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No. J/A

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इन्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा, 2016

आई० ए० (I.A.)

Center Superintendent
St. Paul's College, Ranche
केन्द्राधीक्षक का हस्ताक्षर
एवं मुहर

28 पृष्ठों की उत्तरपुस्तिका

वीक्षक की हस्ताक्षर

[हाशिया (Margin) छोड़कर पन्नों के दोनों पृष्ठों पर लिखें]

रोल कोड (Roll Code)	क्रमांक (Roll No.)	पंजीयन संख्या Registration No.)		विषय (Subject)	लिपि (Script)	तिथि (Date)
		No.	वर्ष (Year)			
11066	30215	RA-0237	2014	Sociology	Roman	8-03-2016

लब्धांक (MARKS OBTAINED)

Question Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	08	
Question Number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	08	
Question Number	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	24	
Question Number	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	3	3	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	2	35	
Grand Total	(In Words)		Sixty seven							(In Figure)		67

परीक्षार्थी हेतु निर्देश

- परीक्षार्थी ध्यान दें कि केवल एक ही उत्तर-पुस्तिका में पूरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर सीमित करना है। अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जायेगी।
- उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने के पहले प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी के लिए अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के आवरण पृष्ठ पर अपना रोल कोड, रोल नं., पंजीयन संख्या एवं वर्ष, विषय, लिपि तथा तिथि लिखना अनिवार्य है। परन्तु परीक्षार्थी को अपना अथवा अपने कालेज का नाम कदापि नहीं लिखना है। परीक्षार्थियों को चेतावनी दी जाती है कि जिस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर रोल कोड, क्रमांक और सूचीकरण संख्या स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित न होगी, उसे जाँची नहीं जायेगी।
- यदि कोई परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा में दूसरे को सहायता करता या किसी प्रकार से अवैध सहायता लेने की चेष्टा करता हुआ अथवा परीक्षा में अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिए किसी दूसरे अवैध उपाय का अवलम्बन करता हुआ पाया जायेगा तो उसे परीक्षा से निष्कासित कर दिया जायेगा। परीक्षा में परीक्षार्थियों को परस्पर किसी प्रकार से विचार विनिमय का अधिकार न होगा। परिषद् द्वारा दिये गए प्रवेश पत्र, उत्तर-पुस्तिका, प्रश्न-पत्र तथा नियमानुकूल निर्दिष्ट उपकरणों के अतिरिक्त परीक्षार्थियों को अपने साथ परीक्षा कक्ष में मोबाइल, कैलकुलेटर, छाता, पुस्तक, किसी प्रकार का पत्र, पॉकेट बुक, नोट आदि या किसी भी प्रकार का कागज रखना वर्जित है, भले ही उसका सम्बन्ध उस समय को परीक्षा के विषय से हो या न हो। इसका उल्लंघन करने वाले परीक्षार्थियों को परीक्षा से निष्कासित कर दिया जायेगा।
- लिखने का सम्पूर्ण काम उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर ही किया जाय और उसका कोई भी पृष्ठ फटा न जाए। परीक्षा खत्म होने के बाद उत्तर-पुस्तिका वापस लौटा देना आवश्यक है। इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका के बदले दूसरी उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जा सकती। जो लिखावट काटी हुई रहेगी उसको जाँच नहीं होगी। उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यदि कोई फटा पृष्ठ मिले तो उसे निकाल नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि वीक्षक को दिखाकर उसे मोड़ देना चाहिए।
- प्रश्न-पत्र पर कोई उत्तर या कोई भी दूसरी बात लिखना वर्जित है।
- प्रश्न-पत्र वितरण के बाद एक घंटे तक कोई भी परीक्षार्थी अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका वापस नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Prof. Kumar
Dept. of So
St. Paul's College, M
परीक्षक का पूर्ण हस्ताक्षर एवं मुहर
(Full Signature of Examiner with Seal)

प्रधान परीक्षक का पूर्ण हस्ताक्षर एवं मुहर
(Full Signature of Head Examiner with Seal)

