

2025 II 17

0930

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--

Time : 3 Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Subject Code

H	4	5	5	4
---	---	---	---	---

Total No. of Questions : 40 (Printed Pages : 8)

Maximum Marks : 80

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- (i) All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) This question paper consists of 40 questions.
 - (iii) Write the number of each question clearly.
 - (iv) Questions 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions and carry 1 mark each.
Questions 21 to 27 are short type questions carrying 2 marks each.
Answers to them should be about 40 words. Questions 28 to 33 are also short type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should be about 60 words. Questions 34 to 40 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should be about 100 words.
 - (v) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice is provided in Q. No. 34, Q. No. 36 and Q. No. 40.
 - (vi) Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.

1. The estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive is referred to as
 - Fertility rate
 - Dependency ratio
 - Life expectancy
 - Life chances
2. The main health factor that affects women differently from men is
 - Malnutrition
 - Childbearing
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes
3. The 1901 Census sought to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste under the direction of
 - Robert Clive
 - Warren Hastings
 - Job Charnock
 - Herbert Risley
4. A family structure where men exercise authority and dominance is termed as
 - Matrilocal family
 - Patriarchal family
 - Matriarchal family
 - Patrilocal family

5. The ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society is referred to as
- Social exclusion
 - Social inequality
 - Social stratification
 - Social status
6. The most important state initiative attempting to compensate for past and present caste discrimination is
- Standardisation
 - Restrictions
 - Provisions
 - Reservations
7. The term adivasi literally means
- Original inhabitants
 - Aboriginal inhabitants
 - Local inhabitants
 - Modern dweller
8. The chief architect of the Indian Constitution is
- Dr. Datta Samant
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - Jawaharlal Nehru

9. The name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of state and market is
- World community
 - Civil society
 - Human society
 - Civic society
10. The emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity is known as
- Mechanisation
 - Modernisation
 - Urbanisation
 - Industrialisation
11. The movement that strengthened the loyalty to the Indian national economy is
- Champaran Movement
 - Satyagraha Movement
 - Swadeshi Movement
 - Non-cooperation Movement
12. At the All India Muslim Ladies Conference a resolution against the evils of polygamy was proposed by
- Jahanara Shah Nawas
 - Tarabai Shinde
 - Begum Rokeya Hossain
 - Savitribai Phule

13. The term Sanskritisation was coined by
- Daya Pawar
 - A. R. Desai
 - Vinoba Bhave
 - M.N. Srinivas
14. The single most important resource and form of property in rural society is
- Residential land
 - Industrial estate
 - Agricultural land
 - Commercial land
15. A process where the government tries to sell its share in several public sector companies is known as
- Investment
 - Disinvestment
 - Merchandising
 - Commercialisation
16. The famous Sociologist who argued that the use of machinery actually deskills workers is
- Herbert Spencer
 - Harry Braverman
 - Frederick Taylor
 - Charles Wright

17. When the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming it is termed as
- Lockdown
 - Strike
 - Revolt
 - Lockout
18. Social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. This theory is known as
- Collective action theory
 - Relative deprivation theory
 - Resource mobilization theory
 - Structural strain theory
19. The movement that aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members is known as
- Redemptive social movement
 - Reformist social movement
 - Revolutionary social movement
 - Alternative social movement
20. The first trade union was established in April 1918 in Madras by
- Bindeshwari Dubey
 - B.P. Wadia
 - Kaka Kalelkar
 - B.P. Mandal

21. Explain the factors responsible for famines in India.
22. Literacy is an instrument of empowerment. Elaborate.
23. Explain the features of caste.
24. Explain the impact of National development on tribal communities.
25. Examine the importance of community identity in India.
26. The notion of minority groups is more than merely a numerical distinction. Explain.
27. Explain the negative effects of contract farming.
28. Examine the dimensions of Untouchability.
29. Explain the different situations of urban impact put forth by the Sociologist M.S.A. Rao.
30. Examine the different kinds of Westernisation.
31. Explain the Land Ceiling Acts as a major land reform law.
32. Elaborate the risks faced by the workers employed in the mining industry.
33. Social Movements of Dalits show a particular character. Explain.
34. Analyse the Malthusian theory of population growth.

Or

Analyse the Population Policy of India.

35. Explain the term Dominant Caste in India.
36. Evaluate the role of the social reformers in the 19th Century towards the struggle for women's equality and rights in India.

Or

Evaluate the struggles faced by the disabled.

37. Examine Regionalism in the Indian context.
38. Analyse the negative social effects of the Green Revolution in India.
39. Explain the process of making bidis as an important part of the economy.
40. Evaluate the Chipko Movement as an ecological movement.

Or

Evaluate the features of a social movement.