B Sl. No. : YYY

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 47]

Total No. of Questions : 47]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **95-E**

CCE RR

REVISED & UN-REVISED

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

Code No. : **95-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : SOCIOLOGY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / **English Version**)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / **New Syllabus**)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ/ **Regular Repeater**)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 21. 06. 2018]

[Date : 21. 06. 2018

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ–12-30 ರವರೆಗೆ]

[Time : 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80]

[Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 47 objective and subjective types of questions.

2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.

3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.

4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks.

5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

RR(B)-30017

[Turn over

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

Tear here

I.   *Four* alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet.   10 × 1 = 10

1.   The person who influenced Russians by his principles is

     (A)   Stalin   (B)   Karl Marx

     (C)   Rousseau   (D)   Abraham Lincoln.

2.   The main aim of Planning Policy of 1950 is

     (A)   reducing economic imbalance

     (B)   achieving social progress

     (C)   eradication of unemployment problem

     (D)   controlling population growth.

3.   The founder of Buddhism is

     (A)   Mahaveera   (B)   Gautam Buddha

     (C)   Jesus   (D)   Paigambar.

4.   The leader of Kheda Sathyagraha was

     (A)   Mahatma Gandhi

     (B)   Bal Gangadhar Tilak

     (C)   Jawaharlal Nehru

     (D)   Lal Bahadur Shastri.

5. Ramakrishna Mission was established by

    (A)   D. K. Karve

    (B)   Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

    (C)   Swami Vivekananda

    (D)   Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

6. The British arrested Annie Besant in 1916 because she

    (A)   started newspaper

    (B)   gave speech in Congress session

    (C)   took part in Salt Sathyagraha

    (D)   started Home Rule League movement.

7. Tribal people were called 'Girijans' by

    (A)   G. S. Ghurye   (B)   Mahatma Gandhi

    (C)   S. F. Nadel   (D)   Bogardus.

8. The book called 'Baiga' is written by

    (A)   Verrier Elwin   (B)   Nanjundaiah

    (C)   Edward Thurstone   (D)   Anantha Krishna Iyer.

9. The newspaper published by Bal Gandhar Tilak is

    (A)   Mukanayaka   (B)   Harijan

    (C)   Kesari   (D)   New India.

10. Bengaluru is called

    (A) Silicon Valley of India   (B) Java of India

    (C) Manchester of India   (D) Ruhr of India.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :   14 × 1 = 14

11. What is the main cause for increasing economic inequality in India ?

12. What is regional imbalance ?

13. Why was Special Marriage Act of 1954 passed ?

14. Who wrote the book called 'Caste and Race in India' ?

15. Raja Rammohan Roy is called 'Father of Indian Renaissance'. Why ?

16. What was the early name of the Prarthana Samaj ?

17. What is the main aim of Social Movement ?

18. Jyotiba Phule has secured an important position in reformation movement. Why ?

19. What is Women Empowerment ?

20. Why was Block system introduced during Third Five-Year Plan ?

21. The number of children going to school is very less in the tribal community. Why ?

22. Who was the Chairman of the first Tribal Commission ?

23. What is mass media ?

24. What is Adult Education ?

III. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each :

$15 \times 2 = 30$

25. Which are the main objectives of Modernization ?

26. How does education support social mobility ?

27. Traditional mindsets hurdle social change. Why ?

28. Mention the differences between Pakka and Kachcha foods.

29. Restrictions on marriage is the foundation of caste system. Why ?

30. How did Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar uphold the rights of untouchables ?

31. Why did Swami Dayanand Saraswati give the call 'Back to Vedas' ?

32. What are the social movements according to Victor Baldridge ?

33. Manusmriti is full of confusions and contradictions on women status. Why ?

34. What is a tribe according to D.N. Majumdar ?

35. Which are the points included in Tribal Sub-plans of 1980 ?

36. What is the importance of Mass Media ?

37. Why did Radio fail to reach common people initially ?

38. Mention the types of mass media.

39. Mass media has influenced the institution of marriage. How ?

IV. Answer the following questions in *six* sentences each :

6 × 3 = 18

40. What are the effects of Industrialization ?

OR

Explain how illiteracy is an obstacle for social change.

41. Science and technology plays a vital role in social change of human society. Justify.

OR

Regional imbalance increases due to globalization. Justify.

42. The study of Indian society is incomplete without the study of caste system. Why ?

OR

Protest movements form over a period of time. Why ?

43. Name the Indian social reformers who fought against caste system.

OR

Mention the objectives of social movements.

44. Name the women organization which played a vital role in bringing the awareness and progress of women during the British period.

OR

What were the objectives in setting up Second Commission for Scheduled area and Tribes of Government of India in 1996 ?

45. Why did the British pass few social legislations during their rule in India ?

OR

Protection of religious, social and cultural traditions of the tribal community is an important duty of Government. Why ?

V. Answer the following questions in *eight* sentences each :   2 × 4 = 8

46. Mention the main features of Social change.

47. Explain how women status was improved in India after independence.

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