



१०) १९६९ साली भारतामध्ये ----- ची झालेली स्थापना ही समाजशास्त्राच्या विकासाला चालना देणारी ठरली.

अ) ICHR

ब) ICSSR

क) UGC

ड) IISER

प्र.२. पुढील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही तीन)

(३०)

- १) कुटुंब म्हणजे काय? कुटुंबाची वैशिष्ट्ये आणि कार्ये लिहा.
- २) शिक्षणाचा अर्थ, महत्त्व आणि उद्दिष्टे लिहा.
- ३) राज्य म्हणजे काय? राज्य अस्तित्वात येण्यासाठी आवश्यक घटक कोणते?
- ४) श्रमविभागणी म्हणजे काय? श्रमविभागणीचे प्रकार आणि फायदे-तोटे विशद करा.
- ५) सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा अर्थ सांगून परिवर्तनास जबाबदार असणाऱ्या अंतःस्थ व बहिःस्थ प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.३. पुढील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन)

(१०)

- १) स्त्री-पुरुष लिंगभेद आणि समाज यावर टिपण लिहा.
- २) विवाहाची व्याख्या आणि वैशिष्ट्ये लिहा.
- ३) धर्माची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा. धर्माची कार्ये लिहा.
- ४) सामाजिक संस्थांची पाच कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.

प्र.४. टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन)

(१०)

- १) समाजशास्त्र आणि सामाजिक समस्या
- २) राष्ट्र, राष्ट्रीयत्व आणि राष्ट्रवादाचा अर्थ
- ३) धर्म आणि शिक्षण
- ४) बाजारपेठेचे प्रकार

## Translation in English

### Sub: Introduction to Sociology (Part - 2)(SCG - 201)

#### Instructions:

- 1) All Questions are Compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) In the case of any doubt the Marathi version shall be held to be authentic and final.
- 4) While writing answers the respective question numbers must be mentioned in the Answer Book.

Q.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

(10)

- 1) ----- social institutions fulfill basic needs of an individual.  
a) Secondary  
b) All  
c) Primary  
d) b & c both
- 2) In ----- marriage the husbands of a woman are brothers of each other.  
a) Non-fraternal Polyandry  
b) Fraternal Polyandry  
c) Group  
d) None of these.
- 3) In ----- family, it is only the father, mother and their unmarried offsprings live together.  
a) Joint  
b) Conjugal  
c) Nuclear  
d) Patriarchal

- 4) According to -----, religion acts as an opiate to dull the pain produced by oppression.
 

a) Durkheim	b) Weber
c) Comte	d) Marx
- 5) The focus of education is -----
 

a) Society	b) Group
c) Individual	d) Community
- 6) ----- action is provision of goods and services for the satisfaction of wants.
 

a) Political	b) Social
c) Economic	d) Non of these
- 7) The membership of ----- is compulsory.
 

a) Rotary club	b) Art circle
c) State	d) Cricket organization.
- 8) ----- is value neutral.
 

a) socialization	b) Social change
c) Social Mobility	d) Education
- 9) The term ----- refers to the financial return for the use of intangible goods.
 

a) Reward	b) Royalties
c) Properly	d) None of these
- 10) Establishment of the ----- in 1969 contributed considerably to the growth of sociology in India.
 

a) ICHR	b) ICSSR
c) UGC	d) IISER

**Q.2. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any Three) (30)**

- 1) What is meant by family? Describe the special features and functions of family.
- 2) Explain the meaning, objectives and importance of education.
- 3) Define state. Explain elements of state.
- 4) What is division of labour? Describe types, merits and demerits of division labour.
- 5) What do you mean by social change? Explain internal and external processes responsible for social change.

**Q.3. Answer the following questions in brief. (Any Two) (10)**

- 1) Write a note on 'Gender Discrimination and society'
- 2) Define marriage and state the special features of marriage.
- 3) What is religion? Explain the functions of religion.
- 4) State any five functions of social institution.

**Q.4. Write short notes. (Any Two) (10)**

- 1) Sociology and social problems.
- 2) Nation, Nationality & Nationalism
- 3) Religion and education.
- 4) Types of market.