

- 2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
- 3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
- 4. Figures in the right hand margin indicates maximum marks.
- 5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

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I.	Four	alternatives	are g	iven fo	r each	of	the	following	questions	/
	incon	nplete statem	ents. C	nly one	e of ther	n is	corre	ect or most	t appropriat	te.
	Choo	se the correct	altern	ative a	nd write	the	com	plete answ	er along wi	th
	its letter of alphabet.				10 × 1 = 10					
	1.	The success	of the	democi	acy of a	i cou	intry	mainly de	pends on t	he
		people's								

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- (A) education (B) illiteracy
- (C) unemployment (D) economy.
- The word 'caste' is derived from Portuguese and Spanish language word
  - (A) coastal (B) community
  - (C) caspa (D) casta.

## 3. The leader of Bardoli Satyagraha was

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Lal Bahadur Shastry
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Sardar Patel.
- 4. A well organised protest group may convert itself into a
  - (A) co-operative society (B) guild
  - (C) pressure group (D) Congress.

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5.	Ind	ia is basically

	(A)	a developed country	(B)	an industrial country		
	(C)	an agriculturist country	(D)	a communist country.		
6.	The	year 1975 was declared as l	Interna	ational Women's Year by		
	(A)	IMF	(B)	UNESCO		
	(C)	UNICEF	(D)	ILO.		
7.	Gan	Gandhiji referred to Adivasis as				
	(A)	Tribals	(B)	Dravidians		
	(C)	Girijans	(D)	Harijans.		
8.	The	newspaper 'Kesari' was started by				
	(A)	Mahatma Gandhi	(B)	Annie Besant		
	(C)	Tilak	(D)	Raja Rammohan Roy.		
9.	Pakl	ka food means				
	(A)	boiled and prepared by water				
	(B)	boiled in milk and prepared				
	(C)	prepared by Ghee				
	(D)	raw food of vegetables and fruits.				
10.	The	he Samaj started by Atmaram Pandurang was				
	(A)	Prarthana Samaj	(B)	Brahmo Samaj		

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(C) Arya Samaj (D) Satya Shodhak Samaj.

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II.	11.	Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and	1 write : $5 \times 1 = 5$				
		Α	В				
		a) Mahaveera i) Bra	hmo Samaj				
		b) Jyoti Rao Phule ii) Pras	rthana Samaj				
		c) Dayanand Saraswati iii) Sikl	hism				
		d) Raja Rammohan Roy iv) Saty	ya Shodhak Samaj				
		e) Guru Nanak v) Arya	a Samaj				
		vi) Jair	nism				
		vii) Para	seeism				
III.	Ansv	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $15 \times 1 = 15$					
	12.	2. What are the main objectives of modernisation ?					
	13.	What is Industrialization ?					
	14.	What is the main reason for increasing migration ?					
	15.	What were the main objectives of French revolution ?					
	16.	Who is the author of the book 'Caste and Race in India' ?					
	17.	Why was Raja Rammohan Roy ca	alled father of Indian				
		Renaissance ?					
	18.	What is Sati system ?					
	19.	Who was the first woman President of India ?					
	20.	What is Adult Education ?					
	21.	Which is known as 'Silicon Valley' of Karnataka ? Where were Radio Clubs first established in India ?					
	22.						
	23.	Name the king who provided reservation for non-Brahmins in					
		Karnataka.					
	24.	Who was the leader of Chinese Revolution	in 1949 ?				

- 25. How did Prarthana Samaj secure a special place in Hindu religion?
- 26. Name the queen who revolted against British in Karnataka.
- IV. Answer the following questions in about two to four sentences each :

 $24 \times 2 = 48$ 

- 27. What is the role of Science and Technology in social change?
- 28. What are the consequences of industrialisation on social change?
- 29. Women are becoming more and more independent in economy. Why ?
- 30. Explain how illiteracy is a hurdle for social change.
- 31. How does regional imbalance become an obstacle for social change?
- 32. What is the social change that has taken place by the process of sanskritisation & westernisation ?
- 33. What are the objectives of social movements ?
- 34. Kabir had to face the fury of both the religions. Why?
- 35. What are the ideals of protest movements ?
- 36. Name the prominent personalities who worked for women's education in India.
- 37. Which are the legislations regarding marriages passed in India during the British rule ?
- 38. Give the definitions of tribe according to S. F. Nadel and Bogardus.

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- 39. Which are the three approaches framed by Indian Government for the tribal development ?
- 40. Name the types of mass media with examples.
- 41. Give examples for planned and unplanned social change.
- 42. Differentiate between repeated and long-term social change.
- 43. "Development of communication tools brings social change." How ?
- 44. How did Baba Saheb Ambedkar help untouchables to join the main stream of the society ?
- 45. Write a note on Dayanand Saraswati.
- 46. "The status of women deteriorates during the Muslim rule in India." Why ?
- 47. Which are the factors responsible for women empowerment?
- 48. How does television play a vital role as mass media?
- 49. Write the historical background of tribes in India.
- 50. Mention any two features of protest movement in India.
- V. Answer the following questions in about *three* to *six* sentences each :

 $6 \times 3 = 18$ 

- 51. What are the features of social change ?
- 52. What are the features of caste system ?
- 53. Explain Satya Shodhak Samaj's role in social reform movement.
- 54. Mention the women organisations that brought awareness and progress among women during British period in India.

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 $1 \times 4 = 4$ 

- 55. Explain the social changes among the Indian tribes.
- 56. How do cinemas reflect the social values ?
- VI. Answer the following question :
  - 57. Explain the relationship between economic development and social change.

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