

This Question Paper consists of 49 questions and 10 printed pages.

Roll No.

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Code No. **71/SS/331/A1**

SOCIOLOGY
(331)

Set **A1**

Day and Date of Examination

Signature of Invigilators 1.

2.

General Instructions :

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.
2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the Question Paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.
3. Making any identification mark in the Answer-Book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
4. Write your Question Paper Code No. 71/SS/331/A1, Set A1 on the Answer-Book.
5. (a) The Question Paper is in English medium only. However, if you wish, you can answer in any one of the languages listed below :

English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Marathi, Odia, Gujarati, Konkani, Manipuri, Assamese, Nepali, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Sindhi.

You are required to indicate the language you have chosen to answer in the box provided in the Answer-Book.

- (b) If you choose to write the answer in the language other than Hindi and English, the responsibility for any errors/mistakes in understanding the questions will be yours only.



SOCIOLOGY

(331)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Note : (i) This Question Paper consists of 49 questions in all.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Marks are given against each question.

(iv) For Optional Module, attempt all questions either from **Optional Module I** or **Optional Module II**.

(v) **Section—A** consists of Question Nos. **1** to **25** and **Section—B** consists of Question Nos. **26** to **49**.

(a) Q. Nos. **1** to **17** and **41**, **42** and **45** are multiple choice-type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each ($1 \times 20 = 20$). Select and write the most appropriate option (A, B, C or D).

(b) Q. Nos. **18** to **25** and **43**, **44**, **46** and **47** are other objective-type questions. Q. Nos. **18**, **19** and **21** carry 2 marks (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each) and Q. No. **20** carries 5 marks (with 5 sub-parts of 1 mark each), Q. No. **22** carries 3 marks (with 3 sub-parts of 1 mark each), Q. Nos. **23**, **24** and **25** carry 4 marks (with 4 sub-parts of 1 mark each), as well as Q. Nos. **43**, **44**, **46** and **47** carry 1 mark each. Attempt these questions as per the instructions given therein with each such question at **18** to **25** and **43**, **44**, **46** and **47**.

(vi) **Section—B** consists of Question Nos. **26** to **49** which consist of descriptive type questions as follows :

(a) Q. Nos. **26** to **31** and **48** are very short answer-type questions carry 2 marks each ($2 \times 7 = 14$), to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

(b) Q. Nos. **32** to **38** are short answer-type questions carry 3 marks each ($3 \times 7 = 21$), to be answered in the range of 150 to 200 words.

(c) Q. Nos. **39**, **40** and **49** are long answer-type questions carry 5 marks each ($5 \times 3 = 15$), to be answered in the range of 400 to 500 words.

- (1) Answers of all questions are to be given in the Answer-Book given to you.
- (2) 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this Question Paper. The Question Paper will be distributed at 2:15 p.m. From 2:15 p.m. to 2:30 p.m., the students will read the Question Paper only and will not write any answer on the Answer-Book during this period.

SECTION-A

खण्ड-अ

Note : Answer the multiple choice questions.

1. Political science is the study of the

(A) specific societies

(B) analysis of documents

(C) State

(D) system of laws

1



- 2.** Psychology is the study of
 (A) social facts (B) psychic facts
 (C) cultural facts (D) comparative facts 1
- 3.** The sources of secondary data are
 (A) biography (B) autobiography
 (C) letters (D) All of these 1
- 4.** The characteristic of community is
 (A) abstract (B) dynamic
 (C) concrete (D) None of these 1
- 5.** A territorial basis is
 (A) group (B) club
 (C) community (D) society 1
- 6.** Muslims have a system of temporary marriage called
 (A) Nikah (B) Fasid
 (C) Muta (D) Batil 1
- 7.** Death rate decline has led to
 (A) decreased population (B) stable economy
 (C) unemployment (D) increased population 1
- 8.** The process of socialization is the process of
 (A) adjustment (B) learning
 (C) assimilation (D) growing 1
- 9.** Tribal communities live in _____ areas. 1
 (A) urban (B) hilly
 (C) rural (D) industrial
- 10.** Dominant caste has _____ population. 1
 (A) large (B) small
 (C) very small (D) Indian
- 11.** The Jatavs during Treta Yuga were
 (A) Brahmins (B) Kshatriyas
 (C) Vaishyas (D) Shudras 1



- 12.** The followers of Judaism are known as
 (A) Paris (B) Buddhists
 (C) Jews (D) Armenians 1
- 13.** The tribals follow ____ religion. 1
 (A) Hinduism (B) Christianity
 (C) their own (D) Islam
- 14.** The Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act was enacted in
 (A) 1908 (B) 1948
 (C) 1958 (D) 1910 1
- 15.** The Mandal Commission was instituted in
 (A) 1979 (B) 1989
 (C) 1999 (D) 1980 1
- 16.** The equal right of inheritance to daughter of the Hindu Succession Act was
 (A) 1976 (B) 1956
 (C) 1955 (D) 1954 1
- 17.** Street children are
 (A) trapped (B) orphans
 (C) poverty (D) All of these 1
- 18.** Fill in the blanks : 1×2=2
 (a) The family in which a person is born is his family of ____.
 (procreation/orientation/None/Both)
 (b) The kinship behaviour which assigns a special role to one's father's sister
 is called ____.
 (couvade/avunculate/amitate)
- 19.** Fill in the blanks : 1×2=2
 (a) The Article ____ of the Indian Constitution abolished untouchability.
 (17/25/27)
 (b) Elections inculcate a sense of ____ among the citizens.
 (responsibility/interest/complacence)



20. Write in one-word by filling the blanks :

1×5=5

- (a) The most prevalent form of marriage in the world over is ____.
- (b) Marriage within one's own social group is ____.
- (c) Sacrament, rite, or ritual that purifies an individual is known as ____.
- (d) A social custom according to which a boy from upper caste can marry a girl from lower caste is known as ____.
- (e) The Child Marriage Restraint Act was implemented in ____.

