



Subject: SOCIOLOGY (039)

Date:




General Instructions:

- I. The question paper is divided into four sections.**
- II. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.**
- III. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.**
- IV. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words**
- V. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.**
- VI. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.**

	SECTION A	
1	The _____ refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years. a) fertility rate b) birth rate c) sex ratio d) none of the above	1
2	Assertion(A): Malthu's predictions were proved false. Reason(R): In his historical experience of Europe, both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false and R is true.	1
3	Which act gave legal Recognition to the Schedule Caste and Tribals? a. Govt of British India Act of 1784 b. Govt of British India Act of 1909 c. Govt of British India Act of 1919 d. Govt of British India Act of 1935	1
4	Which of the following laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family. a. Tenancy Abolition Act b. Benami transfers c. Abolition of Zamindari System d. Land Ceiling Acts	1
5	There are societies that are matrilineal in structure: choose the correct option: a. Inheritance passes from father to son. b. Control passes from father to son. c. Inheritance passes from mother to daughter. d. Control passes from mother to daughter	1
6	Which industry is an important part of the economy. This work is mainly done by women and children. workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make. We can take the example of carpets, zari or brocade, bidis, Agarbatis etc.	1

	a. Manufactured Industry b. Service Industry c. Homemade industry d. Factory Production	
7	What's true called, when people don't enjoy work but see it as a choice to survive. a. Survival b. Alienation c. Utilization d. Production	1
8	Which of the subsequent might be found during the initial phases of industrialization in India? a. Cotton mills b. Coal mines c. Railways d. All of the above	1
9Many districts of colonial India were administered through the zamindari system. In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the ryotwari system of land settlement (raiyyat means cultivator in Telugu). In this system, the 'actual cultivators' (who were themselves often landlords and not cultivators) rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the tax..... Under which revenue collection system, areas became more productive and prosperous? a. Under Zamindari system. b. Under Ryotwari system c. Both (a) and (b) d. Only (b)	1
10	Outcastes', foreigners, slaves, conquered people and others, were referred to as: a. Panchamas b. Fifth category c. Both a and b d. None of these	1
11	The fish processing units along the coast line employ mostly single women from _____ and _____. a. Maharashtra and Kerala. b. Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. c. Tamil Nādu and Kerala. d. Odisha and Punjab. i. a and c. ii. c only. iii. a, b and c. iv. c and d.	1
12	According to the Census of India 2011 sex ratio has increased and is projected as, a. 923 females per 1000 males. b. 934 females per 1000 males. c. 953 females per 1000 males. d. 940 females per 1000 males.	1
13	Literacy leads to- i. Empowerment ii. Consciousness of career options iii. Participation in the knowledge economy iv. Health awareness	1

	<p>v. Fuller participation in the cultural and economic well-being of the community.</p> <p>Identify the correct options amongst the above stated options.</p> <p>a. i, iii, and v</p> <p>b. i, ii, and iv</p> <p>c. iii, iv, i, and ii</p> <p>d. i, ii, iii, iv and v</p>	
14	<p>..... is a law enacted by the parliament of India which gave the citizens the right to access Government records.</p> <p>a. National health policy</p> <p>b. RTI</p> <p>c. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</p> <p>d. All of these.</p>	1
15	<p>..... number of languages have been nationally recognized and placed under schedule of the constitution.</p> <p>a. 21, 8th schedule</p> <p>b. 20, 8th schedule</p> <p>c. 23, 8th schedule</p> <p>d. 22, 8th schedule</p>	1
16	<p>Which of the following statements were not part of the declaration of the Karachi session of the INC in 1931;</p> <p>a. All citizens are equal before law.</p> <p>b. universal adult suffrage.</p> <p>c. Women had a right to hold office.</p> <p>d. Holding a place of power or honour lies with the upper caste.</p>	1
17	<p>Assertion: India is a nation of great cultural diversity. Reason: People from different social groups and communities live in India.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false and R is true.</p>	1
18	<p>The was enforced in 1996, and has been further strengthened in 2003. Government has passed strict laws banning this practice and imposing heavy fines and imprisonment as punishment.</p> <p>a. Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act</p> <p>b. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</p> <p>c. RTI</p> <p>d. MGNREGA</p>	1
19	<p>Bombay Presidency/ Bombay state was a multilingual state of</p> <p>i. Marathi</p> <p>ii. Gujarati</p> <p>iii Kannada and</p> <p>iv Konkani speaking people.</p> <p>Identify the correct options:</p> <p>a. Only i</p> <p>b. Only ii and iii</p> <p>c. All of the above</p> <p>d. None of these</p>	1
20	<p>Assertion: Caste is never a matter of choice. Reason: Caste is determined by birth.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false. d. A is false and R is true.</p>	1
SECTION B		

21	Explain regionalism in the Indian context.	2
22	'The varied social reform movements had common themes yet were different'. Explain.	2
23	What is the relevance of civil society organizations today? OR —In all regions of the world persons with disabilities face attitudinal barriers, including prejudice, low expectations and even fear. Negative attitudes about disability impact on all aspects of the lives of persons with disabilities, including the ability to access education, to participate in non-exploitative work, to live where and with whom one chooses, to marry and start a family, and to move about freely within the community. Suggest any two ways by which an attitudinal change can be brought about to remedy the conditions of people with disabilities.	2
24	What are the features of Social Stratification? OR State is indeed a very crucial institution when it comes to the management of cultural diversity in a nation. How?	2
25	What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth of the country?	2
26	What is 'Industrialization'? How did British Industrialization lead to deindustrialization and urbanization in India?	2
27	What was unique about the social reform movements of the 19th century?	2
28	What is meant by Cultural Diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country?	2
29	In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India? OR Explain in brief about working of Mandal Commission.	2
SECTION C		
30	In the context of identities, why did tribal societies get more and more differentiated? OR One of the most significant yet paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become invisible 'for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. Elaborate.	4
31	Discuss the agrarian structure in rural society.	4
32	Trade union play an important role in the welfare of workers.' Discuss	4
33	Explain the loopholes found in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act.	4
34	"The pattern of farmer's suicides points to the significant crisis that the rural areas are experiencing. 'What do you understand by 'matrix event' and how are they responsible for farmer's suicide. OR Explain the concept of scientific management?	4
35	Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.	4
SECTION D		
36	 <p>'Often Westernization among the middle class makes generational difference more complex'. Explain the statement.</p>	6

	(FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED CANDIDATES) Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.	
37	Social reformers played a significant role in the struggle for women's equality – elaborate with suitable examples. Or Social inequality and exclusion are social – explain and highlight the features of social exclusion - justify with examples.	6
38	“ The rise of ethnicity in the north east is thus a response to cope with the situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe's contact with the powerful alien system. Long isolated from the Indian mainstream the tribes were able to maintain their own world view and social and cultural institutions with little external influence... While the earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism, this trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution. (Tiplut Nongbri- 2003.) Explain the tribal movement with special reference to Jharkhand. OR Explain the social and economic consequences of Green Revolution	6