नोट - प्रत्येक पृष्ठों में अंकित दोनों हाशिया (Margin) के बीच में प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें।



1. b) Auguste Comte (1)
2. b) Jharkhand a) Bihar (X)
3. c) Tribal Society (1)
4. a) Majumdar and Madan (1)
5. c) Rural society (1)
6. d) All of these (X)
7. c) Educational level (1)
8. d) All of these (1)
9. d) Agricultural Occupation. (1)
10. d) All of these (1)
11. a) Untouchability (1)
12. b) M.N. Srinivas (1)
13. b) Negative Process (X)
14. b) Separation of Property right (X)



15. d) Cultural differences

16. ~~b) Cultural~~ a) Linguistic differences

17. d) All of these

18. c) Rajya Sabha

19. e) All of these

20. d) All of these.

21A According to M.N. Srinivas "The process by which the people of lower caste adopt the lifestyle of upper caste people, the whole process of enhancing their status is called as Sanskritization."

He studied the culture of of a lower caste people of South India that how they changed as upper caste. It takes a long period of time, people have to face high resistance from the upper caste people during this process.



22 According to Beigel "Urban Community is that in which 72% of the total population is engaged in secondary (industry) or tertiary (trade, commerce etc) activity."

② Urban community's main features are secondary relationship, self feeling, nuclear family, high population, pollution, formal control etc.

23 Green Revolution was one of the major revolution which played a vital role in the yield of agriculture. Green Revolution started during the 20th century. In India it was successful mainly in Northern states such as Punjab and Haryana.

Green Revolution emphasised on the production of crops through hybrid seeds, new tools and techniques, use of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.

② Green Revolution



Use of Hybrid seeds

Pesticides

Insecticides

fertilizers

Modern tools and techniques.

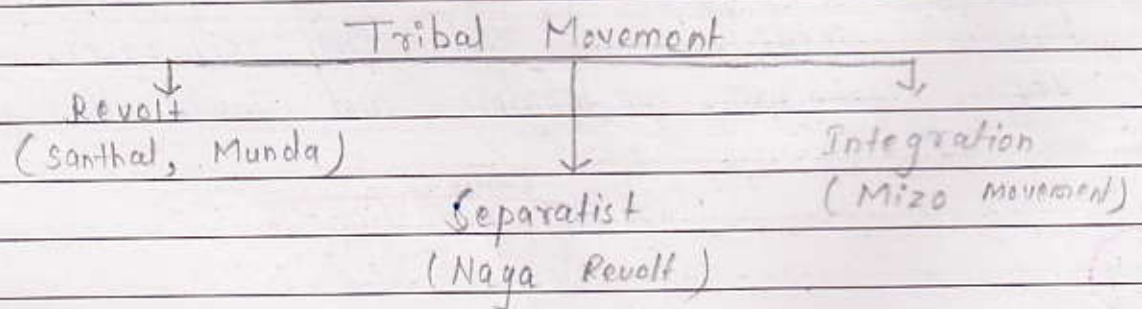


24. Globalization refers to the "Integration of National economy with the world's economy".

Globalization has made the whole world into a global city. It deals with the open market system, liberal market policies etc.

25. According to D.N. Mazumdar "When the tribes got aware of their rights and felt danger for their language, culture, land, traditions in order to protect these they started movement, which is called as Tribal Movement."

Tribal Movements have been divided into three groups -
Revolt, Separatist, Integration.

