

**MA SOCIOLOGY  
FOURTH SEMESTER(REPEAT)  
SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES  
MSO – 404B**

**SET  
A**

(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

[ PART-A: Objective ]

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. What happens when people act on their prejudice or stereotypes?
  - a. Discrimination
  - b. Crime
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of these
2. The unjust or biased treatment of different categories of people on the ground of sex, race, ethnicity, age etc. is called
  - a. Inequality
  - b. Deprivation
  - c. Exploitation
  - d. Discrimination
3. Initial category from where caste system evolved was
  - a. Aryan and Dravidian
  - b. Brahma and Sudra
  - c. Arya and Dasa
  - d. Brahmin and Vaishyas
4. Which of the following is a source to social mobility?
  - a. Economy
  - b. Political power
  - c. Education
  - d. All of the Above
5. What is mean by 'Dalit'?
  - a. Used to highlight the discrimination of wealth
  - b. Used to highlight the discrimination of caste
  - c. Used to highlight the discrimination of gender
  - d. None of the above
6. Which of the following is not characteristic of social problem?
  - a. Generally regarded harmful for the society.
  - b. It has effect on a large section of a society.
  - c. Develops gradually and slowly.
  - d. All of the above.
7. Jyotiba phule's work is mainly related to
  - a. Eradication of untouchability and caste system
  - b. Emancipation and empowerment of women
  - c. Reform of Hindu family life
  - d. All of the Above
8. Name the first leader of India, who shared his first experience of caste-based discrimination?
  - a. Jyotirao Phule
  - b. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
  - c. Periyer
  - d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

9. The purpose of protest is
  - a. To bring reform
  - b. To bring change
  - c. To resist change
  - d. All of the above
10. \_\_\_\_ refers to poverty of people, in comparison to other people, regions or nations.
  - a. Absolute Poverty
  - b. Relative Poverty
  - c. Both a) and b)
  - d. Neither a) nor b)
11. Which of the following is a reason for sub nationalist movement?
  - a. Weakening central rule
  - b. Exclusion of sub-regional social elites from the ranks of the national ruling elite
  - c. Disparity in the levels of material affluence between an area with a culturally cohesive population and the rest of the population of the state
  - d. All of the above
12. Which of the following is not a limitation of reservation policy?
  - a. Creation of elites among the marginalized caste groups
  - b. Did not changed the life of the real poor marginalized communities
  - c. Did not affect the social position of the marginalized communities.
  - d. None of the above
13. Millenarianism brings change through the institution of
  - a. Education
  - b. Law
  - c. Politics
  - d. Religion
14. NGOs are more effective agency of social change as
  - a. As they are more transparent
  - b. More democratic in their functioning
  - c. More informed
  - d. All of the above
15. Christian missionary brought to India
  - a. Western English education
  - b. Law and order
  - c. Modern Religion
  - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following is a constitutional remedy for marginalization?
  - a. Positive discrimination (reservation)
  - b. Article 15
  - c. Fundamental rights
  - d. All of the above
17. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan mainly addressed the problems of lack of education
  - a. To remove the mistrust between the Muslims and British
  - b. To bring all sections of society to participate in the educational emancipation,
  - c. To convince Muslims that their salvation lay in acquiring modern scientific education
  - d. All of the above
18. Which of the following is a reason for poverty in India?
  - a. Inadequacy of capital
  - b. Inflation
  - c. Low rate of growth
  - d. All of the above

19. Which of the following is correctly lists the progressive stages in the social movement's lifecycle?
- a. Coalescence, Bureaucratization, Emergence, & Decline
  - b. Emergence, Coalescence, Bureaucratization & Decline
  - c. Decline, Bureaucratization, Coalescence, & Emergence
  - d. Bureaucratization, Coalescence, Emergence & Decline
20. If an employer pays an African American woman a lower wage than a similarly qualified and experienced man doing the same job, it is an example of
- a. Occupational crowding
  - b. Wage discrimination
  - c. Discrimination in human capital
  - d. Employment discrimination

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( PART-B : Descriptive )

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

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| 1. Define marginalization. Discuss poverty and relative isolation as an impact of marginalization.                                       | 2+4+4=10 |
| 2. Critically discuss how caste system encourages different forms of marginalization.  | 10       |
| 3. Discuss the different problems of marginalized communities.   | 10       |
| 4. Discuss how stratification in education is responsible for the sustenance of the process of marginalization over generations.         | 10       |
| 5. Discuss restriction of social mobility as a major tool to realize marginalization with particular reference to caste system and race. | 5+5=10   |
| 6. Discuss the major contribution of B.R Ambedkar and Jotirao phule in the upliftment of marginalized communities.                       | 5+5=10   |
| 7. Explain the characteristics, stages, and types of social movements  | 3+3+4=10 |
| 8. Explain the major role of Christian missionaries and NGOs in social reform movements.   | 5+5=10   |

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