

BA SOCIOLOGY
Fourth Semester
SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA
(BSO - 18)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

PART-B (Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Write short notes on (any five):

3×5=15

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| a). Child Marriage | b). Poverty |
| c). Divorce | d). Concept of Social Problem |
| e). Drug Addiction | f). Domestic Violence |

2. Answer the following questions (any five):

5×5=25

- Write in detail the characteristics of Social Problem?
- What are the differences between Crime and Social Problem?
- Discuss the causes of Social Problem.
- Define Communalism in India.
- Define Dowry as a Social problem.
- Discuss Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a Social reformer of India.
- What are the social problems of an elderly people?

3. Answer the following questions (any one):

10×1=10

- Define Corruption. What are the different causes of Corruption? **2+8 = 10**
- Write the Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART-A (Objective)

Time: 20 mins

Total Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. The phrase "white-collar crime" was coined in 1939 during a speech given to the American Sociological Society.

- a) Edwin Sutherland
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) None of the above

2. Crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation is called:

- a) Cyber Crime
- b) White-collar Crime
- c) All the above
- d) None of the above

3. A Is a social condition (such as poverty) or a pattern of behavior (such as substance abuse) that people believe warrants public concern and collective action to bring about change.

- a) Public issue
- b) Overriding consideration
- c) Private concern
- d) Social problem

4. According to the text, a large number of individuals who share the same geographical territory and are subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations is called a :

- a) Society
- b) Nation
- c) State
- d) Community

5. In The Sociological Imagination, C. Wright Mills used as an example of how people may erroneously separate personal troubles from public issues in their thinking.

- a) Urbanization
- b) Hate Crimes
- c) Unemployment
- d) Religion

6. A situation confronting a group or a section of society which inflicts injurious consequences that can be handled only collectively is called:

- a) Social problem
- b) Economic Problem
- c) Political Problem
- d) None of the above

7. In which year was the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act passed:

- a) 1656
- b) 1756
- c) 1856
- d) 1956

8. In which year was the Dowry Prohibition Act passed:

- a) 1761
- b) 1861
- c) 1961
- d) None of the above

9. Which state of North East India has reported the highest rate of crime against women according to 2011 census?

- a) Manipur
- b) Nagaland
- c) Assam
- d) Tripura

10. In which year was the Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act passed:

- a) 1686
- b) 1786
- c) 1886
- d) 1986

11. What does IPC stands for:

- a) Indian Penal-Code
- b) Indian Police Code
- c) Indian peoples Commission
- d) None of the above

12. The process in which a group of people feels their region to be superior than others :

- a) Religionism
- b) Regionalism
- c) Communalism
- d) None of the above

13. A situation that gives rise to a feeling of a discrepancy between what one has and what one 'should have':

- a) Poverty
- b) Beggary
- c) All the above
- d) None of the above

14. When was the Mandal Commission founded in India?

- a) 1680
- b) 1780
- c) 1880
- d) 1979

15. Who was the chairman of the Mandal Commission?

- a) B.P. Mandal
- b) Rammohan Roy
- c) Vidyasagar
- d) Ambedkar

16. For whom was the Mandal Commission Report implemented :

- a) Brahmins
- b) Kshatriyas
- c) Dalits
- d) All the above

17. In which year the Sati system was abolished?

- a) 1729
- b) 1829
- c) 1629
- d) 1929

18. The act of violation of criminal code and/or pursuit of certain patterns of behavior disapproved of for children and young adolescents :

- a) Juvenile Delinquency
- b) Violence
- c) All the above
- d) None of the above

19. When was the Wildlife Protection Act passed:

- a) 1672
- b) 1972
- c) 1872
- d) 1572

20. According to Sociologist, the sociological imagination is the ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.

- a) George Ritzer
- b) C. Wright Mills
- c) Max Weber
- d) Peter Berger



University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya

Date Stamp: _____

SESSION 2016-17		COURSE _____ PAPER Code: _____	
NAME OF THE PAPER: _____		SEMESTER _____	
Instructions to Candidates		For Objective Type Questions	
1. This answer booklet has 4 pages. Please check before writing whether it is complete or in good condition.		Page No.	Marks
2. Do not write your name anywhere in the answer booklet.		Course _____	
3. Write legibly on both sides of the paper		Roll No. _____	
4. You may use some space for any rough notes or calculation on the answer booklet if you need. These rough notes, calculations must be scored out before submitting the answer booklet.		Enrollment No. _____	
5. Do not bring any book or loose paper in the examination hall.		Semester _____	
6. Do not tear any page from the answer booklet.		Name of the Paper _____	
7. Do not write anything on the question paper or blotting paper or any pieces of paper while you are in the examination hall.		Paper Code _____	
8. Any act of indiscipline or misbehavior in the examination hall will result in your expulsion.		Total	
9. No examinee is allowed to leave the examination hall until 30 minutes lapse after the commencement of the examination.		For Descriptive Type Questions	
10. Additional answer sheet will be supplied after the main answer booklet is completed.		Question No.	Marks
		Total	
		Grand Total	

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature