

Total Marks: 80

Duration: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Instruction:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks to the questions.
- iii. The question paper consists of four parts A, B, C, D.
- iv. Answer each part on fresh page.

PART A

Q1) Fill in the blanks:

20 x 1 = 20

1. Communalism primarily arises from_____. (1)
A) Economic disparities between regions.
B) Religious, ethnic, or cultural identities.
C) Political ideologies advocating for socialism.
D) Nationalism and patriotism.
2. The primary goal of most terrorist groups is to create _____ in order to achieve their political objectives. (1)
A) Peace
B) Fear
C) Cooperation
D) Development
3. Unlike _____ drinkers, alcoholics are unable to refrain from drinking once they begin. (1)
A) Moderate
B) Occasional
C) Frequent
D) Heavy
4. The six categories of drugs include alcohol, sedatives, stimulants, _____ hallucinogens, and nicotine. (1)
A) Amphetamines
B) Narcotics
C) Tranquilizers
D) Depressants
5. AIDS stands for Acquired _____ Syndrome. (1)
A) Infection
B) Immunodeficiency
C) Inflammatory
D) Insufficiency
6. The highest birth rate among Indian states in 1991 was recorded in _____. (1)
A) Kerala
B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Rajasthan
D) Madhya Pradesh

- 7.** The population growth in India has direct effect on living _____. (1)
A) Standards
B) Index
C) Arrangements
D) Policies
- 8.** Goa is the _____ State in terms of area. (1)
a) Biggest
b) Smallest
c) Fifth smallest
d) Largest
- 9.** In 2011, Goa's literacy rate was _____. (1)
a) 90.50%
b) 88.70%
c) 85.30%
d) 82.01%
- 10.** The first Census in India was held in the year _____. (1)
A) 1850
B) 1872
C) 1901
D) 1971
- 11.** Social problems are often considered a result of _____ changes within society. (1)
A) Economic
B) Environmental
C) Political
D) All of the Above
- 12.** The concept of cultural lag refers to the phenomenon where _____. (1)
A) New cultural elements quickly replace outdated values.
B) Changes in society's material culture outpace changes in non-material culture.
C) Social disorganization leads to increased crime rates.
D) Value conflicts result in the emergence of new social norms.
- 13.** According to the social disorganization approach, the weakening of social institutions such as the _____ and _____ leads to increased deviance and crime in communities. (1)
A) Economy, Family
B) Government, Education
C) Family, Education
D) Health System, Law
- 14.** Physiological and psychological theories of deviance primarily suggest that deviant behavior is influenced by _____. (1)
A) Cultural norms and values.
B) Societal structure and inequality.
C) Biological and mental health factors.
D) Economic conditions and opportunities.

- 15.** Merton identified five modes of individual adaptation to anomie: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and _____. (1)
A) Rebellion
B) Acceptance
C) Isolation
D) Cooperation
- 16.** The term 'paedophilia' originates from the Greek words 'pais' meaning child and 'philia' meaning _____. (1)
A) Hatred
B) Friendship
C) Fear
D) Competition
- 17.** The CRG (Children's Rights in Goa) was registered under the Societies Registration Act in the year _____. (1)
A) 1996
B) 2000
C) 2006
D) 2010
- 18.** Child labour not only deprives children of their childhood but also leads to severe _____ and underdevelopment. (1)
A) Growth
B) Health Issues
C) Opportunities
D) Advantages
- 19.** Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency often include _____ influences, such as peer pressure, family environment, and socioeconomic status. (1)
A) Personal
B) Biological
C) Environmental
D) Educational
- 20.** The _____ Act was enacted to provide a legal framework for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law in India. (1)
A) Juvenile Justice
B) Child Labour
C) Protection of Children
D) Education

PART B

Q2) Match the pairs

(20 x 1 = 20)

Column A	Column B
1.Social stratification	A. Paid less and exploited
2.Communalism	B. Inequities in rights and opportunities etc.
3.Definition of Child Labour	C. Drink every day or several times a day
4.Retreatist	D. A virus that causes AIDS
5.Drugs	E. 1097
6.Economic Exploitation	F. The sociologist who propounded the Labelling Theory
7.Inequality	G. Demanded a separate state for Sikhs
8.Heavy Drinkers	H. Average years a person is expected to live.
9.HIV	I. Person can read, write and can solve basic mathematical problems.
10. AIDS Toll-Free Helpline	J. Found in cigarettes and causes dependence
11. Howard Becker	K. Sexual attraction to prepubescent children
12. Khalistan	L. An issue affecting many people, considered harmful.
13. Life expectancy	M. Tension between Tamils and Sinhalese after British citizenship laws
14. Literate person	N. The sociologist who propounded the Deviance Theory
15. Nicotine	O. When workers are employed below their skill level.
16. Paedophilia	P. Is the hierarchical arrangement of individuals in society based on factors like wealth, power, caste and status.
17. Social Problem	Q. Division of society based on religion or ethnicity, often causing conflict.
18. Tamil-Sinhala Conflict	R. Children under 14 engaged in economic activity
19. Robert K Merton	S. Reject both goals and means.
20. Underemployment	T. Substances that alter physical or mental states, used medically or recreationally.

