

## **Internal Assessment**

### **Sociology 5<sup>th</sup> Semester Honours 2021**

1. .... violence includes rape, marital rape and intimate partner violence.
2. Rape is identified as a crime under ..... of the Indian Penal Code.
3. When was Sexual Harassment of Women Employees at the Workplace Act passed?
4. In which year was the International Women's Year celebrated?
5. Which feminist thinkers believed that 'female subordination' is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that block woman's entrance and success in the public world?
6. .... school played the most prominent part in the development of Urban Sociology.
7. Human Ecology is a term coined by .....
8. Who is considered as the father of Urban Sociology?
9. .... Is responsible for the growth of cities in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
10. Job opportunities is an important ..... factor for migration from rural to urban areas.
11. "The Elementary Forms of Religious Life" is written by .....
12. According to Durkheim the central characteristics of religion was ..... and ..... dichotomy.
13. .... said that the 'Spirit of Capitalism' could be traced back to Calvinists who engaged in ascetic practices to gain signs of salvation.
14. Bible and rosaries are examples of religious .....
15. .... are rules that govern how people behave in the presence of the sacred.
16. Who developed the concept of "disorganisation"?
17. When an individual deviates from the course of normal social life, his behaviour is called .....
18. Which article of the Indian Constitution declares the practice of Untouchability a punishable offence?
19. .... of March is observed as "International Women's Day".
20. Write one welfare measure/programme for the upliftment of Scheduled castes

## **Internal Assessment**

### **Sociology General 5<sup>th</sup> Semester 2021**

DSE

1. Weber viewed religion as a belief in a .....power
2. A ..... is a formalized mode of behaviour in which members of a group or community regularly engage.
3. Who wrote the book “ Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India”?
4. The term ..... was first used by MN Srinivas in his book “ Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India”
5. According to EB Taylor animism means the belief in .....
6. Durkheim saw ..... as one of the earliest and simplest forms of religious practice.
7. The ..... refers to things set apart by man and are regarded as having special significance and are treated with awe and respect.
8. “The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism” was written by .....
9. Worship of deities, prayer, chanting, sacrifices, festival, feasts, initiation ceremonies, rites of passage, music etc are examples of religious .....
10. The cross and the Koran are examples of religious .....
11. Delinquency is a kind of .....(Abnormality/normality/illness)
12. The National Policy on Older Persons was enacted in which year?
13. What is the full form of STEP?
14. Which is the year for “The Declaration of The Rights of Child”?
15. .... is an institution to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents.
16. .... is a sense of peoplehood or nationhood.
17. Which section of “ The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 defines the term “ Child”?
18. In which year was the Central Social Welfare Board established?
19. Which scheme helps in the prevention of trafficking and provide support for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of women?
20. In which year The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act come into being?

### **Internal Assessment: Sociology**

### **General 5<sup>th</sup> Semester:**

### **SEC 3**

1. Sampling error increases as we increase the sampling size. (True/False)
2. In which type of sampling the information is carried out under the opinion of an expert?
3. Name any two type of qualitative interview.
4. Which measure of central tendency takes into account the magnitude of scores?
5. A measure of central tendency, given as the value above which half of the values fall and below which half of the values fall is called the.....
6. The observation which occurs most frequently in a sample is called.....
7. Standard deviation is always calculated from.....
8. The standard deviation of -5, -5, -5, 5 is.....
9. To compare the variation of two or more than two series, we use.....
10. Which measure of dispersion can be computed in case of open-ended classes?
11. What is a probing question?
12. Questionnaire is a .....(Research Method/Masurement technique/ tool for data collection/ Data analysis technique)
13. What is a pilot study?
14. Secondary data may include..... (Official documents/personal documents/archived research data/all of the above)
15. Open ended questions provide primarily.....data.
16. Another name for a Likert Scale is a(n):.....
17. A census taker often collects data through which of the following? (Standardised tests/Interviews/Secondary data/Observations)
18. An ordinal scale is used to rank order, people, objects or characteristics.(True/ False)
19. Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes. It is also called .....observation.
20. Which is not a major method of data collection? ( Questionnaire/Focus Group/ Correlation method)

#### **General 5 th semester**

#### **Generic Elective**

#### **URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

1. Urban Sociology as a discipline emerged due to:
  - a) Growth of population in towns/cities
  - b) Growth of industrial cities
  - c) Migration to towns
  - d) All of the above
2. Urban Sociology is the sociological study of-

- a) Life and human interaction in the cities
- b) Social relationship in urban environment
- c) Processes , changes and problems of urban areas
- d) All of the above

3. Which school played the most prominent part in the development of Urban Sociology?

- a) Frankfurt school
- b) Chicago School
- c) Marxist School
- d) Functional School

4. In the initial development of Urban Sociology the sociologists focused on-

- a) Migration of people
- b) Massive increase of population
- c) The new form of social relationship in cities
- d) Growth of industrial town sites

5. Which of the following is considered as the father of urban sociology?

- a) Robert E.Park
- b) Louis R. Wirth
- c) George Simmel
- d) Ernest Burgess

6. Which of the following is responsible for the growth of cities in the 17th and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries?

- a) French revolution
- b) Industrial revolution
- c) The Enlightenment
- d) The Reformation

7. Louis Wirth's Urbanism as a Way of Life was published in which year?

- a) 1948
- b) 1928
- c) 1938
- d) 1918

8. Diffusion of urban culture is –

- a) Urbanization
- b) Urbanism
- c) Urbanity
- d) Urbanness

9. The push factor of rural –urban migration is-

- a) Poverty
- b) Excess agricultural labour supply
- c) Natural catastrophe
- d) All of the above

10. Louis R.Wirth associated with Urban Sociology developed the-

- a) Concentric Zone theory
- b) Cultural Approach
- c) Ecological Approach
- d) Structural Approach

11. The large size of population in urban areas favour the development of-

- a) Specialization of roles
- b) Homogeneous life
- c) Community sentiment
- d) Intimate relations
- d) J.A.Quinn

12. Concentric Zone theory in urban studies was introduced by-

- a) RE Park & EW Burgess
- b) Louis R Wirth
- c) Georg Simmel
- d) Kingsley Davis

13. Which urban studies approach clarify that societies grows not in random but in relation to the advantageous features of the environment?

- a) Cultural Approach
- b) Ecological Approach
- c) Industrial Approach
- d) Concentric Zone Model

14. The most important feature of urban community is its –

- a) Social mobility
- b) Social Structure
- c) Social segregation
- d) Role identification

15. Social status of an individual in an urban area is not determined by birth but by –

- a) Achievements
- b) Determination
- c) Social approval
- d) Social hierarchy

16. Nuclear families are more popular in –

- a) Urban areas
- b) Rural areas
- c) Sub-urban area
- d) Slums

17. In urban areas, the major occupations are –

- a) Professional in nature
- b) Traditional in nature
- c) Limited in nature
- d) Extensive in nature

18. Urban areas are the symbol of cultural –

- a) Heterogeneity
- b) Homogeneity
- c) Conflict

d) Cohesion

19. Slums are considered as an impact of Urbanization and-

- a) Industrialisation
- b) Globalisation
- c) Modernization
- d) None of the above

20. In the context of India, Slums can Asia's largest slum is found in-

- a) Mumbai, India
- b) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- c) Karachi, Pakistan
- d) Manila, Phillipines