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(NEP-2020)

(3rd Semester)

SOCIOLOGY (MAJOR/MINOR)

(**Social Problems in India**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(**SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE**)

(*Marks : 10*)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Which of the following is a social problem?

(a) A personal issue affecting an individual ()

(b) A condition that harms the well-being of a society ()

(c) A legal issue related to crime ()

(d) A personal disagreement ()

2. One way that technological inventions contribute to social problems is through

(a) increased access to education ()

(b) expansion of social networks ()

(c) development of renewable energy resources ()

(d) displacement of jobs due to automation ()

3. According to the social disorganization theory, social problems are likely to occur in societies where
- (a) social institutions are well-organized ()
 - (b) there is high economic stability ()
 - (c) there is breakdown of social control ()
 - (d) there is community cooperation ()
4. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) was enacted in the year
- (a) 2003 ()
 - (b) 2005 ()
 - (c) 2006 ()
 - (d) 2008 ()
5. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India, which form of child abuse is most prevalent?
- (a) Emotional abuse ()
 - (b) Physical abuse ()
 - (c) Sexual abuse ()
 - (d) Neglect ()
6. Which of the following was enacted for protection, development and treatment of children in challenging situations?
- (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act ()
 - (b) The Indian Penal Code ()
 - (c) The Protection of Human Rights Act ()
 - (d) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act ()
7. What is a common sector where bonded labour is found in India?
- (a) Information technology ()
 - (b) Agriculture ()
 - (c) Banking ()
 - (d) Higher education ()

8. In India, one of the significant causes of poverty is

- (a) high levels of urbanization ()
- (b) effective healthcare systems ()
- (c) unequal access to education and employment opportunities ()
- (d) technological advancements ()

9. Which is a common social consequence of alcoholism in Indian society?

- (a) Improved family relationship ()
- (b) Higher rate of domestic violence and family disputes ()
- (c) Increased economic productivity ()
- (d) Enhanced community cohesion ()

10. Which of the following is not a common purpose of human trafficking?

- (a) Voluntary charity work ()
- (b) Organ trafficking ()
- (c) Forced labour ()
- (d) Sexual exploitation ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* of the following questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Define social problem.
2. Mention any three causes of social problems.

UNIT—II

3. Who is considered as a juvenile in conflict with the law?
4. Briefly mention the preventive measures undertaken to prevent harassment of women in workplace.

UNIT—III

5. What are the main causes of poverty in India?
6. What is bonded labour?

UNIT—IV

7. Briefly explain the harmful effects of alcoholism.
8. Highlight the causes of HIV/AIDS in India.

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* of the following questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Explain the significant characteristics of social problems.
2. Discuss the different theoretical approaches to social problems.

UNIT—II

3. What is domestic violence? What are the different forms of domestic violence?
4. Discuss the causes and types of child abuse.

UNIT—III

5. What is unemployment? Discuss the types of unemployment in Indian society.
6. Define corruption and suggest measures for the prevention of corruption.

UNIT—IV

7. What is drug addiction? Examine the causes of drug addiction.
8. Explain the causes of human trafficking and highlight the measures undertaken to control human trafficking in India.