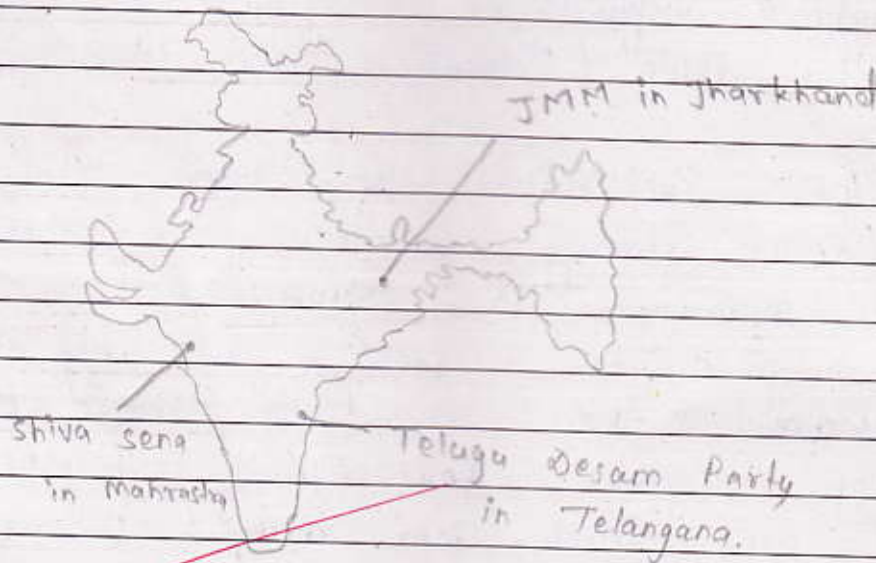


Apart from these many other movements were also present like P. Rajmohri Andolan, Tana Bhagat Andolan etc.



26. Regional Party:- Regional parties are those which are formed on regional basis. They are the parties of a particular area. Regional parties fight election on regional basis. Sometimes regional parties try to make people on their side by giving them assurance as they will develop their region or area. This has given rise to a major problem called regionalism.

ex - Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) (Jharkhand)
Shiva Sena (Maharashtra)



Some Regional Parties



27. Women Empowerment :- 'Women is the basic Pillar of a society'.

from the very beginning women were facing many problems in the society. In the post vedic period they were considered as property, the medieval age was termed as the dark age for women. The condition of women was very pathetic.

But some of the scholars of modern age tried to enhance their status some of them were Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Sati Pratha Prohibition), Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar (Education for women), Jyotiba Phule (Education and Widow remarriage), etc.

The contribution of these scholars created awareness among women for their rights and equality in society. As a result at present women is not much backward than a man. She can cook, sweep, organise her family & not only this she can teach, join army, become a pilot and also can become a great leader.

Some of the ladies which gave the message of women empowerment are Kiran Bedi, Bachendri Pal, Pratibha Patil etc. 8th of March International Women's day is celebrated for the



empowerment of women.

28. Rural Society:- Robert Redfield has called Rural Society as a peasant society. Rural society is that in which the people are mainly engaged in agricultural work. Rural societies have the following features :-

- i) Agriculture their main occupation.
- ii) face to face relationships are found.
- iii) Joint family system is present
- iv) Less Population Density
- v) Informal Control like religion, caste etc.
- vi) Zamindari System is present.

~~In this way the rural society is one of the prominent feature of our society. In this mainly people are peasants. In India about 62% of the total population lives in rural society.~~



29. According to Maciver and Page "family is the group based on sexual relationship pursuit and enduring the upbringing and take care of children"

Family are mainly divided on three basis :-

i) Marriage Basis :- a) Monogamy (husband and his only wife)

b) Polygamy (Husband with more than one wife)

c) Polyandry (Wife with many husbands)

ii) Authority Basis :- a) Matriarchal (Headed by mother)

b) Patriarchal (Headed by father)

iii) Size Basis :- a) Nuclear (Husband, wife & their children)

b) Joint (people of many generation live together).

Family is considered as the main basis of socialization of a person. It is the first stage of his learning and understanding.



30. Caste System:- According to Mazumdar "Caste is a closed class"

According to Cooley "When the nature of class is somewhat strictly hereditary, then it is termed as caste"

Caste system is a prominent feature of Indian society. It is said that caste system emerged in the northern plains of Ganga and Yamuna river which was a clever policy of Brahmins. The Indian caste system was earlier divided into four varnas which were - Brahmin, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.



Brahmins (originated from mouth of Brahma)

Kshatriyas (from arms)

Vaishyas (from thighs)

Shudras (from feet)

3 According to their caste Brahmins did the work of teaching, Kshatriyas did protection, Vaishyas did trade and commerce, while Shudras did the work of sweeping etc they were termed as untouchables.



