Code No. 2027

**SECOND YEAR
SAY/IMPROVEMENT
JUNE 2018**

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.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.
- Give equations wherever necessary.
- Electronic devices except non-programmable calculators are not allowed in the Examination Hall.
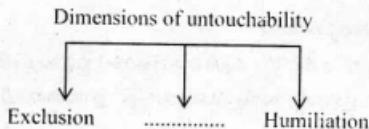
വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പൊതുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.
- 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പരിചയപ്പെടാനും ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.
- ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- കണക്ക് കൂട്ടലുകൾ, ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാഫുകൾ, എന്നിവ ഉത്തരപേപ്പറിൽ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.
- ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലും നല്ലിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.
- ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലത്ത് സമവാക്യങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കണം.
- പ്രോഗ്രാമുകൾ ചെയ്യാനാകാത്ത കാൽക്കുലേറ്ററുകൾ ഒഴികെയുള്ള ഒരു ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് ഉപകരണവും പരീക്ഷാഹാളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല.

1. Identify the term used to refer the companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.

   (a) Indigenous companies

   (b) Big companies

   (c) Transnational companies

   (d) Public sector companies

2. Point out the situation favourable for population explosion.

   (a) High birth rate and high death rate

   (b) High birth rate and low death rate

   (c) Low birth rate and low death rate

   (d) Low birth rate and high death rate

3. Complete the chart :

   Dimensions of untouchability

   Exclusion .... Humiliation

4. The Panchayats constituted in some States with authority to hear some petty civil and criminal cases are known as :

   (a) Van Panchayat

   (b) Nyaya Panchayat

   (c) Grama Panchayat

   (d) Block Panchayat

5. Point out the item that does not fall among the changes brought about in Industrial Society as a result of globalisation.

   (a) Disinvestment

   (b) Outsourcing

   (c) Contract labour

   (d) Bonded labour

6. Say true or false :

   'In the modern West, secularisation means a process of decline in the influence of religion.'

Qns. 7 – 11. Answer all questions. Each question carries 2 Scores.

$(5 \times 2 = 10)$

7. Arrange the items in appropriate columns.

   (Sanskritisation, Industrialisation, Urbanisation, Westernisation)

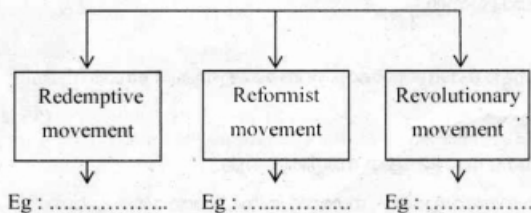 | Structural Change | Cultural Change |
   | --- | --- |
   | | |
   | | |
   | | |

8. Define 'dependency ratio'.

9. Point out any two impacts of globalisation on print media.

10. Define dominant castes and write the names of two dominant castes in India.

11. Differentiate between industrialisation and de-industrialisation.

Qns. 12 – 17. Answer any 4 questions in 3 or 4 sentences each. Each question carries 3 Scores. $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

12. Explain the strategy adopted in Indian Constitution to cater the competing interests of different sections of people in the country.

13. 'Caste remains strong, in the domestic sphere.' Substantiate with an example.

14. Choose appropriate item from the bracket and complete the chart. (Right to Information campaign, Naxalite movement, SNDP movement)

Redemptive movement	Reformist movement	Revolutionary movement
Eg : ……………..	Eg : …..……….	Eg : ……………

15. Write the difference between strike and lock-out.

16. Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity ?

17. Point out the three major dimensions of untouchability.

Qns. 18 – 22. Answer any 4 questions in a paragraph each. Each question carries 4 Scores. $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

18. Examine the major criticisms leveled against Sanskritisation.

19. Our knowledge about society is often partial and biased. What are the ways that sociology suggest to overcome this issue ?

20. Site an example to show that the early industrialisation in India took place in such a way as to cater the colonial interest.

21. Analyse the impact of globalisation on television in India.

22. Analyse the social situation that led to the emergence of dominant castes in India.

Qns. 23 – 27. Answer any 3 questions in 1 page each. Each question carries 5 Scores. $(3 \times 5 = 15)$

23. In India, over 90% of the work in agriculture, industry and services is in the unorganised sector. Analyse the social implications of this large unorganised sector in India.

24. (a) Explain the Malthusian theory of population growth. **(3)**

    (b) Examine the relevance of the theory in the contemporary Indian social situation. **(2)**

25. Evaluate the role of political parties and pressure groups in democratic politics.

26. 'Social inequality is not the outcome of innate or natural differences between people, but is produced by society, in which they live.' Substantiate the statement with suitable examples.

27. (a) Identify a civil society from the given list : **(1)**

    (1) Doordarshan

    (2) Private Sector Company

    (3) Trade Union

    (4) Public Sector Company

    (b) Analyse the role of civil society in the Contemporary Indian Scenario. **(4)**

Match the following : (5)

28. Arrange columns 'B' and 'C' so as to match with column 'A' :

A	B	C
Ecological Movement	Jharkhand Movement	Issues of Women
Class based Movement	Dalit Movement	Environmental sustainability
Caste based Movement	Autonomous Women's Movements	Land alienation
Tribal Movement	Chipko Movement	Anti-Brahmin Movement
Women's Movement	Peasant Movement	Tebhaga Movement

Qns. 29 – 31. Answer any 2 questions in not more than 2 pages each. Each question carries 8 Scores. (2 × 8 = 16)

29. Critically examine the impact of globalisation on India's Culture.

    Hints :
    - Perception of gender roles
    - Culture of consumption and corporate culture
    - Indigenous knowledge systems.

30. 'Markets are socially embedded.' Analyse the statement with special reference to the social organisation of markets in pre-colonial and colonial periods.

31. Analyse the differential relationship that different sections of people in Indian villages have with land and discuss how it influences the agrarian social structure in rural India.

    Hints :
    - Distribution of land among castes and gender.
    - Land ownership and rural class structure.
    - Correspondence between caste and class
    - Inter-caste relations based on land holdings.