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Time : 3 Hours

**SOCIOLOGY**

Subject Code

(CWSN)

H	5	5	5
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Total No. of Questions : 7

(Printed Pages : 11)

Maximum Marks : 80

*INSTRUCTIONS* : (i) This question paper consists of 7 questions divided into two Sections A and B.

(ii) Answer each question on a fresh page.

(iii) Write the number of each question clearly.

(iv) All questions are compulsory.

(v) There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided in Q. No. 7 (ii, iv, ix).

(vi) Marks are indicated against each question.

**Section A**

1. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative from those given in the brackets : 10×1=10

[Vokkaligas, Adam Smith, Colonial rule, Alienation, Interview, Supreme Court, Doordarshan, 1952, 18, 1989]

(i) The rule which brought in forces of modernisation and capitalist economic change in India was .....

(ii) The dominant caste of Karnataka are the .....

- (iii) The book 'Wealth of Nations' was written by .....
- (iv) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Atrocities Act was enacted in .....
- (v) The research method which is very flexible is .....
- (vi) The ultimate interpreter of the Constitution in India is the .....
- (vii) When people do not enjoy the work they do and do it only to survive. This condition is called .....
- (viii) The Population Policy in India was first announced in the year .....
- (ix) The number of languages which have been officially recognised by the 8th Schedule of the Constitution are .....
- (x) The first state controlled TV Channel in India was .....

2. Give a suitable name for the following : 10×1=10

- (i) Name the person under whose direction the Census of 1901 was carried out in India.
- (ii) Who fulfills the responsibility of recording the statistics of birth and death in a village of India ?

- (iii) Name the process by which the government is allowed to sell its shares in Public sector companies.
- (iv) Name the first popular channel for entertainment on AIR.
- (v) Name the English political economist who outlined the theory of population growth.
- (vi) Name the state approaching universal literacy according to the census of 2001.
- (vii) Name the form of family based on size which consists only of one set of parents and their children.
- (viii) Name the Indian leader who saw Gram Swaraj as an ideal model to be followed after Independence.
- (ix) Name the process whereby the management of a company shuts the gate and prevents workers from working.
- (x) Name the national leader who called upon the media to function as a 'watchdog of democracy'.

3. Select and write the most appropriate alternative from those given below : 1×10=10

(i) The main carriers of nationalism who led the campaign for freedom were the .....

- (a) rural lower classes
- (b) rural middle classes
- (c) urban lower classes
- (d) urban middle classes

(ii) When the newly married couple stays with the man's parents after marriage it is called .....

- (a) Patriarchal
- (b) Patrilocal
- (c) Matriarchal
- (d) Matriloccal

(iii) A place where kins meet to arrange marriage and exchange gossip in a tribal area is called .....

- (a) Fields
- (b) Weekly haat
- (c) Durbar council
- (d) Forest hunt

- (iv) The actual behaviour towards another group or individual is called .....
- (a) Stereotype
  - (b) Inequality
  - (c) Discrimination
  - (d) Prejudice
- (v) A research method which can collect data from a large number of people is .....
- (a) Survey
  - (b) Observation
  - (c) Interview
  - (d) Participant observation
- (vi) The second most populous country in the world after China according to the 2001 Census is .....
- (a) Italy
  - (b) Japan
  - (c) India
  - (d) France

(vii) During the freedom struggle the mass media used to express ideas of a free India was .....

- (a) Internet
- (b) Print Media
- (c) Radio
- (d) Television

(viii) The process whereby multinationals produce products in other countries which provide cheap labour to reduce cost is called .....

- (a) Liberalization
- (b) Disinvestment
- (c) Outsourcing
- (d) Taylorism

(ix) Panchayati Raj translates literally to governance by ..... individuals.

- (a) Five
- (b) Fifteen
- (c) Fifty
- (d) Fifty five

(x) In the western context the separation of the church and the state is termed as :

(a) Communalism

(b) Regionalism

(c) Multilingualism

(d) Secularism

4. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 10×1=10

(i) Caste is a matter of choice.

(ii) The term Dalit literally means downtrodden.

(iii) The 3rd stage of demographic transition takes place in underdeveloped and technologically backward societies.

(iv) A bill of exchange which allows merchants to engage in long distance trade in traditional India was Hundi.

(v) When individuals are cut off from full involvement in the wider society it is referred to as Social Exclusion.

(vi) A research method wherein a researcher may systematically watch and record what is happening in a situation is called Interview.

- (vii) The Right to Information Act was the greatest achievement of the Civil Society.
- (viii) The agarbatti making industry is a home based industry.
- (ix) The basic norm from which all rules and authority flow is the Supreme Court.
- (x) The first printing press using modern technology was developed in India.

**Section B**

5. (A) Match the items in Column A with the appropriate items in Column B and rewrite : 5

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
(i) Punjab	(a) Caste Disabilities Removal Act
(ii) Scientific Management of work	(b) Caste traditionally involved in trade and business
(iii) Vaisyas	(c) Lowest Child Sex Ratio
(iv) Act of 1850	(d) Government of India Act
(v) Act of 1935	(e) Frederick Winslow Taylor



- (B) Match the items in Column A with the appropriate items in Column B and rewrite : 5

Column A	Column B
(i) 1984	(a) No on the spot adjustment possible
(ii) 1992	(b) Anti-Sikh Riots
(iii) Johannes Gutenberg	(c) Collective Ownership of resources
(iv) Tribes	(d) Panchayati Raj introduced
(v) Survey method	(e) Printing Press

6. Answer the following questions in *one* sentence each : 1×10=10

- (i) State any *one* reason for the decline of death rates after 1921.
- (ii) What was the new name given to the National Population Policy ?
- (iii) What is meant by the term 'Endogamy' ?
- (iv) What is the annual Pushkar fair in Rajasthan internationally marketed as ?
- (v) Who wrote the book 'Sultana's Dream' ?
- (vi) Who is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution ?

- (vii) State any *one* civil or criminal case which Nyaya Panchayat has the authority to hear.
- (viii) Which tribe in Meghalaya has a Council at the clan level called 'Durbar Kur'?
- (ix) State any *one* problem faced by workers working in underground mines.
- (x) State any *one* problem faced by workers in the unorganized sector.

7. Answer the following questions in *two* sentences each : 2×10=20

- (i) State any *two* features of caste.
- (ii) Mention any *two* measures adopted by the state to reduce death from famines.

*Or*

Mention *two* reasons for the declining sex ratio in India.

- (iii) Give *two* reasons for communalism being a source of tension in India.
- (iv) Write a note on the role played by Jyotiba Phule in the 19th Century social reform movement.

*Or*

Write a note on the reasons for increased incidence of disability among the poor.

- (v) Mention the *two* types of Interviews.

- (vi) Write a note on caste based market and trading networks in pre-colonial India.
- (vii) State the role of the 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Constitution in enfranchising women.
- (viii) Write a note on the effect of Globalisation on Print Media.
- (ix) What does the Mines Act of 1952 specify ?

*Or*

What are the problems faced by miners working in overground mines ?

- (x) What is the effect of globalisation on Radio ?