

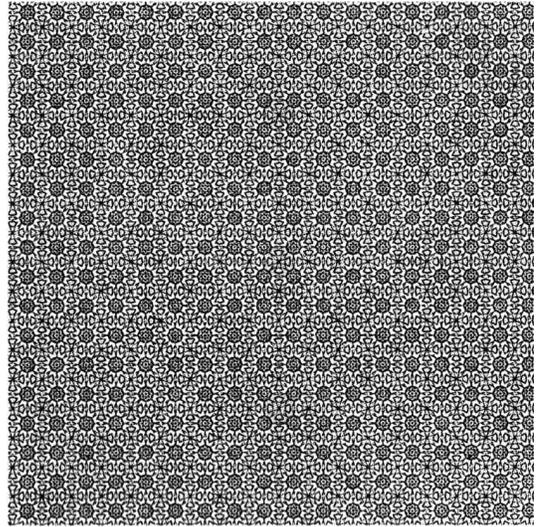
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

The Candidate shall

1. Produce the admission card on demand to competent authorities during the examination.
2. Enter the seat number and other particulars in the space provided on every main answer book and supplement.
3. Verify that the Block Supervisor has signed in the appropriate space on the main answer book and also the supplements.
4. Not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the first ONE HOUR and also the last TEN minutes of the examination.
5. Not damage/scribble the seat no./ barcode sticker.
6. Not indulge in any malpractice like.
 - Carrying written material into the examination hall.
 - Communicating in any manner with other candidates in the examination hall.
 - Passing slips of paper, answer book or supplements to other candidates.
 - Impersonating another candidates.
 - Attaching currency notes to the answer books.
 - Copying from another candidate or vice versa.
 - Leaving the examination hall without submitting answer book to the supervisor.
 - Using of coloured thread to tie answer books.
7. Abide by the rules of dicipline.
8. Stop writing on the answer book after the ringing of the final bell.
9. Stick the hollow craft sticker on the main answer book as well as on the supplement after the final bell.
10. Not leave the seat till all answer books are collected and counted by the supervisor.

NOTE :

Candidate shall be liable for penalty imposed by the board for the violation of any or all of the above clauses.



Pg No.	Examiner	Moderator	Chief Moderator
03			
04 & 05			
06 & 07			
08 & 09			
10 & 11			
12 & 13			
14 & 15			
16 & 17			
18 & 19			
20 & 21			
22 & 23			
24			
TOTAL			
Total in words			
Apptt. No.			
Sign			
Verification			

2024 III 05

0930

Marks	E	M	CM	3
Pg. 3				

Time : 3 Hours

SOCIOLOGY (CWSN)

Subject Code

H	4	5	5	5
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Total No. of Questions : 7

(Printed Pages : 24)

Maximum Marks : 80

INSTRUCTIONS : (i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.

(iii) There is no overall choice. However random choice is provided in Q. VI and internal choice is provided in Q. VII (ii), (v) and (ix).

(iv) Answers should be written on the same question paper.

Q. I. Fill in the blanks by choosing the *correct* alternative from those given in bracket : 1×10=10

(Banjaras, Survey method, Agricultural land, Nationalist press, Alienation, Upper castes, Reservations, Nationalism, Constitution, Entitlements)

(i) Colonial exploitation and domination scarred Indian society in many ways giving rise to

Ans.

(ii) Scholars like Amartya Sen and others have shown that famines were not necessarily due to a fall in foodgrains production but were also caused by a failure of

Ans.

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(iii) The land revenue settlements and laws during the Colonial rule gave legal recognition to the customary rights of the

Ans.

(iv) During the Colonial period the long-distance trade in salt was controlled by a marginalised tribal group is known as

Ans.

(v) The most important state initiative to compensate for past and present caste discrimination is known as

Ans.

(vi) The research method that involves asking a relatively large number of people the same fixed set of questions is

Ans.

(vii) The basic norm from which all other rules and authorities flow is known as the

Ans.

(viii) The single most important resource and form of property in rural society is

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM	5
Pg. 4 & 5				

(ix) Karl Marx referred to the situation when people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive is called as

Ans.

(x) Anti-colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelized by the

Ans.

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

(i) The influenza pandemic that was a global phenomenon.

Ans.

(ii) The modern term used for communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent.

Ans.

(iii) The term that refers to pre-conceived opinions held by members of one group towards another.

Ans.

(iv) The term that literally means downtrodden in Indian languages.

Ans.

(v) The highest court and the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution.

Ans.

(vi) The social leader who argued that local self-government meant a continuing exploitation of the downtrodden masses of Indian society.

Ans.

(vii) The sociologist who described the change in the nature of the relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as a shift from patronage to exploitation.

Ans.

(viii) The famous Sociologist who argues that the use of machinery actually deskills workers.

Ans.

(ix) The trade union leader who led the Bombay textile Strike of 1982.

Ans.

(x) A radio channel for entertainment that was primarily broadcasting Hindi film songs on listener's request.

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 6 & 7			

7

Q. III. Select and write the most appropriate alternative from the options given below : 1×10=10

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

- Urban Middle Classes
- Rural Upper Classes
- Urban Upper Classes
- Rural Middle Classes

Ans.

(ii) Thomas Robert Malthus argued that population rises in :

- Trigonometric progression
- Arithmetic progression
- Geometric progression
- Algebraic progression

Ans.

(iii) The family structure where men exercise authority and dominance is known as :

- Matrilineal family
- Patriarchal family
- Patrilineal family
- Matriarchal family

Ans.

