

KNT/KW/16/6990

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

SOCIOLOGY—II

Course Code—7.6

Compulsory Paper—6

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— (1) All questions 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. Attempt any **TEN** of the following :—

1×10=10

(i) _____ does not constitute a rural community.

- (a) Joint family (b) Slums (c) Agriculture (d) Sentimental Attachment

(ii) 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 Yagya

(iii) The nature of government in a tribal society varied according to _____ .

- (a) The size of the tribe
-
- (b) Powers of the chief and the procedure of his appointment
-
- (c) Economic activities of the tribes
-
- (d) Level of literacy of the Aribes.

(iv) G.S. Ghurye described the Indian tribes as _____ .

- (a) Scheduled tribes (b) Backward Hindus
-
- (c) Adimjatis (d) Adimanav.

- (v) Animism is the religion among _____ .
(a) Rural (b) Urban (c) Tribal (d) Highly Civilized people
- (vi) For Marx, a class is defined by the position of a person in the process of _____ .
(a) Consumption (b) Production (c) Distribution (d) Technological development
- (vii) _____ aspect of caste is most repugnant in modern times.
(a) Endogamy (b) Hereditary occupation
(c) Untouchability (d) Wide differences in opportunities for advancement
- (viii) Successful economic development in complex societies required not only a balance between industrialization and agricultural development but also a balanced growth of _____ .
(a) Secularization and modernization (b) Rationalization
(c) Industrialization (d) Foreign trades
- (ix) The focus of Lok Adalat is on _____ .
(a) Settlement (b) Mutual agreement
(c) Compromise (d) Judicial enforcement
- (x) In the Indian context urban is generally described as _____ .
(a) 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
- (xi) _____ is the process of planning and developing social services in order to meet the health and welfare needs of a community or larger units.
(a) Social group work (b) Social case work
(c) Community organization (d) Social action.
- (xii) _____ factor lead to the weakening of working class power and unionism.
(a) Capital (b) Technology
(c) Voluntary organisation (d) Secondary organisation
- (xiii) _____ is an instrument of Social change.
(a) Culture (b) Law (c) Folkways (d) Norms

- (xiv) _____ among the following is the method to estimate the poverty line in India.
- (a) Investment method (b) Capital method
(c) Human method (d) Income method
- (xv) _____ 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

SECTION—B

(Short Answer Questions)

Note :—Both the questions are compulsory. Each question carries **15** marks

2. Answer the following (any **THREE**) :— 5×3=15
- (a) Write a note on rural indebtedness in India.
(b) What are the effects of industrialization on environment ?
(c) What is shifting cultivation ?
(d) Write a note on Lok Adalats.
3. Write short notes (any **THREE**)— 5×3=15
- (a) Caste in contemporary India.
(b) Law as an instrument of Social change.
(c) Problems of Indian rural life.
(d) Sociology of legal profession.

SECTION—C

(Long Answer Questions)

Note :—Answer any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries **8** marks :—

8×5=40

4. Discuss the importance of Community Development Projects.
5. How has India's Govt. tried to resolve rural poverty issue ?
6. Discuss the status and problems of Backward classes.
7. What are the causes and consequences of child labour ?
8. In ancient India, the division of labour was strictly on caste basis. Elucidate.
9. Discuss CSR in combating rural and urban problems.
10. What are the measures taken by the government to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers ?
11. Discuss the role of local bodies in Law enforcement.