST communities?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a) Article 15 | b) Article 46 |
| c) Article 330 & 332 | d) Article 21 |
- (iii) Which government initiative aims to provide scholarships to SC/ST students for higher education abroad?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme | b) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme |
| c) Mid-Day Meal Scheme | d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan |
- (iv) Which group provided services under the Jajmani system?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Zamindars | b) Artisans and service castes |
| c) Merchants | d) Rulers |
- (v) Identify the breakdown of village self-sufficiency that occurred mainly due to:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Spread of education | b) Introduction of railways |
| c) Commercialisation of agriculture | d) Growth of democracy |
- (vi) Which British policy increased rural indebtedness?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Permanent Settlement | b) Ryotwari system |
| c) Mahalwari system | d) All of the above |
- (vii) Which new social class emerged during British rule?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Tribal chiefs | b) Feudal landlords |
| c) Western-educated middle class | d) Slave class |
- (viii) Which of the following best represents diversity in India?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Single religion | b) Single language |
|--------------------|--------------------|

- c) Multiple languages and religions
 (ix) Which is a characteristic of a joint family?
 a) Individual income sharing
 c) Common property
 (x) Which law significantly affected family and marriage after independence?
 a) Indian Penal Code
 c) Factory Act
 (xi) Which is a key feature of caste?
 a) Open mobility
 c) Equality
 (xii) Which process helps lower castes improve status?
 a) Westernisation
 c) Industrialisation
 (xiii) Which Act improved women's rights in marriage?
 a) Dowry Prohibition Act
 c) Hindu Marriage Act
 (xiv) Which process reduces caste rigidity?
 a) Sanskritisation
 c) Endogamy
 (xv) Which factor most contributed to caste and class overlap?
 a) Education
 c) Ritual purity
- d) One social custom
 b) Separate kitchens
 d) Personal independence
 b) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 d) Forest Act
 b) Endogamy
 d) Democracy
 b) Sanskritisation
 d) Urbanisation
 b) Hindu Succession Act
 d) All of the above
 b) Urbanisation
 d) Ritualism
 b) Economic inequality
 d) Sanskritisation

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Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. How does pluralism contribute to the development of societies, and what are its impacts on (3)
 economic, political, and cultural growth? Discuss with relevant examples
3. Illustrate with suitable examples how revenue systems introduced by the British accelerated (3)
 the commercialisation of agriculture.
4. How do cultural values influence perceptions of happiness? (3)
5. Interpret the role of Indian women in social reform movements during the colonial period (3)
6. Examine how colonial policies simultaneously reinforced and challenged traditional gender (3)
 norms

OR

Analyze how endogamy and hereditary occupation sustain the caste structure. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Apply the concept of commercialisation of agriculture to assess its impact on peasant (5)
 livelihoods during the British period.
8. Explain how market expansion and transport development under British rule transformed (5)
 agricultural practices compared to the Pre-British era.
9. How relevant are Ambedkar's ideas in addressing caste-based inequalities in contemporary (5)
 India?
10. Explain the causes and consequences of the breakdown of traditional village self- (5)
 sufficiency under British rule.
11. Examine how caste continues to influence political behaviour and electoral politics in India. (5)
12. Analyzing Ambedkar critique of the Hindu social order in Caste Hierarchy (5)

OR

Analysis Ambedkar role in drafting the Indian Constitution to ensure legal safeguards (5)
 against caste discrimination.