

MES VASANT JOSHI COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE ZUARINAGAR-GOA.

B.A III SEMESTER END ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER/NOVEMBER, 2024

SOCIOLOGY (Major)

SOC 201: SOCIAL CONCERNS IN INDIA

Total Marks: 80

Duration: 2 Hours

Instruction:

All questions are compulsory.

Figures to the right indicate maximum marks to the questions.

Q1) Answer the following multiple choice questions:

1 x 1 = 20

- 1. What is the key difference between a 'drinker' and an 'alcoholic'?** **(1)**
A) Drinkers are occasional users, while alcoholics rely on alcohol for physical well-being.
B) Drinkers drink regularly, while alcoholics are moderate users.
C) A drinker may consume alcohol, but an alcoholic is a compulsive drinker who cannot refrain from drinking.
D) Drinkers take alcohol frequently, while alcoholics only drink occasionally.
- 2. Which factor makes alcohol more common than illicit drugs?** **(1)**
A) Higher availability and social acceptance.
B) Stronger effects.
C) Easier to hide from authorities.
D) More addictive than drugs.
- 3. Why is the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking observed?** **(1)**
A) To promote drug use.
B) To create awareness about drug abuse and trafficking.
C) To celebrate drug traffickers.
D) To reduce penalties for drug-related crimes.
- 4. What causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)?** **(1)**
A) Bacteria.
B) Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
C) Fungi.
D) Parasites.
- 5. What is one negative effect of communalism?** **(1)**
A) People celebrate more festivals.
B) Communities help each other more.
C) It creates violence and insecurity.
D) It makes people smarter.
- 6. How is terrorism defined?** **(1)**
A) A peaceful method of achieving political goals.
B) Violent behavior designed to generate fear for political purposes.
C) A method to promote social harmony.
D) A legal way to resolve conflicts.

- 7.** What percentage of the world population did India account for in 1991? **(1)**
A. 15.0%
B. 16.0%
C. 17.0%
D. 18.0%
- 8.** How many million people were added to India's population between 1981-91? **(1)**
A. 137 million
B. 106 million
C. 158 million
D. 42 million
- 9.** Which Indian State had the lowest female literacy rate in 1991? **(1)**
A. Kerala.
B. Uttar Pradesh.
C. Madhya Pradesh.
D. Rajasthan.
- 10.** Which decade saw a decline in Goa's population growth rate compared to the previous one?(1)
A. 1991-2001
B. 2001-2011
C. 1981-1991
D. 1971-1981
- 11.** What was the female literacy rate in Goa as per the 2011 census? **(1)**
A. 90.50%
B. 84.66%
C. 75.37%
D. 80.00%
- 12.** What does the Social Disorganization Approach primarily focus on? **(1)**
A) Individual psychological factors.
B) The breakdown of social institutions and community structures.
C) Economic inequalities.
D) Government policies.
- 13.** According to the Social Disorganization Approach, what is the main cause of crime and deviance? **(1)**
A) Strong family ties.
B) Social stability in urban areas.
C) Weakening of social control mechanisms in a community.
D) High levels of individual education.
- 14.** Merton's theory of deviance identifies individuals who reject both cultural goals and the accepted means, instead creating their own goals and means. These individuals are known as? **(1)**
A) Conformists.
B) Innovators.
C) Retreatists.
D) Rebels.

- 15.** The theory that focuses on how society labels people as criminals or deviants is known as?(1)
 A) Strain theory.
 B) Labelling theory.
 C) Conflict theory.
 D) Social control theory.
- 16.** Which of the following is an example of a social problem? (1)
 A) A private family matter.
 B) High rates of homelessness in urban areas.
 C) An individual's career setback.
 D) A dispute over property lines.
- 17.** Juvenile delinquency refers to ____ (1)
 A) Crimes committed by adults.
 B) Unlawful acts committed by individuals under the age of 18.
 C) Minor offenses that do not require legal action.
 D) Behavioral issues in schools.
- 18.** Child labour refers to the employment of children in economic activities before the age of _____ (1)
 A) 10 years.
 B) 12 years.
 C) 14 years.
 D) 16 years.
- 19.** According to the International Labour Organisation, child labour is defined as work that is?(1)
 A) Optional and enjoyable for children.
 B) Mentally, physically, and socially dangerous and harmful to children.
 C) Limited to part-time jobs for teenagers.
 D) Focused on education and skill development.
- 20.** What type of paedophile is characterized by seeking maximum pleasure through the brutalization of their victims? (1)
 A) The Caring Paedophile.
 B) The Playful Paedophile.
 C) The Sadistic Paedophile.
 D) The Opportunistic Paedophile.

Q2) Answer the Fill in the blanks:

1 x 1 = 20

- 1.** Communalism primarily arises from _____. (1)
 A) Economic disparities between regions.
 B) Religious, ethnic, or cultural identities.
 C) Political ideologies advocating for socialism.
 D) Nationalism and patriotism.
- 2.** The primary goal of most terrorist groups is to create _____ in order to achieve their political objectives. (1)
 A) Peace.
 B) Fear.
 C) Cooperation.
 D) Development.

3. Unlike _____ drinkers, alcoholics are unable to refrain from drinking once they begin. (1)
A) Moderate.
B) Occasional.
C) Frequent.
D) Heavy.
4. The six categories of abusable drugs include alcohol, sedatives, stimulants, _____. (1)
hallucinogens, and nicotine.
A) Amphetamines.
B) Narcotics.
C) Tranquilizers.
D) Depressants.
5. AIDS stands for Acquired Immune _____ Syndrome. (1)
A) Infection.
B) Immunodeficiency.
C) Inflammatory.
D) Insufficiency.
6. The highest birth rate among Indian states in 1991 was recorded in _____. (1)
A) Kerala.
B) Uttar Pradesh.
C) Rajasthan.
D) Madhya Pradesh.
7. The population growth in India has direct effects on living _____. (1)
A) Standards.
B) Conditions.
C) Arrangements.
D) Policies.
8. Goa is the _____ State in terms of area. (1)
a) Biggest.
b) Smallest.
c) Fifth smallest.
d) Largest.
9. In 2011, Goa's literacy rate was _____. (1)
a) 90.50%
b) 88.70%
c) 85.30%
d) 82.01%
10. The first Census in India was held in the year _____. (1)
A) 1850
B) 1872
C) 1901
D) 1971
11. Social problems are often considered a result of _____ changes within society. (1)
A) Economic.
B) Environmental.
C) Political.
D) All Of the Above.

- 12.** The concept of cultural lag refers to the phenomenon where _____. (1)
A) New cultural elements quickly replace outdated values.
B) Changes in society's material culture outpace changes in non-material culture.
C) Social disorganization leads to increased crime rates.
D) Value conflicts result in the emergence of new social norms.
- 13.** According to the Social Disorganization Approach, the weakening of social institutions such as the _____ and _____ leads to increased deviance and crime in communities. (1)
A) Economy, Family.
B) Government, Education.
C) Family, Education.
D) Health System, Law.
- 14.** Physiological and psychological theories of deviance primarily suggest that deviant behavior is influenced by _____. (1)
A) Cultural norms and values.
B) Societal structure and inequality.
C) Biological and mental health factors.
D) Economic conditions and opportunities.
- 15.** Merton identified five modes of individual adaptation to anomie: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and _____. (1)
A) Rebellion.
B) Acceptance.
C) Isolation.
D) Cooperation.
- 16.** The term 'paedophilia' originates from the Greek words 'pais' meaning child and 'philia' meaning _____. (1)
A) Hatred.
B) Friendship.
C) Fear.
D) Competition.
- 17.** The CRG (Children's Rights in Goa) was registered under the Societies Registration Act in the year _____. (1)
A) 1996
B) 2000
C) 2006
D) 2010
- 18.** Child labour not only deprives children of their childhood but also leads to severe _____ and underdevelopment. (1)
A) Growth.
B) Health Issues.
C) Opportunities.
D) Advantages.
- 19.** Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency often include _____ influences, such as peer pressure, family environment, and socioeconomic status. (1)
A) Personal.
B) Biological.
C) Environmental.
D) Educational.

20. The _____ Act was enacted to provide a legal framework for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law in India. (1)
- A) Juvenile Justice.
 B) Child Labour.
 C) Protection of Children.
 D) Education.