31. According to Mazumdar "Tribe are those which have a common language, fixed territory, common tradition and culture, they live in forest and are close to nature."

Tribe are also the people who live their life in forest, they are self dependent, they are close to nature. They do not prefer to come into contact of other groups.

In India most of the tribal people live in Lakshdweep and Mizoram. Some of the examples of tribe are - Santhal, Ho, Khasi, Garo, Naga, Munda, Oraon. Santhal is the largest tribe.

3



Some tribes in India.



32. Spencer was the first sociologist to use the word Institution.

According to Ogburn and Nimcoff "By institution we mean a group formed with common objectives or aims, to help or serve the people of the society."

Some of the examples of social institutions are:—

a) Marriage:— Admits husband and wife into family life.

b) Market:— Exchange of goods and values.

In simple words we can say that institutions are the groups which serve the common people to make their life easier and valuable. An institution plays a vital role in the personality development, bringing awareness and smooth running of any society. It is true that we belong to an institution not an association as a human we are born to serve others, everyone needs one another in their life. So we must serve others, so that someone may serve for us.

3

13 Do not write your name or any mark part of identification in any part of your Answer Book. For Writing an answer, (Including Heading) Use Black/Blue ink only.



88. Disabled:- Disabled refers to the persons who are physically & mentally challenged. In order to give respect to them we call them as Differently abled persons.

Disableness is two types :-

i) Physically Challenged :- One whose any part of the body is not working properly.

ex- Blind, Deaf, Dumb and defect in any of the body part such as Lamb or not having arms.

ii) Mentally Challenged:- Under these those persons are kept who are mentally disturbed. They may be mad or one who becomes mentally constable sometimes.

Government has given special reservations for them and to enhance their condition many steps have been take like the scholarship programmes, establishment of schools for them etc.



34. Casteism:- According to Penniwalker^{ec}
In the words of Politics casteism
is the thinking emerged on the basis
of caste"

Casteism is the feeling in
which people think their caste as
superior and denote the other castes
as lower to them. The feeling of
casteism emerges on caste basis.

The main reason
for casteism is the diversities in caste
and culture, selfishness of leaders, & different
language and lifestyle.

Casteism is a major
problem in India as it has played
a vital role in decreasing the national
unity in India. Casteism has led to
common tensions and between the people
of various castes. The feeling of untouchability
has led to exploitation of lower castes.

In order to stop casteism
the elections held on caste basis must
be stopped. Every Every caste should be
given equal rights. No special programmes
should be made, people should be
aware through education. Caste must
not be the reason for the discrimination
in any of the field.



35. Divorce refers to the separation of husband and wife with their mutual discussion. In India earlier divorce system was not present but later it became its part.

In India for getting divorce husband and wife must have the marriage relationship of three months.

Many programmes were made to make women get their right after divorce also. For example in the Muslim Women Divorce and Maintenance Act, Muslim women were given the maintenance amount monthly from their husband's property.

After divorce today men are giving money for the maintenance of their wives. Divorce is done when the husband and wife are not happy together, they are unable to understand each other, man is violent or women is unable to maintain the family.

For divorce one has to file petition in the civil court along with the reason for getting divorced. Moreover divorce is only possible when both man and woman are ready.



36. Globalization is a reformation in the economic system. It is the integration of ^{nation's} world's economy with the world's economy. Following are the positive effects of globalization are:-

- i) Open Market System:- In this the products of any country could be sold in any other country.
- ii) Removing of Trade Barrier:- The custom duty which was earlier paid has been removed.
- iii) Availability of Goods in less Price:- Due to Globalisation people are getting goods in very less price.
- iv) Increase in country's economy:- The economic system is strengthened by the process of globalization.
- v) Increase in Employment:- More opportunities and fields for employment are been opened.

