



ROLL NO.	
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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
SCHOOL OF LAW**

Max Marks: 40

Max Time: 180 Mins

Weightage: 40 %

ENDTERM FINAL EXAMINATION

I Semester AY 2017-18

Course: **BAL204 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

03 JAN 2018

Instructions:

- i. Write legibly

Part A

[1Q x 10 M= 10Marks]

1. What do you mean by social institution? What are their characteristics? Discuss the same in context of five major institutions.

Part B

[1 Q x 15 M= 15 Marks]

2. What is globalization? Mention its advantages and disadvantages?

[3+6+6 M]

OR

3. 'While urbanization has been a mechanism of economic, social and political progress, it can pose serious socio-economic problems.' In light of this statement discuss the problem of urbanization in India especially with regard to rural urban migration, emergence of slums, urban transport problems.

[15 M]

Part C

[1 Q x 15 M= 15 Marks]

4. Define marriage. Discuss the types of marriage on the basis of number of mates. What are the prohibitive rules of spouse selection? Mention four prescriptive and preferential rules of marriage.

[3+4+4+4 M]

OR

5. Elaborate upon the functions of marriage as a social institution. Mention four traditional forms of Hindu marriage. How has the institution of marriage changed over the years?

[4+4+7 M]

OR

6. Who are Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes under the Indian Constitution? Discuss the constitutional and legislative protective accorded to them.

[15 M]



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
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Max Marks: 30

Max Time: 120 Mins

Weightage: 30 %

2017 BA, LL.B (H) I SEMESTER
MID TERM EXAMINATION

I Semester AY 2017-2018

Course: **BAL204 Introduction to Sociology**

28 OCT 2017

Instructions:

- i. Write legibly
-

Part A

(1Q x 10 M= 10 Marks)

1. The Indian Constitution ensures “justice, social, economic and political” to all citizens. The Indian Constitution has adopted measures for the protection of the rights of the religious and ethnic minorities and of the socially and economically disadvantaged classes such as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In this context, discuss the concept of ‘common domain’ and ‘separate domain’ for protection of rights of minorities under the Indian Constitution. (5+5)

OR

2. The Indian Constitution did not expressly define ‘minorities’. Why? Analyze the concept of ‘minorities’ under the Indian Constitution as evident from its drafting history and court rulings. What are the problems encountered in defining ‘minorities’ (2+6+2)

Part B

(1Q x 10 M= 10 Marks)

3. Who are linguistic minorities? Mention few constitutional provisions which uphold linguistic diversity in India. (2+8)

OR

4. India is a land of “Unity in diversity”. The term “Unity in diversity” refers to the state of togetherness or oneness in spite of presence of immense diversity. Discuss relevant constitutional provisions which uphold unity in diversity in India. (10)

Part C

(2Q, Total = 10 Marks)

5. What do you mean by secularism? Article 14-17 of the Indian Constitution secures various tenets of right to equality. Elaborate (3+5)

OR

6. What is the relevance of sociology for the study of law? (8)

7. Discuss the fundamental duty contained in Article 51(A) (E) and Article 51(A) (F). (2)