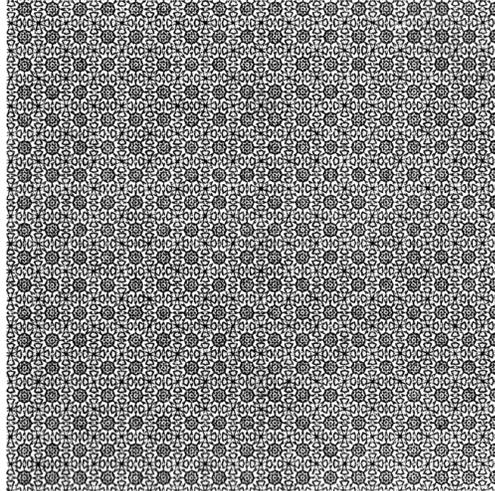


INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 & 25			
26 & 27			
TOTAL			
Total in words			
Apptt. No.			
Sign			
Verification			

2025 II 17

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 : 6

(Printed Pages : 27)

Maximum Marks : 80

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- (i) All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) This question paper consists of 6 questions.
 - (iii) There is no overall choice. However, random choice is provided in Q.No. V and internal choice is provided in Q. No. VI (ii) and (v)
 - (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
 - (v) Answer should be written on the same question paper.

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

(Social inequality, Lockout, Varna, Bombay, Irrigation, Sonogram, Colonialism, Ecology, Upper Caste, Kerala)

(i) The state approaching universal literacy in India is

Ans.

(ii) A diagnostic device originally developed to identify genetic disorder in the foetus was

Ans.

H-4555

P.T.O.

(iii) is the name given to a fourfold division of society.

Ans.

(iv) Patterns of unequal access to social resources are called as

Ans.

(v) The privileged and high economic status section of society tends to be overwhelmingly the

Ans.

(vi) The establishment of rule by one country over another is known as

Ans.

(vii) The green revolution programme were introduced only in areas that had assured

Ans.

(viii) The management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming is known as

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM	5
Pg. 4 & 5				

(ix) In 1920 The All India Trade Union Congress was formed in

Ans.

(x) Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan initiated systematic efforts to create quality in India's

Ans.

Q. II. Select and write the most appropriate alternative from those given below :

1×30=30 marks

(i) The most famous theory of demography was associated with the English political economist

- Max Weber
- Emile Durkheim
- Karl Marx
- Thomas Robert Malthus

Ans.

(ii) During Emergency vast number of mostly powerless people was forcibly

- Educated
- Migrated
- Developed
- Sterilised

Ans.

(iii) The National Family Welfare Programme was the new name given to the

- National Food Security Act
- National Family Planning Programme
- Integrated Family Planning
- Community Welfare Programme

Ans.

(iv) The principal reason for the decline of death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famine and

- Epidemic diseases
- Cancer
- Accidents
- Warfare

Ans.

(v) The institution of caste underwent fundamental changes during the

- Mughal period
- Gupta period
- Dutch period
- Colonial period

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 6 & 7			

7

(vi) The example of Dominant Caste in Bihar

- Yadavas
- Patidars
- Marathas
- Reddys

Ans.

(vii) The hierarchical ordering of caste is based on the distinction between

.....

- Rank & Status
- Purity & Pollution
- Caste & Class
- Role & Prestige

Ans.

(viii) The term Dominant Caste was coined by

- M.N. Srinivas
- G.S. Ghurye
- A.R. Desai
- D.P. Mazumdar

Ans.

(ix) An extended family is commonly known as

- Rich family
- Joint family
- Nuclear family
- Small family

Ans.

(x) Pre-conceived opinion held by members of one group towards another is referred to as

- Discrimination
- Prejudice
- Stereotypes
- Social exclusion

Ans.

(xi) The social reformer who established the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 in Bengal

- Jyotiba Phule
- Raja Rammohan Roy
- Swami Vivekananda
- Lokmanya Tilak

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM
Pg. 8 & 9			

9

(xii) The first Backward Classes Commission was headed by

- B.P. Mandal
- Vallabhbhai Patel
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Kaka Kalelkar

Ans.

(xiii) The term literally means downtrodden and conveys the sense of an oppressed people is

- Dalit
- Poor
- Weak
- Backward

Ans.

(xiv) The Commission to look into measures for the welfare of OBC was

- Mandal Commission
- Roy Commission
- Ambedkar Commission
- Wadia Commission

Ans.

(xv) In British India the city which was planned and redeveloped so that three quarters of India's raw cotton could be shipped

- Surat
- Calcutta
- Bombay
- Madras

Ans.

(xvi) The emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam and electricity

- Socialisation
- Globalisation
- Urbanisation
- Industrialisation

Ans.

(xvii) In 1698 Fort William was established by the river for

- Defensive purpose
- Cultural purpose
- Political purpose
- Economic purpose

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM	11
Pg. 10 & 11				

(xviii) A modern and prosperous India was to be built on an edifice of giant steel plants or gigantic dams and power station was visualized by.....

- Ratan Tata
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Dr. Abdul Kalam
- Dhirubhai Ambani

Ans.

(xix) The people who declared that freedom or Swaraj was their birth right and fought for both political and economic freedom were the Indian.....

- Anthropologists
- Nationalists
- Sociologists
- Liberalists

Ans.

(xx) The relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as a shift from patronage to exploitation was described by the sociologist

- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber
- T.R. Malthus
- Jan Breman

Ans.

