



Class No. :

2038

Name :

**SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY
SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER-2022**

Part – III

Time : 2½ Hours

SOCIOLOGY

Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

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.

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 നല്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.



Answer all questions from 1 to 5. Each carries 1 score.

(5 × 1 = 5)

1. The ability to know how others look at us, and the ability to look at ourselves from outside is called
 - (a) Sociological Imagination
 - (b) Self-Reflexivity
 - (c) Triangulation

2. Who is the Social Scientist who studied the relation between Private Difficulties and Social Problems ?
 - (a) C. Wright Mills
 - (b) M.N. Srinivas
 - (c) Karl Marx

3. What is the most important book of Adam Smith ?
 - (a) Capital
 - (b) Wealth of Nations
 - (c) Communist Manifesto

4. Who was the chairman of the National Planning Committee formed in 1939 ?
 - (a) M.N. Roy
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru

5. When did the 'Nagarapalika' arrangement come into existence ?
 - (a) 1993, June 1
 - (b) 1993, July 10
 - (c) 1993, August 15

Answer any 5 questions from 6 to 11. Each carries 1 score. (5 × 1 = 5)

6. _____ is the Scientific Study of population.
7. The family in which newly married couple stay with the family of the father of the groom is called _____.
8. The corner stone of Indian democratic system is _____.
9. The Jati which had more members and more land was called _____ by M.N. Srinivas.
10. The modern Social reform movement _____ was founded in Punjab.
11. "Minorities are the explosive power, if it explodes the entire nation will crumble." Who said it ?

Answer any 4 questions from 12 to 16. Each carries 2 scores. (4 × 2 = 8)

12. There seems to be some sort of unseen force at work that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for Society." Which term is explained above ? Who coined the term ?
13. "Most aspective identities are very hard to shake off." Examine the validity of the statement, based on the features of community identity.
14. Write the name any two Urban Centres that existed in the pre-colonial period.
15. 'Desom' is different from community. Comment.
16. What is Communalism ? Write two demerits.

Answer any 2 questions from 17 to 19. Each carries 3 scores.

(2 × 3 = 6)

17. 'Sociology is a subject which no one starts from zero'. As a student of Sociology how will you substantiate this statement ?

18. "National development plans have been proved disaster to tribal people." Do you agree ? Substantiate your answer with the support of relevant examples from contemporary India.

19. "Social inequality is not the outcome of innate or natural difference between people, but is produced by the society in which they live."

Examine the validity of the statement ?

Answer any 4 questions from 20 to 24. Each carries 4 scores.

(4 × 4 = 16)

20. "Panchayaths are delegated with powers and responsibilities for the overall development of rural areas. Do you think your local body is performing well in this respect ? Substantiate your answer based on the powers and responsibilities of Panchayath Raj institutions.

21. Bring out the association between 'land reforms' and the emergence of 'dominant castes' in India.

22. Explain Globalization and Liberalisation ? Critically evaluate the changes in Indian Society.

23. Codify the steps taken by the Nation of prevent discrimination based on Caste and Tribe.

24. "India is loyal to secularism and at the same time it is also protecting the minorities." Is this statement true ?

Answer any 4 questions from 25 to 29. Each carries 6 scores. (4 × 6 = 24)

25. Sociology can help us to map the links and connections between personal troubles and Social issues. Discuss.

26. What is minority ? Why do minority need protection from the state ?

27. Write a short note on the struggles of Indian women against the discriminations faced by them.

28. Critically analyse the social consequences of Green Revolution.

29. Match the following :

A

B

Gandhiji - One Caste, One Religion, One God

C.W. Mills - Brahma Samaj

Sree Narayana Guru - Satya Shodak Samaj

Raja Rammohan Roy - Backward class commission

Jyotiba Phule - Harijan

Kaka Kalelkar - Sociological Imagination

Answer any 2 questions from 30 to 32. Each carries 8 scores.

(2 × 8 = 16)

30. Critically analyse the relevance of Malthusian theory of population growth in the contemporary Indian context.

31. Explain the concept of Secularism. How did it affect Indian Jati System ?

32. (a) Define Civil Society. (2)

(b) Point out any two examples of civil society initiatives. (2)

(c) Examine the relevance of Civil Society Organisations in Contemporary India. (4)