Q3) Answer the following match the pairs:

1. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Cesare Lombroso	A) Linked body type to behavior
2. Sheldon	B) Actions that go against social expectations or norms
3. Psychological Explanations	C) Deviance linked to physical abnormalities
4. Deviant acts	D) Focused on the mind of the individual

2. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Retreatists	A) Reject both societal goals and means
2. Ritualists	B) Abandon societal goals but follow the means
3. Rebellion	C) Reject both goals and means, creating new ones
4. Innovation	D) Accept societal goals but create new means to achieve them

3. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Cultural Goals	A) When means and goals are not balanced
2. Conformity	B) Adherence to both goals and means
3. Deviance	C) Objectives valued by society
4. Merton's Strain Theory	D) Behavior that violates norms when goals and means conflict

4. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Howard Becker	A) The group that determines whether an act is deviant
2. Social Audience	B) The consequence of the application of rules and sanctions
3. Deviance	C) The sociologist who propounded the Labelling Theory
4. Label	D) A behavior that is labeled by society

5. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Haryana	A. 877 females per 1000 males
2. Kerala	B. 1084 females per 1000 males
3. Causes of Decline in sex ratio	C. Biased attitude and inadequate education
4. States with highest sex ratio	D. Kerala and Puducherry

6. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Population 0-14 years	A) Increasing in India
2. Population above 60 years	B) Indicates higher life expectancy
3. Economic Productivity	C) Known as dependent population
4. Reduction in Death Rate	D) Related to working population

7. (1)

Column A	Column B
1.Types of Juvenile Delinquency	A) Criminal, status offenses, violent & non-violent offenses
2.Effects of Delinquency	B) Disruption in education, emotional trauma
3.Social Factors	C) Lack of parental supervision, poverty
4.Psychological Factors	D) Aggression, low self-esteem, mental health issues

8. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Child Labour	A) Focuses on eliminating child labour in hazardous industries
2. Child Labour Act of 1986	B) Employment of children in unsafe conditions
3. National Authority	C) A process to support and educate child workers
4. Rehabilitation	D) The act prohibits children under 14 from working in certain jobs

9. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. CRG (Children's Rights in Goa)	A) Provides emotional and psychological assistance to victims
2. Goa Children's Act	B) Ensures children's rights are protected and promoted
3. Psycho-social support	C) Legislation that declares Goa a child-friendly state
4. Rights of the Child	D) Organization dedicated to improving the status of children

10. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Paedophilia	A) Experiences pleasure through brutalizing victims
2. Sadistic Paedophile	B) Sexual attraction to prepubescent children
3. Playful Paedophile	C) Defines paedophilia with specific criteria
4. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders	D) Engages with children in non-traumatizing ways

11. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Rare Users	A) Drink once or twice a year
2. Infrequent Users	B) Drink once or twice in two to three months
3. Moderate Drinkers	C) Drink three or four times in a month
4. Heavy Drinkers	D) Drink every day or several times a day

12. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Detoxification	A) Support group for recovering drinkers
2. Alcoholics Anonymous	B) Medical process to stop drinking
3. Treatment Centers	C) Places for counseling and support
4. Educational Programs	D) Informing about the risks of drinking

13. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Alcohol	A) Relaxes the central nervous system
2. Sedatives	B) Increases alertness and reduces fatigue
3. Stimulants	C) Found in cigarettes and causes dependence
4. Nicotine	D) Commonly used socially and calms nerves

14. (1)

Column A	Column B
1.HIV	A) A virus that causes AIDS
2.Transmission Methods	B) Emotional trauma and social isolation faced by infected individuals
3.Societal Impact	C) Sex with infected partners, blood transfusions, shared needles
4.Common Myths	D) It spreads through mosquitoes and casual contact

15. (1)

Column A	Column B
1.Hindu-Muslim Communalism	A) Demand for Khalistan led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale
2.Assam Ethnic Violence	B) Tension between Tamils and Sinhalese after British citizenship laws
3.Tamil-Sinhala Conflict	C) Historical legacy of British divide-and-rule policies
4.Akali Dal	D) Ethnic strife resulting in the massacre in Nellie, Assam

16. (1)

Column A	Column B
1.Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front	A) Demanded a separate state for Sikhs
2.ULFA	B) Organization advocating for the rights of Assamese
3.Operation Blue Star	C) 1984 military operation against militants in Golden Temple
4.Khalistan	D) Seeks an independent state in Kashmir

17. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Definition of Child Labour	A) Children under 14 engaged in economic activity
2. Nature of Child Labour	B) Children working in hazardous industries
3. Causes of Child Labour	C) Poverty and lack of family support
4. Effects of Child Labour	D) Illiteracy, unemployment, and malnutrition

18. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Health Issues	A) Malnutrition and long working hours
2. Economic Exploitation	B) Children are paid less and exploited
3. Lack of Education	C) Results in illiteracy and lack of future opportunities
4. Employers' Justification	D) Employers argue work helps avoid crime and starvation

19. (1)

Column A	Column B
1.Poverty	A) Lack of job opportunities resulting in economic hardship
2.Caste Discrimination	B) Discrimination and injustice stemming from social stratification
3.Gender Inequality	C) Inequities in rights and opportunities on basis of gender
4.Unemployment	D) Insufficient resources and income impacting living conditions

20. (1)

Column A	Column B
1. CD4/CD8 Facility established	A) July 2001
2. STD Control Program	B) Integrated at first level of health system
3. Workplace Interventions	C) In collaboration with Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industries
4. HIV/AIDS Toll-Free Helpline	D) 1097

Q4) Multiple-choice options:

1 x 20 = 20

- 1. Child labour :_____ (1)**
A) Refers to education.
B) Involves children working before the age of 14.
C) Is a form of entertainment.
D) Is a type of leisure activity.
- 2. Poverty : _____ (1)**
A) Is a state of wealth.
B) Refers to lack of economic resources.
C) Is an economic boom.
D) Means financial success.
- 3. Caste discrimination :_____ (1)**
A) Promotes equality among all.
B) Involves social stratification based on birth.
C) Is a method of unifying communities.
D) Refers to shared cultural practices.
- 4. Gender inequality: _____ (1)**
A) Is equal treatment of men and women.
B) Refers to disparities in rights and opportunities.
C) Promotes gender balance.
D) Is a method of collaboration.
- 5. Unemployment :_____ (1)**
A) Refers to job creation.
B) Is the lack of job opportunities.
C) Means job satisfaction.
D) Refers to career advancement.
- 6. Bonded labour :_____ (1)**
A) Is voluntary employment.
B) Refers to forced work for little pay.
C) Is a type of fair trade.
D) Means working for a living wage.
- 7. Child exploitation :_____ (1)**
A) Refers to protecting children's rights.
B) Involves denying children basic freedoms.
C) Means promoting child welfare.
D) Is a method of education.
- 8. Illiteracy : _____ (1)**
A) Is the ability to read and write.
B) Refers to the lack of access to education.
C) Is a sign of academic achievement.
D) Means being well-informed.

- 9. Terrorism :**_____ **(1)**
A) Is a peaceful protest.
B) Involves using violence for political aims.
C) Means promoting harmony.
D) Refers to community development.
- 10. Homelessness :**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to having multiple homes.
B) Is a state of being without a permanent residence.
C) Means financial stability.
D) Is a form of wealth.
- 11. Human trafficking :**_____ **(1)**
A) Is the illegal trading of goods
B) Refers to trading people for exploitation
C) Is a method of international cooperation
D) Means promoting human rights
- 12. Racial discrimination :**_____ **(1)**
A) Promotes unity among ethnic groups.
B) Is the unjust treatment based on ethnicity.
C) Refers to cultural appreciation.
D) Is a method of social bonding.
- 13. Domestic violence :**_____ **(1)**
A) Is a type of family support.
B) Refers to abusive behavior within a household.
C) Means fostering healthy relationships.
D) Is a sign of mutual respect.
- 14. Economic crisis :**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to financial stability.
B) Is a severe recession in economic activity.
C) Means economic growth.
D) Is a sign of prosperity.
- 15. Industrialization :**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to moving away from modern practices.
B) Is the transition to modern economic practices.
C) Means promoting agriculture.
D) Is a return to traditional methods.
- 16. Civil unrest :**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to societal harmony.
B) Is ongoing conflict due to social issues.
C) Means peaceable gatherings.
D) Is a sign of stability.

- 17. Genocide :**_____ **(1)**
A) Is the protection of cultures.
B) Refers to the systematic killing of a group.
C) Means promoting diversity.
D) Is a form of reconciliation.
- 18. Anomie :**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to social stability.
B) Is a breakdown of social norms.
C) Means cultural preservation.
D) Is a method of conflict resolution.
- 19. Racism :**_____ **(1)**
A) Is the belief in racial superiority.
B) Refers to the acceptance of all races.
C) Means cultural appreciation.
D) Is a form of unity.
- 20. Deviance :**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to behavior that conforms to norms.
B) Is a pattern of behavior that deviates from societal norms.
C) Means following societal rules.
D) Is a type of community service.