

Reg. No.

Name : ..

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Code No. 1027

Second Year – March 2016

Time : 2½ Hours
Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

Part – III

SOCIOLOGY

Maximum : 80 Scores

General Instructions to Candidates :

- There is a 'cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time of 2½ hrs.
- You are not allowed to write your answers nor to discuss anything with others during the 'cool-off time'.
- Use the 'cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- All questions are compulsory and only internal choice is allowed.
- When you select a question, all the sub-questions must be answered from the same question itself.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Electronic devices except non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.

നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഈ സമയത്ത് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉത്തരം എഴുതാനോ, മറ്റുള്ളവരുമായി ആശയവിനിമയം നടത്താനോ പാടില്ല.
- ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- എല്ലാ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഉത്തരം എഴുതണം.
- ഒരു ചോദ്യനമ്പർ ഉത്തരമെഴുതാൻ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉപചോദ്യങ്ങളും അതേ ചോദ്യനമ്പറിൽ നിന്ന് തന്നെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
- കണക്ക് കുട്ടലുകൾ, ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാഫുകൾ എന്നിവ ഉത്തരപേപ്പറിൽ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.
- ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലും നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.
- പ്രോഗ്രാമുകൾ ചെയ്യാനാകാത്ത കാൽക്കുലേറ്ററുകൾ ഒഴികെയുള്ള ഒരു ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഉപകരണവും പരീക്ഷാഹാളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല.

1. Which Science studies the trends and process of population ?
 (a) Anthropology (b) Sociology (Score : 1)
 (c) Demography (d) Geography
2. Which is the first Backward Class Commission in India ?
 (a) Mandal Commission (b) Sachar Commission (Score : 1)
 (c) Kaka Kalelkar Commission (d) None of the above
3. Write a short note on social mapping. (Scores : 2)
4. Which is not associated with Land Reforms Act ?
 (a) Abolition of Zamindari System
 (b) Tenancy Abolition
 (c) Benami Transfer (Score : 1)
 (d) Land Ceiling
5. Circulation of labour is one of the features of labour market in rural area today.
 (i) Analyze the effect of circulation of labour.
 (ii) The circulation of workers in search of job opportunities and high wages is called
 (a) Lazy worker (b) Foot loose worker (Scores : 3 + 1)
 (c) Bourgeoisie (d) Proletariat
6. (i) Write a short description of community identity. (Scores : 3 + 1)
 (ii) Write one example of community identity.
7. Which one is a new colonial city ?
 (a) Kochi (b) Kolkata (Score : 1)
 (c) Kanpur (d) Kharagpur
8. Write any two features of urbanization in India after independence. (Scores : 2)
9. "Common sense understanding is partial in the analysis of society." Why ? (Scores : 2)

10. India is adopted the policy of liberalization. If so,
 (i) The companies that produce goods and service in more than one country is referred as _____.
 (a) WTO (b) IMF
 (c) MNC (d) World Bank
 (ii) Discuss the impact of liberalization in Indian society. (Scores : 1 + 4)
11. In India, about 85 percent of tribal population live in _____.
 (a) North-East (b) Middle India
 (c) South India (d) Andaman (Score : 1)
12. The sex-ratio is an important indicator of gender balance in the population and it is declining in India.
 (i) Write any four reasons for declining sex-ratio.
 (ii) The sex-ratio in India according to 2011 census is given below. Choose the correct one.
 (a) 756 (b) 828
 (c) 940 (d) 1050 (Scores : 4 + 1)
13. (i) The important instrument of exchange and credit related to banking in pre-colonial and colonial India is called
 (a) Jajmani System (b) Hundi
 (c) Market (d) None of the above
 (ii) Analyze the causes and consequences of the emergence of new markets in colonial India. (Scores : 1 + 4)
14. Identify and explain the role of radio in rural India. (Scores : 2)
15. What do you mean by social exclusion ? Analyse the causes and consequences of any two types of social exclusion in India. (Your answer should not exceed 200 words.) (Scores : 7)
16. Discuss different forms of families in India with examples. (Scores : 4)
17. Print media is part of our everyday life.
 (i) Explain any two reasons for the growth of Indian language newspapers in India.
 (ii) Write the name of a newspaper in Hindi which has more than 20 million circulations. (Scores : 2 + 1)

18. Describe the process of deindustrialization in colonial India with an example. (Scores : 2)
19. Can you identify the concept of outsourcing ? Examine its significance. (Scores : 3)
20. Sociology is interested in social movements and its consequences. Theories are trying to explain the reasons for it. Discuss any two theories of social movement with suitable examples.

OR

Evaluate the significance of ecological and peasant movements in India.

Hint : Answer should not exceed **200** words.

(Scores : 7)

21. Who proposed the theory of Sanskritization ?
- (a) S.C. Dube (b) M.N. Srinivas
(c) G.S. Ghurye (d) None of these (Score : 1)
22. There are different kinds of Westernization. Discuss any two types with examples. (Scores : 4)
23. "Pressure groups are playing a vital role in Indian democracy." Discuss. (Scores : 3)
24. Briefly explain the salient features of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. (At least three). (Scores : 3)
25. Explain how liberalization affected the employment pattern in India. (Scores : 3)

26. Match Columns B and C with Column A :

A	B	C
Communalism	Voluntary get together	Caste
Minority	Birth	Social Problem
Civil Society	Numerical distinction	Article 30
Community Identity	Chauvinism	Take up social issues

(Scores : 4)