

ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8]
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**CCE PF
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REVISED & UNREVISED

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **95-E**

Code No. : 95-E

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : SOCIOLOGY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh & Private Repeater)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 07. 04. 2020]

[Date : 07. 04. 2020

ಸಮಯ = ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ- 12-45 ರವರೆಗೆ]

[Time : 9-30 A.M. to 12-45 P.M.

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100]

[Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 57 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 indicates 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.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

Tear here

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

1. Narayana Guru first tried to bring social reform in

- (A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Kerala (D) Andhra Pradesh.

2. SNDT University was established by

- (A) Maharshi Karve
(B) M. G. Ranade
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

3. Gandhiji called the Adhivasis as

- (A) Tribal people (B) Harijans
(C) Girijans (D) Mehars.

4. The Silicon City of India is

- (A) Bangalore (B) Mumbai
(C) Delhi (D) Kolkata.

5. The success of democracy depends on the country's people
- (A) Illiteracy rate (B) Poverty rate
(C) Standard of living (D) Education.
6. The effective media that brings social change is
- (A) Telephone (B) Pamphlets
(C) News paper (D) Television.
7. Russians were influenced by the theories of
- (A) Voltaire (B) Rousseau
(C) Karl Marx (D) Montesque.
8. The founder of Sikhism is
- (A) Ranajit Singh (B) Man Singh
(C) Guru Nanak (D) Hari Singh.
9. Kheda Satyagraha was led by
- (A) Sardar Patel (B) V. D. Savarkar
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Jayaprakash Narayan.
10. A revolution in the field of communication in the present day has been brought by
- (A) Radio (B) Computer
(C) Remote control (D) Postal system.

II. 11. Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and write : $5 \times 1 = 5$

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
a) Champaran Satyagraha	i) Athmaram Panduranga
b) Bardoli Satyagraha	ii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Prarthana Samaj	iii) Dayananda Saraswathi
d) Sathya Sodhak Samaj	iv) Baba Saheb Ambedkar
e) Arya Samaj	v) Mahatma Gandhi
	vi) Sri Ramananda
	vii) Jyothi Rao Phule
	viii) Sardar Patel.

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $15 \times 1 = 15$

12. Give an example for unplanned social change.
13. What is a social change ?
14. What is modernisation ?
15. Illiteracy is a hurdle for social change. Why ?
16. What is regional imbalance ?
17. Why do people migrate to urban areas ?
18. The poor people usually protest social change. Why ?
19. What was the result of Vachana Movement ?
20. The Special Marriage Act of 1872 was a revolutionary legislation. Why ?
21. What is Pakka food ?
22. Who gave the call 'Back to Vedas' ?

23. Who was the first female President of India ?
24. What is Sati system ?
25. What is a tribe ?
26. Explain Adult Education.

IV. Answer the following questions in about *two* to *four* sentences each :

24 × 2 = 48

27. What is the role of science and technology in bringing social change ?
28. What are the effects of industrialisation ?
29. Explain repeated and long term changes.
30. Why is social change in Indian society necessary ?
31. Write about the origin of the word 'Caste'.
32. What are the features of caste ?
33. What are the objectives of social movements ?
34. Mutiny or revolts are different from strikes. How ?
35. Name the social reformers who fought for the equality of women.
36. Which were the women organisations that played a vital role in upbringing process of women during British rule ?
37. How did western culture change the view of Indians about Indian women ?
38. How does radio play as a mass media ?

39. Which are the organisations in Karnataka conducting tribal studies ?
40. Which are the two types of mass media ?
41. Which are the main factors for social change ?
42. How does political consciousness impact on education in present social life ?
43. Mass media plays a vital role in a democratic country. How ?
44. What are the causes for the decline of tribal community ?
45. Name the women who participated in the freedom struggle against the British.
46. 'Women are heading towards equality.' Justify.
47. Mention any four features of protest movement.
48. What are revolutionary movements ?
49. Write a note on Goutam Buddha.
50. How does traditional mind sets act as an obstacle for social change ?

V. Answer the following questions in about *three* to *six* sentences each :

6 × 3 = 18

51. Explain the role of education in bringing social change.
52. How is caste an obstacle for social change ?
53. Explain how social movements lead to social change.
54. Explain the role of women in the freedom struggle of India.

55. Which are the provisions given in our constitution for the tribal development ?

56. How does cinemas reflect social values ?

VI. Answer the following question :

1 × 4 = 4

57. Which are the legal measures taken to improve the status of women in India ?