(xxi) The single most important source and form of property in rural society.....

- River Resource
- Transportation
- Shopping malls
- Agricultural land

Ans.

(xxii) Bonded labour or hereditary labour relationship still prevail in Gujarat as

- Halpati System
- Jeeta System
- Ryotwari System
- Sagari System

Ans.

(xxiii) In India some sectors were reserved for government while others were open to the private sectors, this policy is known as

- Mixed Economy
- Command Economy
- Traditional Economy
- Market Economy

Ans.

(xxiv) Hiring of casual labour for work on construction sites is usually through

.....

- Supervisor
- Manager
- Contractor
- Employer

Ans.

(xxv) The system invented by F.W. Taylor to increase output by organise work is known as

- Computer Engineering
- Industrial Engineering
- Architectural Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering

Ans.

(xxvi) The process in which government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies is called

- Disinvestment
- Agreement
- Encashment
- Management

Ans.

(xxvii) The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader who led major uprising against the British

- Dharindhar Bhyuan
- Jantya Bhill
- Birsa Munda
- Kaka Kanti

Ans.

(xxviii) To change the social practices people in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by

- Baba Amte
- Narayana Guru
- Vinoba Bhave
- Ayyankali

Ans.

(xxix) The movement that was began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu was called

- New Farmers Movement
- Worker's Movement
- Peasant Movement
- Women's Movement

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM	15
Pg. 14 & 15				

(xxx) The term Dalit was first used by

- Datta Iswalkar
- Mahatma Gandhiji
- B.P. Wadia
- Neo Buddhist Activists

Ans.

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

(i) Thomas Robert Malthus argued that agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression.

Ans.

(ii) Caste is determined by Region.

Ans.

(iii) The disabled person is not seen as a victim.

Ans.

(iv) The Swadeshi Movement strengthened the loyalty to the national economy.

Ans.

(v) People from present day Jharkhand moved to Assam to work in fish processing plant.

Ans.

(vi) The first important legislation which removed the layer of intermediaries between the cultivators and the state was the land ceiling acts.

Ans.

(vii) Due to the patrilineal kinship system in most regions of India, women are usually excluded from ownership of land.

Ans.

(viii) The Bombay textile strike of 1982 was led by the trade union leader Dr. Datta Samant.

Ans.

(ix) The Chipko Movement is a good example of ecological movement.

Ans.

(x) Social movement develops distinct modes of protest.

Ans.

Marks	E	M	CM	17
Pg. 16 & 17				

Q.IV. (A) Match the items in Column 'A' with the appropriate items in

Column 'B' and rewrite :

1×5=5 marks

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Preventive checks | Change the life of pastoralists |
| (ii) Worst sex ratio | Popularised by Mahatma Gandhi |
| (iii) Very old communities | Haryana |
| (iv) Harijan | Tribes |
| (v) Forest Act | Celibacy and postponing marriages |

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| (i) Preventive checks | ..... |
| (ii) Worst sex ratio | ..... |
| (iii) Very old communities | ..... |
| (iv) Harijan | ..... |
| (v) Forest Act | ..... |

(B) Match the items in Column 'A' with the appropriate items in

Column 'B' and rewrite :

(1×5=5 marks)

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Land Reform Law | Reformist movements |
| (ii) Small and marginal farmers | Textile Mills, Railways etc. |
| (iii) Oldest Industries in India | Migrant Traders |
| (iv) Dikus | Peasants |
| (v) Right to Information | Abolition of Zamindari System |

Ans.

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| (i) Land Reform Law | → | ..... |
| (ii) Small and marginal farmers | → | ..... |
| (iii) Oldest Industries in India | → | ..... |
| (iv) Dikus | → | ..... |
| (v) Right to Information | → | ..... |

Marks	E	M	CM	19
Pg. 18 & 19				

Q. V. Answer any 10 of the following questions in *one* sentence each :

1×10=10 marks

(i) What was the main objective of the Population Policy in India ?

Ans.

(ii) Give any *one* factor responsible for decline of sex ratio in India.

Ans.

(iii) What is Patrilocal Society ?

Ans.

(iv) What is Sanskritisation ?

Ans.

(v) What is Social Exclusion ?

Ans.
.....
.....

(vi) Who wrote the book “Stree Purush Tulana” ?

Ans.
.....
.....

(vii) What changes colonialism introduced to facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule ?

Ans.
.....
.....

(viii) What is Green Revolution ?

Ans.
.....
.....

Marks	E	M	CM	21
Pg. 20 & 21				

(ix) What is benami transfer ?

Ans.
.....
.....

(x) What are the several ways for people to find the job ?

Ans.
.....
.....

(xi) Who proposed resource mobilization theory ?

Ans.
.....
.....

(xii) Who was the Indian sociologist described three different situations of an urban impact ?

Ans.
.....
.....

Q. VI. Answer the following questions in *two* sentences each : (2×5=10 Marks)

(i) State any *two* causes of famines in India.

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) Explain the contribution of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule towards women's equality and rights.

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Marks	E	M	CM	23
Pg. 22 & 23				

Or

Explain any *two* dimensions of Untouchability.

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(iii) Elaborate any *two* effects of Contract Farming ?

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(iv) Explain the dangerous conditions faced by workers in the underground mines ?

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(v) Explain Dalit Movement as a caste based movement ?

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Marks	E	M	CM	25
Pg. 24 & 25				

Or

Explain any *two* features of social movements.

Ans.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

