

GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR
Course: Introduction to Sociology
Semester-II (Batch: 2016-21)

End Semester Examination: April-May 2017

Date: 2nd May, 2017

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in line.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Part-A

Marks
(10x1
=10)

Q.1 Answer any ten of the following:

- (a) In Tamilnadu, Gounder caste is socially lower in local caste hierarchy, but are having preponderates numerically higher over other castes. It also wields preponderant economic and political power. What is the appropriate sociological term to explain the above statement?
- (b) Which judgement considered by legal scholars for the first time as judicial review on understanding the role of Courts to interpret laws in light of the law of the Constitution?
- (c) A petition was filed before Madras High Court to produce three people who were arrested by Special Task Force in Tirupur on July 9. In the petition, the advocate contended that Ramavaty (45), Siddarth (25) and Haswaran (23) were arrested by the Special Task Force actually on July 8 and not on July 9. The advocate submitted that the three were not produced before any court or remanded in judicial custody and the relatives of the arrested fear that the three were in illegal custody. Under which Article the advocate can make use for an appeal and what prayer can an advocate make for?
- (d) Name the first Commission set up post independence to study caste system in India.
- (e) Write an example each for manifest and latent functions of an educational institution.
- (f) Once an inspector visited a school and gave a few words of dictation. The third word was "kettle." Gandhi's friends were able to spell the word properly, but Gandhi didn't know the spelling. The inspector began going around to check each student's paper. While the inspector moved from student to student, the teacher saw that Gandhi's spelling of the word "Kettle" was wrong. He then touched Gandhi's leg with his foot to get his attention. With his eyes he urged Gandhi to look at someone else's paper. But Gandhi didn't want to copy from anyone. When the inspector came to Gandhi, he said, "Here's a mistake. This boy doesn't know how to spell 'kettle.' He has written 'kettle'."

The inspector wasn't angry, rather was disappointed that Gandhi didn't know the answer. The teacher was very angry with Gandhi. The teacher told that, "When I asked you to look at your friend's paper, but you wouldn't listen to me. You're a disgrace to my class." Gandhi said, "I may be a disgrace, but I can't tell a lie." Gandhi was sorry he'd made a mistake and had displeased his teacher, but he had pleased himself by being honest. The teacher was silent.

Write the appropriate sociological term to explain Gandhi's action.

- (g) *Mr. Radheshyam used to hire auto-rickshaw for going to office. One evening while coming back to home, his auto-rickshaw got over-turned and he was hurt and bleeding profusely. He was taken to the nearby hospital by Mr. Rakesh who was returning from court. When the hospital authorities refused to provide medical aid, Mr. Rakesh mentioned about a landmark judgment, where 'under Article 21, it's the obligation on the State to preserve life. Every doctor has professional obligation to extend services to protect life. All Government hospitals/Medical institutions to provide immediate medical aid in all cases'. Due to this landmark judgement, the hospital authorities provided necessary help and saved the life of Mr. Radheshyam.*

Write the name of the landmark judgement which Mr. Rakesh has referred for saving the life of Mr. Radheshyam.

- (h) Write the names of the places where regional branches are set up under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
- (i) Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolished the practice of untouchability?
- (j) Write the name of the source of "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth alone triumphs).
- (k) Write the name of the Report where for the first time, the concept 'sustainable development' was used?

Part-B

Answer **any five** of the following:

(5x8=
40)

- Q.2 What do you mean by social stratification? Compare the theories of Weber and Davis and Moore's theory of social stratification.

- Q.3 Read the news: 'Investment in tackling drugs gets returns in lower crime' published in Indian Express on 25th April 2017

The burden of substance abuse disorders can fall heavily on the families and friends of those who battle addictions, but society also pays a great deal through increased crime. Treatment programmes can reduce those costs.

For at least two decades, it has been known that substance use and crime go hand in hand. Records in the United States show more than half of violent offenders and one-third of property offenders say they committed crimes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Researches with US Centre for Disease Control and Preventions recently estimated that prescription opioid abuse, dependence and overdoses cost the public sector \$23 billion a year, with a third of that attributable to crime. An additional \$55 billion per year reflected private sector costs attributable to productivity losses and healthcare expenses.

About 80,000 Americans are incarcerated for opioid-related crimes alone. The total annual economic burden of all substance use disorders-not just those involving opioids- is in the hundreds of billions of dollars. Discuss various theories applicable to the causes of crime after reading the above mentioned news.

- Q.4 What do you understand by women empowerment and what are its features? What are the various legislative frameworks for empowering women?
- Q.5 *India's cultural heritage is one of the most ancient, extensive and varied among all those which make up the cultural heritage of mankind. Throughout the ages many races and peoples contributed to India's culture. Some came into contact with her only temporarily, others settled permanently within her borders. The keynote of the distinctive culture thus evolved was synthesis on the basis of eternal values.* (Source: The Cultural Heritage of India, Vol. 1 Publication: Sri Ramakrishna Mission)
Discuss various features of Indian society and the sources of the Indian Culture in relation to above mentioned statement.
- Q.6 Discuss various principles along with landmark judgements associated with Sustainable Development in India.
- Q.7 *Gandhi believed and argued for a village-centered model of development; one which would forsake any hard path of industrialism but seek to achieve what he called "Ram raj", an idealized harmonized traditional village community. Ambedkar, in contrast, wanted economic development and with it industrialization as the basic prerequisite for the abolition of poverty.*
Compare the works of Gandhi and Ambedkar in the context of Indian Society
- Q.8 Write short notes on **any four** of the following:
- Tribal society and Constitutional safeguards
 - Comparison between Rostow's and Wallerstein's theories of development
 - Sampling and its types
 - Cyclical theories of social change
 - Meanings of Teknonymy and Couvade
 - Freud's theory of Socialisation
