

**BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY**

School of General Education

Session: 2020-21(Summer Semester)

B. Voc. Program, 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester,

End Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN1307

Course Name: Humanities &amp; Social Sciences

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

**Instruction:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper comprises three sections A, B & C. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

**Section – A**

10X01 = 10 Marks

Q1. GDP stands for:

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Gross domestic product | (c) Gross district product |
| (b) Gross digit product    | (d) None of the above      |

Q2.  $e < 1$  indicates:

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Unitary elastic | (c) Both a and b      |
| (b) Inelastic       | (d) None of the above |

Q3. Demand curve, as a function of:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Price & Quantity  | (c) Both a and b      |
| (b) Supply & Quantity | (d) None of the above |

Q4. NNP at FC is equal to:

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Production      | (c) National income   |
| (b) National growth | (d) None of the above |

Q5. NDP at MP will be equal to:

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) GDP at MP + Interest | (c) GDP at MP - Depreciation |
| (b) GDP at MP - Subsidy  | (d) None of the above        |

Q6. The system under which woman can marry more than one husband is known as:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Polyandrous | (c) Polygamous  |
| (b) Patronymic  | (d) Procreation |

Q7. What is the meaning of logos in the term sociology?

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Science/Study | (c) Society   |
| (b) Social        | (d) Companion |

Q8. Society consists of:

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Individuals | (c) Families         |
| (b) Groups      | (d) All of the above |



## BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Q9. How many total seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Bodies?

- (a) 20% (c) 30%  
(b) 40% (d) 33%

Q10. In which year Indian National Congress was formed?

- (a) 1880 (c) 1885  
(b) 1895 (d) 1900

### Section – B

04X04 = 16 Marks

Q11. What is national income?

Q12. Define sociology and its relationship with other social sciences.

Q13. What is the meaning of inflation?

Q14. Discuss the problems related to marriage.

### Section – C

04X06 = 24 Marks

Q15. Explain elasticity of demand in detail.

Q16. Define family and write the characteristics of family.

Q17. Explain elasticity of supply in detail.

Q18. Discuss the functions of religious institutions.

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**BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY**

School of General Education  
Session: 2020-21(Summer Semester)  
B. Voc. Program, V Semester,  
End Sem. Examination

Course Code: GEN1307  
Course Name: Humanities & Social Sciences

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

**Instruction:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper comprises three sections A, B & C. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section.

**Answer Key****Section – A**

10X01 = 10 Marks

**Q1.** GDP stands for:

- (a) **Gross domestic product** (c) Gross district product  
(b) Gross digit product (d) None of the above

**Q2.**  $e < 1$  indicates:

- (a) Unitary elastic (c) Both a and b  
(b) **Inelastic** (d) None of the above

**Q3.** Demand curve, as a function of:

- (a) **Price & Quantity** (c) Both a and b  
(b) Supply & Quantity (d) None of the above

**Q4.** NNP at FC is equal to:

- (a) Production (c) **National income**  
(b) National growth (d) None of the above

**Q5.** NDP at MP will be equal to:

- (a) GDP at MP + Interest (c) **GDP at MP - Depreciation**  
(b) GDP at MP - Subsidy (d) None of the above

**Q6.** The system under which woman can marry more than one husband is known as:

- (a) **Polyandrous** (c) Polygamous  
(b) Patronymic (d) Procreation

## BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

Q7. What is the meaning of logos in the term sociology?

- (a) **Science/Study** (c) Society  
(b) Social (d) Companion

Q8. Society consists of:

- (a) Individuals (c) Families  
(b) Groups (d) **All of the above**

Q9. How many total seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj Bodies?

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(b) 40% (d) **33%**

Q10. In which year Indian National Congress was formed?

- (a) 1880 (c) **1885**  
(b) 1895 (d) 1900

### Section – B

04X04 = 16 Marks

Q11. What is national income?

**Ans. National income** is the total value a country's final output of all new goods and services produced in one year. Understanding how **national income** is created is the starting point for macroeconomics.

Q12. Define sociology and its relationship with other social sciences.

**Ans.** Sociology is a social science that studies human society and behavior. Sociologists are mainly interested in social interactions – how people relate to one another and how they influence each other's decisions. Sociologists focus on the group, rather than the individual. Sociologists examine social phenomena or observable facts or events involving human interaction to make predictions about future trends and behaviors. Social Sciences are the related disciplines (fields) that study various aspects of human social behavior. The other social sciences include: history, anthropology, psychology, economics and political science.

Q13. What is the meaning of inflation?

**Ans. Inflation** is an economic term that refers to an environment of generally rising prices of goods and services within a particular economy. As general prices rise, the purchasing power of consumers decreases.

## BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

**Q14.** Discuss the problems related to marriage.

**Ans. Problems related to Marriage:**

**Child Marriage:** In the early times children of very small ages were married. The causes for this were many but some have been religious conservatism, joint families, sati system, dowry system etc. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 had fixed the marriageable age for a girl at 18 years and that for a boy at 21 years. Now the situation has improved in urban areas and semi-industrial areas. But it is almost the same in rural areas. **Widow Remarriage:** It was prohibited by the Hindus as it was consideration against the departed soul of the husband. Widow remarriage is actually not harmful from any angle. It is ethically justified and healthy. It also gives fundamental rights to the young women who have been widowed, disowned by their husbands in the prime of their age. Most of the social reformers fought for widow remarriage. Notable among them were Ishwar Chandra Vidyasager whose effort saw the enactment of the Hindu-Widow Remarriage Act in 1856. This Act legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows. **Dowry:** The dictionary defines dowry as, "the money, goods or estates which a woman brings to her husband in marriage". Therefore, dowry refers to the property and amount of money one receives in marriage by the groom's family. The chief evil of this system lies in the compulsion that is employed to extract these things from the bride's family much against their capacity, willingness and desire. Ill-fated brides face a lot of atrocities at the hands of their greedy in-laws. Dowry is inhuman, illogical and anti-social. Therefore, it must be fought from all angles. The efforts of the conscientious people of the society, reformers and women's liberation groups have led to the forming of anti-dowry law. But even the law has not been able to contain the greed of the dowry demanding people.

### Section – C

04X06 = 24 Marks

**Q15.** Explain elasticity of demand in detail.

**Ans. Infinite or Perfect Elasticity of Demand:**

Elasticity of demand is infinity when even a negligible fall in the price of the commodity leads to an infinite extension in the demand for it.

**Perfectly Inelastic Demand:**

The other extreme limit is when demand is perfectly inelastic. It means that howsoever great the rise or fall in the price of the commodity in question, its demand remains absolutely

unchanged

**Very Elastic Demand:**

Demand is said to be very elastic when even a small change in the price of a commodity leads to a considerable extension/contraction of the amount demanded of it. |

**Less Elastic Demand:**

When even a substantial change in price brings only a small extension/contraction in demand, it is said to be less elastic.

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**Q16.** Define family and write the functions of family.

**Ans.** According to Burgess and Locke, "A group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single household, interacting and inter-communicating with each other in their respective social rites of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister, creating a common culture."

### Functions of Family:

- **Nurture:** Every child is born into a family and every child is expected to be fed, clothed, educated and cared for. This responsibility lies in the hands of the family; hence the family ensures providing for the welfare needs of the children thereby ensuring the survival of the next generation of society.
- **Social placement:** As earlier mentioned, the family is the basic unit of identity for every individual. An individual acquires his identity and place in society through his family. The family assigns many statuses to its members such as; race, ethnic affiliation, nationality, religion, royalty etc.
- **Material and Emotional Security:** It is the function of the family to ensure that the material and psychological needs of its members are satisfied by providing necessary economic, social and psychological supports.
- **Affection and companionship:** The family is expected to provide affection and companionship for its members. Children are given warm affection within the family to develop a positive self-image, and adults in the family need intimate companionship to cope with life. This breeds a sense of belonging.
- **Protection:** The family in almost all societies of the world offers some degree of physical, social, economic and psychological protection to its members. Nevertheless, the government through its apparatus like the police, social welfare department now shares this function with the family.
- **Socialization:** Every society has its norms, values, customs and approved behavioural codes of conduct which is passed on from generation to generation. The family performs the function of socialization, teaching the young ones the values and norms of the society. Indeed, the earliest and continuous form of education and socialization takes place within the family.

**Q17.** Explain elasticity of supply in detail.

**Ans.** The elasticity of supply establishes a quantitative relationship between the supply of a commodity and its price. Hence, we can express the numeral change in supply with the change in the price of a commodity using the concept of elasticity. Note that elasticity can also be calculated with respect to the other determinants of supply.

However, the major factor controlling the supply of a commodity is its price. Therefore, we generally talk about the price elasticity of supply. The price elasticity of supply is the ratio of the percentage change in the price to the percentage change in quantity supplied of a commodity.

### Relatively Less-Elastic Supply

When the change in supply is relatively less when compared to the change in price, we say that the commodity has a relatively-less elastic supply. In such a case, the price elasticity of supply assumes a value less than 1.

### Relatively Greater-Elastic Supply

When the change in supply is relatively more when compared to the change in price, we say that the commodity has a relatively greater-elastic supply. In such a case, the price elasticity of supply assumes a value greater than 1.

## BHARTIYA SKILL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY

### Unitary Elastic

For a commodity with a unitelastcity of supply, the change in quantity supplied of a commodity is exactly equal to the change in its price. In other words, the change in both price and supply of the commodity are proportionately equal to each other. To point out, the elasticity of supply in such a case is equal to one. Further, a unitary elastic supply curve passes through the origin.

Q18. Discuss the functions of religious institutions.

**Ans. Functions of Religious Institution** • Religion Creates Social Solidarity: Religion is considered as a 'Societal Glue', as it creates harmony of attitude, ideas and habits among its followers. They come closer to one another and are cemented together.

- Religious rituals like weddings, births, burials and celebration of special religious events promote group solidarity and cohesion as all members know how to behave towards one another.

**Socialization:** • As a process of initiation into the larger society, religion is an actual agent of socialization. In this case, parental faith, or religion becomes the faith of children. E.g.: Religion teaches its followers to accept even negative life experiences, and their fate as something that is divinely predestined.

**Social Control:** Besides acting as an integrating force, religion also provides guidance and becomes a means of social control.

- It provides rules and standards of behaviour.
- It also provides fear of divine punishment for those who do not abide by the rules, hence creating physical and social cleanliness.

**Judgment of Right and Wrong:** It helps to determine what is considered acceptable behaviour and what is not. e.g Islam divides actions into two categories; the right acts lead to Heaven and the wrong acts to Hell.

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