

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

SECOND SEMESTER – APRIL 2010

SO 2809 - SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED

Date & Time: 23/04/2010 / 1:00 - 4:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

PART-A

Answer ALL the following in 30 words each :

(10 x 2 =20 marks)

1. What is social exclusion?
2. What is the etymological meaning of Dalits?
3. What was the important demand of dalit women in the Middle of 19th century in TN?
4. Mention some indicators of social exclusion of Dalits in urban India.
5. Is reservation in Higher Education and Government jobs justified? Give reasons.
6. Indicate any one incident of massacre of Dalits in the 1990s.
7. Explain the notion of positive innate capital.
8. Who are the prime victims of human rights violation in India?
9. What are the positive aspects of Samathuvapuram?
10. What are the demands of Dalits in Uthapuram?

PART-B

Answer any FIVE of the following in 300 words :

(5 x 8 =40 marks)

11. Explain the literary sources which demonstrate the practice of social exclusion in Ancient India.
12. What are the factors that reinforced the practice of untouchability in Middle Ages in Tamil Nadu?
13. Critically evaluate the resolutions passed in the Backward Class conference held in Sivagangai in 1931.
14. How are the Dalit women exploited in rural India?
15. With the example of Keeripatti panchayat, explain the hurdles for the political empowerment of Dalits.
16. What are the various laws enacted to protect the civil rights of Dalits?
17. What are the effective strategies to include the excluded Dalits in the mainstream life?

PART-C

Answer any TWO of the following in 1200 words :

(2 x 20 = 40 marks)

18. Write an essay on social exclusion in Christianity.
19. Based on your ethnographic study of a village in Madurai district, explain the various forms of exclusion of Dalits in rural areas.
20. Discuss the various factors responsible for violent conflicts between Backward Classes and Dalits in the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu.
21. Explain the major health problems of Dalit population, both in urban and rural areas.