21. Fill in the blanks :

1×2=2

- (a) Untouchables are today identified as ____.
(OBC/Savarna/Dalits)
- (b) Sanskritization means ____ caste becoming high caste.
(middle/lower/upper)

22. Write True or False :

1×3=3

- (a) Sociologists make use of both primary and secondary data in research.
- (b) Murdock Cliduat used cross-cultural methods to examine the structure and function of the family.
- (c) Experiment is not possible in sociology.

23. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1×4=4

Family is bilateral but lineage is a unilateral descent group. It consists of all the consanguineal blood relatives who claim their descent from a known common ancestor or ancestors who existed in reality in the known past. The ancestor is not a myth as is the case with a clan. Lineage is an exogamous group. It is a unilateral descent group. It implies that a lineage includes all such family members who belong to the father's line alone. If the ancestor is a male figure, then the lineage is called patrilineage. The descent is traced in the male line from father to son. If the lineage is traced from a female figure it is called matrilineage. Matrilineal group trace relationship to each other through the mother. Lineage member may or may not share a common residence. Joint family is also an example of lineage where members of three or four generations may live together.

- (a) Which group is lineage?
- (b) What is the lineage called if the ancestor is a male figure and why?
- (c) Which family is an example of lineage?
- (d) What is family?



(i) Identify the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Evolution is an expression of continuity.

Reason (R) : It does not indicate a direction of change.

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

(ii) Identify the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Revolution basically aims at liberating people from an oppressive system.

Reason (R) : Counter revolution aims at restoration or reinforcement of old, traditional systems.

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

(iii) Identify the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Patterns of social change are like rhythms of nature, such as day and night, which has a predetermined life cycle.

Reason (R) : Rapid changes on a closes look are found to be a repeating set of activities that do not form a cyclic pattern.

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

(iv) Identify the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Duration of change varies.

Reason (R) : Some changes occur within a short time while other take centuries to be noticed.

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false



25. Match Column—A with Column—B :

1×4=4

Column—A	Column—B
(a) Corruption	(i) Rapid increase in population
(b) Human poverty	(ii) Related to population
(c) Population explosion	(iii) Denial of longevity knowledge and decent standard of living
(d) Demographic	(iv) Giving up morality and character for gaining wealth

SECTION—B

Answer the following questions in around 80 to 120 words each :

26. What is meant by social work? 2

27. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Hypergamy'? 2

Or

(b) What do you understand by the term 'Hypogamy'?

28. Explain the term 'kibbutz'. 2

29. What do you understand by the term 'fluctuating change'? 2

30. What are purity and pollution? 2

31. (a) Highlight the main features of the Untouchability Act of 1955. 2

Or

(b) What are the problems faced by the street children?

Answer the following questions in around 150 to 200 words each :

32. Discuss the relationship between Sociology and History. 3

33. Differentiate between Group and Institution. 3

34. Highlight the various functions of a family. 3

35. (a) List out the demographic factors of social change. 3

Or

(b) Explain the technology as a factor of social change.



36. (a) Discuss the relationship between Assimilation and Socialization. 3

Or

(b) Mention the various agents of socialization.

37. List out the characteristics of Indian Urban Communities. 3

38. (a) What was the reason for cultural contact amongst the tribe? 3

Or

(b) What are the various problems faced by the tribal people?

Answer the following questions in around 400 to 500 words each :

39. Describe the characteristics of caste. 5

40. (a) Describe why indebtedness persists among OBCs. 5

Or

(b) Who are Scheduled Castes? Name *five* problems related to their poverty.

OPTIONAL MODULE-I
(**Social Status of Women**)

41. In which year did the British Government pass the Sati Prohibition Act? 1

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1830 | (B) 1829 |
| (C) 1856 | (D) 1880 |

42. The Constitution of India came into existence in the year 1

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1950 | (B) 1947 |
| (C) 1952 | (D) 1945 |

43. The earliest known source of information available about ancient India.
(Write in one-word) 1

44. The famous social reformer who fought against Sati was _____.
(Fill in the blank) 1

45. Vidyasagar promoted
(A) Girls' education (B) Women's education
(C) Dalit upliftment (D) Sati 1



46. Jyotiba Phule dedicated his life for the cause of _____.
(women/girls/Dalits) 1
47. Buddhism did not permit women to participate in religious discourses.
(Write True or False) 1
48. (a) How is gender equality achieved in the State? 2
Or
(b) Explain Feminism.
49. (a) How does gender discrimination operate in our society? 5
Or
(b) Highlight the Directive Principles of the State Policy.

OPTIONAL MODULE-II
(Indian Culture)

41. Adarang and Sadarang were famous for playing
(A) guitar (B) veena
(C) music (D) dance 1
42. The Vedas are four in number, the oldest scripture of the world being the
(A) Yajurveda (B) Samaveda
(C) Atharvaveda (D) Rigveda 1
43. Name the noted mathematician of ancient India.
(Write in one-word) 1
44. _____ received the Noble Prize for Physics.
(Fill in the blank) 1
45. A nation is recognized through its
(A) heritage (B) achievements
(C) culture (D) beliefs 1



46. _____ is the famous temple at Puri.

(Fill in the blank) 1

47. The paintings of ancient India are master pieces of all times.

(Write True or False) 1

48. (a) Define enculturation.

2

Or

(b) Define Veda. Explain the *four* Vedas.

49. (a) What is Cultural Pluralism?

5

Or

(b) Explain the importance of Norms and Values in society.

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