

Model Question

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt all questions

Brief answer questions.

[1 x 10]

1. Point out the subject matters of sociology.
2. What is the difference between sex and gender?
3. List any three features of family.
4. Mention the agents of socialization.
5. What is meant by social stratification?
6. What are the means of formal social control?
7. List the factors of social change.
8. List any three assumptions of conflict theory.
9. List the types of status with examples.
10. List the sources of social capital.

Brief answer questions.

[7 x 5]

11. Discuss the relationship of sociology with economics.
12. Explain gender based stratification in Nepali society.
13. What is functionalism? Trace out its assumptions.
14. What do you mean by social change? How does social change impact on organizations?

Or,

What do you mean by social control? Discuss the control mechanisms applied in organizations.

15. How can you link the process of adaptation to business environment?
16. How does sociology help in comprehending organizational problems?
17. What is social capital? Discuss the advantages of social capital.

18. Read the following case and answer the questions that follow:

Mahila Jagriti Saving / Credit Co-operative was established in the year 1998. There were altogether 47 groups affiliated with 686 shareholders to date. The co-operative provided loan at the rate of 18% interest rate and maximum loan of Rs. 5000 could be obtained at a time.

The co-operative record showed highest percentage of loan i.e., 65% was disbursed for buffalo raising followed by goat raising (20%), business (10%) and for vegetable farming (5%). The loan disbursement record of July 15, 2005 by ethnic affiliation showed that 33% of loan was disbursed to Brahman followed by the Magar (29%), the Tamang (14%), the Newar (12%). The lowest amount of loan was disbursed for the Praja (8%) and the Dalit (4%). Though the majority of the loan was disbursed to Brahman, The repayment rate was very high. The Tamangs had the highest number of overdue loans followed by the Magar and the Brahmans.

There were different committees such as loan committee, education committee and executive committee to ease the work. The manager handled all the accounting as well as daily management of the office. The executives met once a month regularly but it was found they were giving much of their time and effort in discussing saving / credit operations.

There were 20 loan defaulter members with variation in period from 1-9 months. There was also the case of misuse of saving amount by the ex-manager of the co-operative. The result of which, other members of that group could not access loan from co-operative for longer period. With lots of effort, they were able to release the amount and the groups were then able to access the loan. Now there was a provision of supervision of loan utilization from loan committee.

The co-operative members had received various trainings including leadership, group management and saving / credit operations. The executive members highly owned the co-operative and their participation in co-operative affairs was very impressive. The members said that being in the group and in the co-operative they had found lots of changes in themselves. They had become self-reliant and capable of sending their children to school. Apart from that, they were aware of legal and human rights, gender equity and many other issues which they were not aware of before.

Questions

- a) Discuss the social and administrative composition of the cooperative and give your opinion about the mode of cooperation among the members.
- b) Explain the socio-economic benefits that were enjoyed by cooperative members.
- c) List the social and managerial problems you observed in the cooperative and give suggestions to overcome these problems.