

**AU-1952**

**B.A. (Part—II) Examination**

**(Optional Subject)**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**(Indian Social Structure and Social Problems)**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

**N.B. :—** (1) **ALL** questions are compulsory.

(2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is Gender inequality ? Explain the changing nature and status of women in India. 20

**OR**

Define Poverty. Explain the causes of poverty. 20

2. Define Divorce. Discuss the major causes of Divorce. 20

**OR**

What is Dowry ? Discuss the major causes of Dowry. 20

3. Write short answers :

(a) Significance of marriage. 5

(b) The functional aspects of class. 5

(c) Nuclear family. 5

(d) The characteristics of caste. 5

**OR**

(e) Functional aspects of Joint Family. 5

(f) The changing nature of marriage. 5

(g) The changing nature of family. 5

(h) The functional aspects of caste. 5

4. Write short answers :

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Meaning of Terrorism.          | 5 |
| (b) What is National Integration ? | 5 |
| (c) Write on National Identity.    | 5 |
| (d) Causes of suicide.             | 5 |

**OR**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| (e) Water pollution.     | 5 |
| (f) Definition of Crime. | 5 |
| (g) What is corruption ? | 5 |
| (h) Causes of Terrorism. | 5 |

5. Choose the correct options :

- |                                                                                                                                                                         |                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Which religion according to given options is not a minority religion ?                                                                                              | 1                         |
| (a) Hindu                                                                                                                                                               | (b) Muslim                |
| (c) Christian                                                                                                                                                           | (d) Sikh                  |
| (ii) To define the concept of Rural Urban continuum who first used the concept of Ruibanization ?                                                                       | 1                         |
| (a) Galpin                                                                                                                                                              | (b) Louis Wirth           |
| (c) Henry Men                                                                                                                                                           | (d) MacIver               |
| (iii) The science of population is called _____                                                                                                                         | 1                         |
| (a) Sociology                                                                                                                                                           | (b) Economics             |
| (c) Demography                                                                                                                                                          | (d) Geography             |
| (iv) Who called the tribes 'Backward Hindus' ?                                                                                                                          | 1                         |
| (a) Anderson                                                                                                                                                            | (b) Iravati Karve         |
| (c) Dr. Dhurye                                                                                                                                                          | (d) Desai                 |
| (v) "A minority is a part of the population differing from others in some characteristics and often subjected to differential treatment." This definition is from _____ | 1                         |
| (a) The Webster Dictionary                                                                                                                                              | (b) The Oxford Dictionary |
| (c) The Minorities Commission                                                                                                                                           | (d) None of these         |

- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ environment is the characteristic of Urban society. 1  
 (a) Natural (b) Man-made  
 (c) God-made (d) None of these
- (vii) Which of the following are the characteristics of the Rural Community ? 1  
 (a) Natural environment (b) Farming — main occupation  
 (c) Small area (d) All of them
- (viii) Circulation view studied by \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 (a) A.R. Desai (b) M.S. Shrinivas  
 (c) Karl Marx (d) None of these
- (ix) Tribal Agitation started in Bihar in \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 (a) 1772 (b) 1889  
 (c) 1830 (d) 1530
- (x) Prominent characteristics of Tribal society is/are \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 (a) Common Name (b) Common Area  
 (c) Common Language (d) All above
- (xi) Tribal society means a collection of related families who have common names and language. This society lives on particular area and they follow common rules of marriage and administration, is the definition of \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 (a) Dr. Muzumdar (b) C.H. Coole  
 (c) Max Weber (d) Gilin and Gilin
- (xii) \_\_\_\_\_ means a colony in which population is less than five thousand. 1  
 (a) Rural Society (b) Urban society  
 (c) Rural and Urban society (d) All above
- (xiii) Munda tribes agitation took place in \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
 (a) 1889 (b) 1829  
 (c) 1772 (d) 1856
- (xiv) \_\_\_\_\_ is one cause of increasing death rate. 1  
 (a) Poverty (b) Corruption  
 (c) Polygamy (d) Monogamy

- (xv) The life of a Tribal Community totally depends upon \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- (a) Nature (b) Industries
- (c) Loan (d) Mechanism
- (xvi) The Government of India established The Minority Commission on \_\_\_\_\_ to safeguard the religious and linguistic interests of the minorities in India. 1
- (a) 15 January 2001 (b) 15 January 1990
- (c) 15 January 1978 (d) 15 January 1980
- (xvii) A tribal community has a \_\_\_\_\_ family. 1
- (a) Joint family (b) Nuclear family
- (c) Extended family (d) None of these
- (xviii) "A Tribe can be defined as a group, speaking a common dialect and inhabiting a common territory." This is defined by \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- (a) Perry (b) Reverse
- (c) Karl Marx (d) Malinowski
- (xix) Due to \_\_\_\_\_ tribes have more health problems. 1
- (a) Medical aid (b) Superstitions
- (c) Language (d) None of these
- (xx) A rural society depends on agriculture. They need more hands to work in the fields so a rural society has a \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (a) Joint family (b) Combined family
- (c) Nuclear family (d) None of these