



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2017  
**Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme**

Roll No. ....

**PAPER: Sociology of Law and Human Rights**  
**Course Code: SOC-311**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.**  
**MAX. MARKS: 50**

*Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.*

**Attempt all questions**

**Part B**

**Short Questions (4\*5)**

1. Define Organization of law.
2. Define Deviance.
3. Briefly explain Public institution and law.
4. What is sociology of law?
5. Define Dispute Resolution.

**Part C**

**Descriptive Questions (2\*15)**

1. Define the term "Humanitarian Law" and explain the strategies and tools for application of human rights.
2. Write a note on "Marxism and the law" in detail.



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**TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.**  
**MAX. MARKS: 10**

*Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.*

## Objective Portion

### Part A

Total Marks: 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

Encircle the correct option. Encircle only one option.

1. Who argues that history is the outcome of economic forces
  - a. Max Weber
  - b. Karl Marx
  - c. Emile Durkheim
  - d. None of the above
2. Power that people consider legitimate is known as:
  - a. Force
  - b. Right
  - c. Authority
  - d. Privilege
  - e. None of these
3. A social condition in which values are conflicting, weak or absent is:
  - a. Assimilation
  - b. Hawthorne effect
  - c. Invasion
  - d. Anomie
4. Which one of the following is regarded as a private law topic?
  - a. Criminal law
  - b. Contract law
  - c. The law relating to human rights
  - d. Administrative law
5. Social Structure of a society is the network of :
  - a. Institutional relations
  - b. Value system
  - c. Traditions
  - d. Compliance to Norms

(P.T.O.)

6. Government body formed to carry out particular laws are called :
  - a. Cabinets
  - b. Secretaries
  - c. Administrative agencies
  - d. Juries
7. Power of a court to decide a case is called.....
  - a. Order
  - b. Rights
  - c. Jurisdiction
  - d. Decisions
8. .... are enforced rules of conduct in a society
  - a. Statutes
  - b. Laws
  - c. Morals
  - d. Values
9. Laws grouped into an organized form are called.....
  - a. Equity
  - b. Code
  - c. Common laws
  - d. Statutes
10. Equity
  - a. Based on what is fair and just
  - b. Created to avoid the rigidity of common law
  - c. Runs alongside the common law
  - d. All
  - e. of the above



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No. ....

**PAPER: Sociology of Law and Human Rights**  
**Course Code: SOC-311 Part – II**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.**  
**MAX. MARKS: 50**

**Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.**

**Q.2 Questions with Short answers.**

**(4x5=20)**

- i. What is Major legal system?
- ii. What is sociology of law?
- iii. What are law and social control?
- iv. What is educational law?
- v. What is the role of NGO?

**Q.3 Questions with Brief answers.**

**(10x3=30)**

- i. Write a note on "Marxism and the Law" in detail.
- ii. Define Law. Briefly explain the concept of law.
- iii. What are fundamental human rights? Can human needs, be the determinants in this regard? Discuss.



**UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB**  
**Sixth Semester - 2018**  
**Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme**

Roll No. ....

**PAPER: Sociology of Law and Human Rights**  
**Course Code: SOC-311 Part – I (Compulsory)**

**TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.**  
**MAX. MARKS: 10**

**Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.**

**Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

**Total Marks 10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

**Encircle the correct option. Encircle only one option.**

1. In a criminal case that goes to court, who takes action against the defendant :
  - a. The Prosecutor
  - b. The Judge
  - c. The Jury
  - d. The claimant
2. Spousal abuse is an example of a
  - a. Street Crime
  - b. Corporate Crime
  - c. Violent Crime
  - d. Nonviolent Crime
3. Societies practice social control to maintain
  - c. Formal sanction
  - d. Social Order
  - c. Cultural Deviance
  - d. Sanction Labeling
4. Which of the following is not part of the criminal justice system?
  - a. Police
  - b. Prisons
  - c. Military
  - d. Courts
5. Human Rights pertain to caring for the rights of?
  - c. Women
  - d. Minorities
  - c. Men
  - d. All of these
6. Sociological definitions of deviance consist of behaviors, beliefs, and
  - a. Records
  - b. Attributes
  - c. Realities
  - d. Conditions
7. The law which governs relationships between governments & individuals?
  - a. Public law
  - b. Criminal Law
  - c. Constitutional law
  - d. Family Law.
8. The essential function of punishment in society is:
  - c. Reform
  - d. Revenge
  - c. Affirmation of moral Standards
  - d. None of these
9. Power that people consider legitimate is known as:
  - a. Privilege
  - b. Authority
  - c. Force
  - d. Right
10. A State has the right to use force in case of
  - a. To obtain raw materials
  - b. To ensure the protection of human rights
  - c. Armed attack
  - d. None of above



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B.S. 4 Years Program / Sixth Semester – 2019

Paper: Sociology of Law and Human Rights

Course Code: SOC-311 Part – I (Compulsory)

Time: 15 Min. Marks: 10

Roll No. in Fig. ....

Roll No. in Words. ....

Signature of Supdt.: .....

**ATTEMPT THIS PAPER ON THIS QUESTION SHEET ONLY.**

**Division of marks is given in front of each question.**

**This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.**

Q.1. Encircle the correct option.

(10x1=10)

1. The term of judges of International Court of Justice is
  - a. Three years
  - b. Five years
  - c. Six years
  - d. Nine years
2. When was the Charter of Human Rights adopted?
  - a. 1945
  - b. 1948
  - c. 1951
  - d. None of these
3. A group of law enforcement officers who socialize only with one another would be considered a
  - a. Prescriptive norm
  - b. Subculture
  - c. Folkway
  - d. Proscriptive norm
4. Crimes are against individuals rather than the
  - a. Household
  - b. Investigation
  - c. Society
  - d. None of these

P.T.O.

5. In what kinds of societies are laws usually written down formally?
  - a. large-scale societies
  - b. small-scale societies
  - c. both of the above
  - d. none of the above
6. What are common laws?
  - a. laws that evolve slowly over time and are usually part of the existing cultural tradition rather than being enacted by legislatures or rulers
  - b. laws that are enacted by legislatures or rulers and that apply commonly to everyone
  - c. laws that are commonly found in all kinds of societies
  - d. All of the above
7. Courts are the institutions which deliver
  - a. Justice
  - b. Notice
  - c. Explanation
  - d. All of the above
8. Judicial process means the rules
  - a. Which determine the role of judge and jury in the courtroom
  - b. Socio-legal aspect
  - c. Human rights
  - d. None of these
9. Which of the following kinds of society are most likely to have formalized laws and special government institutions (e.g. police, courts, and jails) to enforce them
  - a. pastoralist
  - b. horticultural
  - c. advanced agricultural and industrial
  - d. primogeniture
10. Fundamental rights are----- rights
  - a. Justiciable
  - b. Legal
  - c. Political
  - d. Equality



**ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

**Q.2. Give Short Answers.**

**(5x4=20)**

1. The nature of human rights
2. The functions of law
3. The role of NGOs
4. Society, culture and human rights
5. What are Fundamental Rights?

**Q.3. Give Long Answers.**

**(3x10=30)**

1. Define deviance and explain different types of deviant behaviors.
2. Briefly explain the critically perspectives on the sociology of law.
3. Write any theory of human needs or instincts. How human needs be a guide to determine human rights.