

NRT/KS/19/7486

Seventh Semester B.A. LL.B. Five Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination

SOCIOLOGY-II

Compulsory Paper—6

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— (1) All Sections are compulsory.

(2) Section A carries 10 marks. Section B carries 30 marks. Section C carries 40 marks.

(3) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

SECTION-A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Note :— This Section consists of one question having sub-questions carrying 1 mark each.

1. Choose the correct alternatives (any **ten**) :

- (i) In the past Jajmani system _____.
 - (a) Was an exploitive system
 - (b) Was a highly binding system
 - (c) System of self-stratification
 - (d) Social institution to perform Yoga
- (ii) Which of the following articles provide for reservation of SC/STs ?
 - (a) Article 335
 - (b) Article 353
 - (c) Article 320
 - (d) Article 230
- (iii) G. S. Ghurye described the Indian tribes as _____.
 - (a) Scheduled tribes
 - (b) Backward Hindus
 - (c) Adimjatis
 - (d) Adimanav
- (iv) Endogamy is rigidly enforced in the case of _____.
 - (a) Community
 - (b) Tribe
 - (c) Caste
 - (d) Religion
- (v) _____ is an instrument of social change.
 - (a) Culture
 - (b) Law
 - (c) Folkways
 - (d) Norms
- (vi) In the Indian context urban is generally described as _____.
 - (a) Function of population size and density
 - (b) a permanent settlement of cities
 - (c) a community enjoying modern facilities
 - (d) a class of people characterized by higher education
- (vii) _____ is a process of socio-economic interaction between the villagers and the towns or cities.
 - (a) Rural-urban continuum
 - (b) Rural-urban migration
 - (c) Urbanization
 - (d) Sanskritization
- (viii) Which view among the following is the oldest view of social change ?
 - (a) Cyclical
 - (b) Linear
 - (c) Evolutionary
 - (d) Dialectical
- (ix) A kind of dormitory system prevalent among Gond and Maria tribe for teaching life lessons to young girls and boys is called _____.
 - (a) Gitiora
 - (b) Rangbang
 - (c) Ghotal
 - (d) Dhumkuria

- (x) The principal national-level organisation concerned with Law enforcement is _____.
(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development
(b) Ministry of Home Affairs
(c) Ministry of Defence
(d) Ministry of Law and Justice
- (xi) _____ does not constitute a rural community.
(a) Joint family (b) Slums
(c) Agriculture (d) Sentimental Attachment
- (xii) _____ propagated the functionality of crime in society.
(a) Karl Marx (b) Talcott Parsons
(c) Emile Durkheim (d) Herbert Spencer
- (xiii) Animism is the religion among _____.
(a) Rural (b) Urban
(c) Tribal (d) Highly civilised
- (xiv) The focus of Lok Adalat is on _____.
(a) Settlement (b) Mutual agreement
(c) Compromise (d) Judicial enforcement
- (xv) _____ factor lead to the weakening of working class power and unionism.
(a) Capital (b) Technology
(c) Voluntary organisation (d) Secondary organisation 1×10=10

SECTION-B (Short Answer Questions)

2. Answer the following (any **three**) :
(a) What is shifting cultivation ?
(b) Write a note on Legal Literacy.
(c) Write a note on Rural Employment.
(d) Discuss Right to information. 5×3=15
3. Write short notes on any **three** of the following :
(a) Role of GOs and NGOs in rural and urban setting.
(b) Coercion, conflict and change.
(c) Rural indebtedness of India.
(d) Caste in contemporary India. 5×3=15

SECTION-C (Long Answer Questions)

Answer the following (any **five**) :

4. Explain the methods and techniques of Social Case Work.
5. Define Human ecology. Mention the causes and sociological consequences of ecological degradation.
6. How has India's Govt. tried to resolve rural poverty issue ?
7. Discuss CSR in combating rural and urban problems.
8. Mention the constitutional provisions for the upliftment of backward classes and tribals.
9. Briefly narrate Gram Nyayalaya.
10. Explain the role of Local bodies in Law Enforcement.
11. How does uneven urbanization pose a threat to law and order and leads to social disorder ?
8×5=40