(iv) In most traditional merchant communities Nekarattar banks were basically :

- Individual family firms
- Indigenous family firms
- Joint family firms
- Nuclear family firms

Ans.

(v) A commission to look into measures for the welfare of the Other Backward Classes was appointed by :

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Dr. Ambedkar
- Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans.

(vi) The method where the researcher systematically watches and records what is happening in whatever context or situation chosen for the research is :

- Survey Method
- Interview Method
- Observation Method
- Case study Method

Ans.

(vii) An organisation oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process is known as :

- Political party
- Panchayat
- Trade Union
- Pressure group

Ans.

(viii) The ultimate outcome of the Green Revolution in which the rich grew richer and the poor grew poorer was known as a process of :

- Displacement
- Transformation
- Commercialisation
- Differentiation

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 8 & 9			

9

(ix) In the Kanpur Textile mills the contractors or jobbers were known as :

- Mistris
- Footloose labour
- Badli workers
- Industrialists

Ans.

(x) The first modern mass media institution began with the development of the :

- Television
- Computer
- Printing Press
- Radio

Ans.

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

(i) The city may be preferred for social reasons, specially the anonymity it offers.

Ans.

(ii) In conjunction with policies of reservation education is creating an urbanised professional class.

Ans.

(iii) In technologically advanced societies where people produce a surplus social resources are equally distributed.

Ans.

(iv) The Directive Principle on village panchayats was moved as an amendment in the Constituent Assembly by Motilal Nehru.

Ans.

(v) Nyaya Panchayats can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.

Ans.

(vi) The Land Ceiling Acts imposed a lower limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family.

Ans.

(vii) A pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas.

Ans.

(viii) The first modern industries in India were cotton, jute, coal mines and railways.

Ans.

(ix) Television programming was experimentally introduced in India to promote urban development.

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM	11
Pg. 10 & 11				

- (x) In independent India the media was encouraged to fight against oppressive social practices like untouchability.

Ans.

- Q. V. (a) Match the items in Column 'A' with the appropriate items in Column 'B' and rewrite : 1×5=5

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(i) Kerala</p> <p>(ii) Adam Smith</p> <p>(iii) Adivasis</p> <p>(iv) Durbar Kur</p> <p>(v) Contractor System</p> | <p>(a) Original inhabitants</p> <p>(b) Political system of Khasis</p> <p>(c) Universal literacy</p> <p>(d) Hiring of casual labour</p> <p>(e) The Wealth of Nations</p> |
|--|---|

Ans. **Column 'A'**

Column 'B'

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(i) Kerala</p> <p>(ii) Adam Smith</p> <p>(iii) Adivasis</p> <p>(iv) Durbar Kur</p> <p>(v) Contractor System</p> | <p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>→</p> |
|--|--|

- (b) Match the items in Column 'A' with the appropriate items in Column 'B' and rewrite : 1×5=5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Varna system	(a) Bonded labour
(ii) Social stratification	(b) Taylorism
(iii) Halpati system	(c) National dailies
(iv) Scientific Management	(d) Characteristic of society
(v) English newspapers	(e) Four major divisions

Ans. Column 'A'									
(i) Varna system		→						
(ii) Social stratification		→						
(iii) Halpati system		→						
(iv) Scientific Management		→						
(v) English newspapers		→						

Marks	E	M	CM	13
Pg. 12 & 13				

Q. VI. Answer any **10** of the following questions in *one* sentence each : 1×10=10

- (i) What were the principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 ?

Ans.

- (ii) What is dominant caste ?

Ans.

- (iii) What is commodification ?

Ans.

(iv) What is social exclusion ?

Ans.
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(v) State the main sources of income of the Panchayats.

Ans.
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(vi) State any *one* transformation in rural society after Independence in Green Revolution regions.

Ans.
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(vii) State any *one* negative effect of Contract farming system.

Ans.
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Marks	E	M	CM	15
Pg. 14 & 15				

(viii) What is disinvestment ?

Ans.

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(ix) What did the mass media comprise of under the British rule ?

Ans.

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(x) Name the *two* films where radio is used as an active medium of communication.

Ans.

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(xi) State any *one* common feature central to the public perception of disability.

Ans.
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(xii) What is a lock-out ?

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

(i) State any *two* objectives of the National Family Planning Programme.

Ans.
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Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 16 & 17			

17

(ii) 'Demographers and Sociologists have offered several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India.' Explain.

Ans.
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Or

'Today agriculture only contributes about one-fourth of the gross domestic product.' Explain.

Ans.
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(iii) Explain any *two* features of caste.

Ans.
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(iv) Explain any *two* features of the weekly tribal market in Dhorai.

Ans.
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Marks	E	M	CM	19
Pg. 18 & 19				

(v) Elaborate on any *two* dimensions of untouchability.

Ans.

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Or

Elaborate on the role of any *two* social reformers in the struggle for women's equality and rights in India.

Ans.

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(vi) Explain *one* advantage and *one* disadvantage of the interview method.

Ans.
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(vii) Write a note on the powers and responsibilities of the Panchayat.

Ans.
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Marks	E	M	CM	21
Pg. 20 & 21				

(viii) Explain any *two* negative social consequences of the Green Revolution.

Ans.
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(ix) Elaborate on the dangerous conditions faced by workers in underground mines.

Ans.
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Or

Elaborate on any *two* ways of making workers produce more in an industry.

Ans.
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(x) Explain any *two* reasons for the amazing growth of Indian language newspapers.

Ans.
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