



2018 III 24

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Seat No. :

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Time : 2½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY (Old Pattern)

Subject Code

H	5	5	4
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Total No. of Questions : 8

(Printed Pages : 4)

Maximum Marks : 80

INSTRUCTIONS :

- i) **All questions are compulsory.**
- ii) Answer **each** main question on a fresh page.
- iii) Write the number of each question and sub-question clearly.
- iv) Figures to the **right** indicate marks allotted to **each** question.
- v) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is provided in Question No. **1(D)**, Q. No. **3(D)** and Q. No. **7(D)**.
- vi) '**A**' part of every question is a multiple choice question.
'**B**' part of every question should be answered in about **30** words.
'**C**' part in about **60** words and '**D**' part in about **100** words each.

1. A) The main carriers of nationalism who led the campaign for freedom during colonial period were the [1]
 - Rural middle classes
 - Urban middle classes
 - Urban upper classes
 - Rural upper classes
- B) State the factors responsible for famines. [2]
- C) "Literacy varies across gender, regions and social groups". Explain. [3]
- D) Analyse the Population Policy in India. [4]

OR

Analyse the factors responsible for declining sex-ratio in India.



2. A) The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between [1]
- Family and Marriage
 - Purity and Pollution
 - Occupation and Status
 - Religion and Traditions
- B) Explain the term commodification with an example. [2]
- C) Write a note on the Nattukottai Chettiars of Tamil Nadu as a traditional merchant community. [3]
- D) “The tribals suffered in the name of national development”. Explain. [4]
3. A) The ways in which individuals may become cut-off from full involvement in the wider society is known as [1]
- Social inclusion
 - Social inequality
 - Social exclusion
 - Social stratification
- B) Write a note on the dimensions of untouchability. [2]
- C) Explain the key principles of social stratification. [3]
- D) Explain the role of social reformers in the 19th century towards the struggle for women’s equality and rights. [4]

OR

Explain the struggles of the differently abled.

4. A) A state is “a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory”, according to [1]
- Karl Marx
 - August Comte
 - Max Weber
 - Jacques Rousseau
- B) Explain the observation method as a social research method. [2]
- C) Explain the survey method with its advantages and disadvantages. [3]
- D) Write a note on Communalism in India. [4]



5. A) Who proposed a resolution against the evils of polygamy in the All India Muslim Ladies Conference ? [1]
- Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
 - Jahanara Shah Nawas
 - Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan
 - Pandita Ramabai
- B) State the problems faced by labourers on Tea Plantations. [2]
- C) Explain the impact of urbanisation on Indian Villages according to Sociologist M.S.A. Rao. [3]
- D) Critically evaluate the process of Sanskritisation in India. [4]
6. A) The laws that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family is known as [1]
- Abolition of Zamindari System
 - Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act
 - Raiyatwari System
 - Land Ceiling Act
- B) State the basic objectives laid down in Indian Constitution which are generally agreed as good. [2]
- C) Explain the ideals of the Panchayati Raj. [3]
- D) Explain the negative consequences of the Green Revolution. [4]
7. A) The Bombay Textile Strike of 1982, was led by the trade union leader [1]
- Kisan Salunke
 - Dr. Datta Samant
 - Datta Iswalkar
 - Jaiprakash Bhilare
- B) Write a note on globalisation of culture. [2]
- C) Examine the Economic Policy of Liberalisation. [3]
- D) Explain the dangerous working condition of workers in mining areas and the measures adopted by the government. [4]

OR

How has liberalisation brought about changes in the Indian Industry ?



8. A) The first attempt at printing books using modern technologies began in [1]
- America
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Europe
- B) Explain the features of Social Movements. [2]
- C) Explain the Dalit Movement as a caste based movement in India. [3]
- D) Analyse the impact of globalisation on print media. [4]
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