2025
SOCIOLOGY

Full marks : 80   Time : 3 hours

General instructions:

i.   *Approximately 15 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.*
ii.   *The question paper consists of 28 questions.*
iii. *Marks are indicated against each question.*
iv.   *Answers to questions carrying 1 mark should not exceed one sentence.*
v.   *Answers to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 50 words.*
vi.   *Answers to question carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words.*
vii. *Answers to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 200 words.*
viii. *Answers to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 300 words*

N.B: Check that all pages of the question paper are complete as indicated on the top left side.

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives from questions 1 to 10.

1.   Several factors has promoted the unity of India despite its vast diversity, which of the following
      is not one of them?   **1**
      (a) geographical   (b) political   (c) technological   (d) cultural

2.   According to B.S. Guha, which racial race constitutes the bulk of the Indian population?   **1**
      (a) Nordics   (b) Mediterraneans (c) Brachycephals   (d) Proto-Australoids

3.   The systematic study of people and its related aspect is called: **1**
      (a) structures   (b) population   (c) demography   (d) composition

4.   The National Population Policy was revised in 2000. What is its long term aim?   **1**
      (a) To provide basic reproductive and child care service
      (b) To raise the age of marriage
      (c) To achieve stable population
      (d) To promote the small family norm

5.   Which form of marriage allows a man to live with a woman at her parents' house before
      their marriage to see if they adjust to each other?   **1**
      (a) marriage by probation   (b) marriage by negotiation
      (c) marriage by service   (d) marriage by trail

6.   "When we use the term kinship we are referring to people who are related by consanguinity or
      affinity". Whose words were these?   **1**
      (a) Irawati Karve   (b) D.M Majumdar (c) Duncan Mitchell   (d) M.N Srinivas

7.   Liberalisation is popularised by which of the following slogan?   **1**
      (a) "least state, better state"   (b) "better state, least state"
      (c) "better state, less state"   (d) "less state, better state"

8.   The term 'panch' is ordinarily used for a group of people who takes decisions on collective
      affairs of the village. What number does the word *'Panch'* denote?   **1**
      (a) 25   (b) 15   (c) 35   (d)05

9. Sociological Bulletin is a bi- annual journal publication of _____   **1**
   (a) Caste and Race in India   (b) Modernisation in India 1977
   (c) Indian Sociological Society   (d) Stratification and change in India 1977

10. Which literature is not used in the study of Indian affairs or Indology?   **1**
    (a) Persian   (b) Arabic   (c) Mesopotamian   (d) Sanskrit

11. Give two criteria used by the Indian Census authorities to designate a town as a census town. **2**

12. Why is Prajaptya Marriage an approved and acceptable marriage in a Hindu society?   **2**

13. What characteristics make a group of individuals classified as minorities?   **2**

14. Mention two measures taken by the Government of India for the Scheduled Tribes in regard
    to education.   **2**

15. What is the one most significant value that Westernisation has created in the opinion of Srinivas
    and what does it mean?   **2**

16. By which year was the Panchayat Act passed in all the States of India and which Amendment to
    the Constitution deals with Panchayati Raj systems?   **2**

17. Most criticisms directed at mass media are not directed against the instruments of mass media.
    What is it primarily directed at?   **2**

18. Identify some traditional channels of mass communication.   **2**

19. Describe any four features of urban community.   **4**

20. <u>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow</u>:   **2+2=4**

    The joint family is the basic unit in Indian society. It is the ideal pattern and cultural norm of
    family life. For generations, Indians had an unexpected prevailing tradition of the joint Hindu
    family or undivided family. The joint family system in India has changed with the number of
    joint families decreasing and the nuclear families increasing. It is said that about 70% of
    households in India are nuclear families.
                    But in recent years, there has been a small shift in Indian society towards
    the revival of the joint family in some urban areas. Some notable reasons for the shift are;
    Economic reasons, Work from home and live with family trend, Caring for the elderly, To
    maintain cultural continuity. The re-emergence of the joint family is more situational and often
    temporary.
    (a) What are some reasons for the shift towards the joint family from the more popular nuclear
        family setting in recent times?

    (b) Identify one 'economic reason' that you believe has influenced the shift towards joint
        families.

21. Mention any four problems of the Scheduled Caste.   **4**

22. Write in brief the importance of media in bringing about social change.   **4**

23. Explain the four characteristics of social movements.   **4**

24. **a.** Discuss unity in diversity in India.   **6**

Or

    b. What is Casteism? Mention any four attempts made by Caste organisations to strengthen their identity.   **(2+4=6)**

25. **a.** Explain the structure of Panchayati Raj institutions as recommended by Mehta Committee.

6

Or

    b. Write the meaning of 'land reforms' and identify the social consequences it has brought to the agrarian structure of the country.   **(2+4=6)**

26. **a.** Elaborate Yogendra Singh's view on tradition and modernity.   **6**

Or

    b. Explain the structural features of Caste according to G.S. Ghurye.

27. **a.** Discuss the beliefs and rituals practiced in the Naga traditional religion.   **8**

Or

    b. Explain in brief the emergence of Nagaland as a State. What are the special provisions given to Nagaland in the Constitution of India and why?   **(4+4=8)**

28. **a.** Briefly explain the two points of views about modernisation from tradition to modernity. Write about the process of modernisation in the colonial and post-colonial phase.   **4+4=8**

Or

    b. Explain some of the Social Consequences of Industrialisation in India.   **8**

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