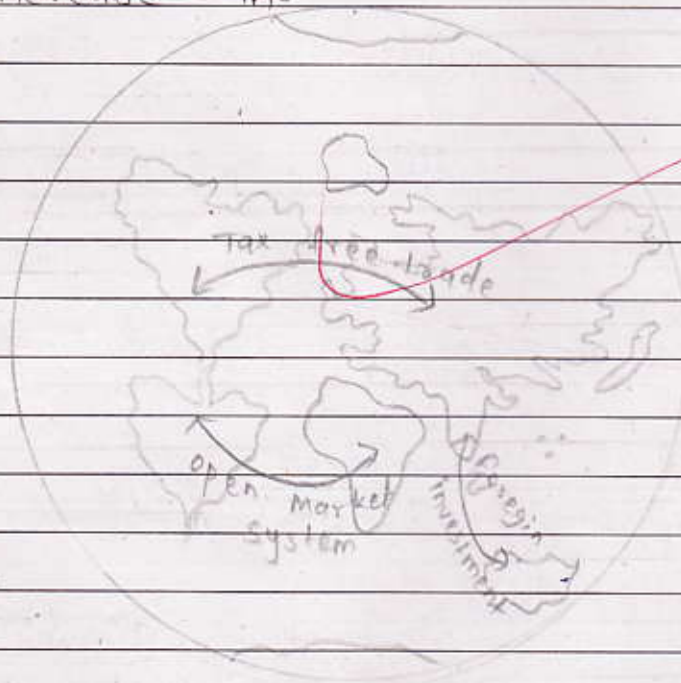


vi) Easy Life:- It has made the life more easier and luxurious.

vii) Transformation in Global City:- The whole world has transformed into global city its it is because of this only.

viii) Increase in Investment:- Many big big capitalist invest their money for establishing industry in other countries which helps in development.

5 ix) Increase in



Globalisation in World.



37. Dalit movement in India was done in two phases the first was in the mediaval period in which Kabirdas, Ramanuj etc tried to enhance the condition of Dalit people the other was in modern age in which B.R. Ambedkar played an important role.

Dalit are the people of lower castes who have been socially, economically, politically exploited by the people of upper castes. They are often termed as Harijans or Children of God. Following are the aims of Dalit movement:-

i) Abolition of Untouchability:- The Dalits were often considered as untouchables so inorder to enhance their condition Untouchability was removed.

ii) Reservation for Dalits:- In the fields of job, education etc Dalits must be given special reservation.

iii) Equal Rights:- They must be given equal rights as the people of other caste.



iv) Representation :- Dalits must get the chance to represent themselves in various fields.

v) With these aims the dalit Movement was held which proved to be very successful for the rights of Dalits.

38. Environmental Movement are those which are started to protect the environment. Following are the steps taken by the government to contribute in Environmental Protection:-

i) Declaration of Tribunal Policy :- This policy was the major step of government.

ii) Enhancing the use of CNG :- The government emphasised on the using of CNG to control the global warming.

iii) Suppression of Silent Valley Project :- The silent valley project was suppressed to protect the environment.



iv) Special Programmes:- Special programmes were made by the government to protect the environment such as ~~to~~ advertisement, education etc.

v) Plantation:- Afforestation was highly empowered in order to protect the species of plants.

In this way Government with his various laws and policies contributed in the protection of environment.

89.4 Caste is a closed ~~star~~ system. India is a country of various castes following are the features of caste system:-

i) Jazmani system:- Jazmani system is the serving of Jazmans through the service like Nayi, brahman, Shobi etc.

ii) Rigid:- It is rigid as from the very past time there are no big changes occurred.

iii) Tradition and Custom:- There are a



number of traditions and customs which are present in India's caste system.

iv) Varna System:- It is one of its main features in which various castes are kept under four different varnas which are Brahman, Shudra, Vaishyas and Kshatriyas.

v) Occupation Declaration:- Occupations are chosen on the caste basis like Brahman has to teach and Shudras has to clean.

vi) ~~Cast~~ Endogamy:- Marriage is done in a caste only, exogamy is not allowed.

vii) Gotra System:- Castes have various gotras in the name of various Maharishis, the people with same gotra cannot marry.

viii) Believe in Common God:- In India people worship mainly Vishnu, Shiva and their incarnations.



40. Democracy is called as a government of fools because the people in the democratic country do not understand their national interest and development issues. They indulge in caste and creed politics for which they are called fools.

R. Nitya





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