PART C

Q3) Complete the following:

20 x 1 = 20

1. Child labour_____ (1)
A) Refers to education.
B) Involves children working before the age of 14.
C) Is a form of entertainment.
D) Is a type of leisure activity.
2. Poverty_____ (1)
A) Is a state of wealth.
B) Refers to lack of economic resources.
C) Is an economic boom.
D) Means financial success.
3. Caste discrimination_____ (1)
A) Promotes equality among all.
B) Involves social stratification based on birth.
C) Is a method of unifying communities.
D) Refers to shared cultural practices.
4. Gender inequality_____ (1)
A) Is equal treatment of men and women.
B) Refers to disparities in rights and opportunities.
C) Promotes gender balance.
D) Is a method of collaboration.
5. Unemployment_____ (1)
A) Refers to job creation.
B) Is the lack of job opportunities.
C) Means job satisfaction.
D) Refers to career advancement.
6. Bonded labour_____ (1)
A) Is voluntary employment.
B) Refers to forced work for little pay.
C) Is a type of fair trade.
D) Means working for a living wage.
7. Child exploitation_____ (1)
A) Refers to protecting children's rights.
B) Involves denying children basic freedoms.
C) Means promoting child welfare.
D) Is a method of education.
8. Illiteracy _____ (1)
A) Is the ability to read and write.
B) Refers to the lack of access to education.
C) Is a sign of academic achievement.
D) Means being well-informed.

- 9. Terrorism**_____ (1)
A) Is a peaceful protest.
B) Involves using violence for political aims.
C) Means promoting harmony.
D) Refers to community development.
- 10. Homelessness**_____ (1)
A) Refers to having multiple homes.
B) Is a state of being without a permanent residence.
C) Means financial stability.
D) Is a form of wealth.
- 11. Human trafficking**_____ (1)
A) Is the illegal trading of goods
B) Refers to trading people for exploitation
C) Is a method of international cooperation
D) Means promoting human rights
- 12. Racial discrimination**_____ (1)
A) Promotes unity among ethnic groups.
B) Is the unjust treatment based on ethnicity.
C) Refers to cultural appreciation.
D) Is a method of social bonding.
- 13. Domestic violence**_____ (1)
A) Is a type of family support.
B) Refers to abusive behavior within a household.
C) Means fostering healthy relationships.
D) Is a sign of mutual respect.
- 14. Economic crisis**_____ (1)
A) Refers to financial stability.
B) Is a severe recession in economic activity.
C) Means economic growth.
D) Is a sign of prosperity.
- 15. Industrialization**_____ (1)
A) Refers to moving away from modern practices.
B) Is the transition to modern economic practices.
C) Means promoting agriculture.
D) Is a return to traditional methods.
- 16. Civil unrest**_____ (1)
A) Refers to societal harmony.
B) Is ongoing conflict due to social issues.
C) Means peaceable gatherings.
D) Is a sign of stability.

- 17. Genocide**_____ **(1)**
A) Is the protection of cultures.
B) Refers to the systematic killing of a group.
C) Means promoting diversity.
D) Is a form of reconciliation.
- 18. Anomie**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to social stability.
B) Is a breakdown of social norms.
C) Means cultural preservation.
D) Is a method of conflict resolution.
- 19. Racism**_____ **(1)**
A) Is the belief in racial superiority.
B) Refers to the acceptance of all races.
C) Means cultural appreciation.
D) Is a form of unity.
- 20. Deviance**_____ **(1)**
A) Refers to behavior that conforms to norms.
B) Is a pattern of behavior that deviates from societal norms.
C) Means following societal rules.
D) Is a type of community service.

PART D

Q4) Answer the following questions:

10 x 2 = 20 Marks

1. Why is alcohol more commonly used than illicit drugs? (2)
2. How HIV causes AIDS? (2)
3. List two negative consequence of communalism. (2)
4. Write any two causes of population explosion. (2)
5. How does female education impact family planning? (2)
6. What does the Social Disorganization Approach primarily study? (2)
7. Who are called as innovators in Merton's theory of deviance? (2)
8. What is juvenile delinquency? (2)
9. State the meaning and definition of child labor. (2)
10. List out any two characteristics of terrorism. (2)