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SYLLABUS

• **THEORY (80 MARKS)**

BOOK 1- Indian Society

1. The Demographic Structure of The Indian Society
2. Social Institutions: Continuity and Change
3. The Market as a Social Institution
4. Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion
5. The Challenges of Cultural Diversity

BOOK 2- Social Change and Development in India

1. Structural Change
2. Cultural Change
3. The Story of Indian Democracy
4. Change and Development in Rural Society
5. Change and Development in Urban Society
6. Globalisation and Social Change
7. Mass Media and Communications
8. Social Movements

• **PRACTICAL (20 MARKS)**

A. Project (undertaken during the academic year at school level) 10marks

- Statement of the purpose
- Methodology/ technique
- Conclusion

B. Viva - based on the project work 02marks

C. Research design 08marks

- Overall format (01 mark)
- Research Question/Hypothesis (01 mark)
- Choice of Technique (02 marks)
- Details of implementation of the technique (02 marks)
- Limitations of the above technique (02 marks)

PROJECT WORK (10 MARKS)

The project must involve actual first hand research done by each student in close consultation with the teacher over the duration of the academic year. The actual timing of the project can be decided by the teacher.

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF PROJECT REPORT

At the end of the stipulated term, each student will prepare and submit her/his project report. Each report must fulfil the following requirements:

1. The body of the Project Report will be of approximately 15-20 A4 Pages excluding additional appendices, questionnaires etc.
2. The project report will be written in the student's own hand; though they may include other illustrative material that is not hand - written
3. The project report will contain the following matter:
 - a) **Cover page** showing project title, student's information, school and session
 - b) **List of contents**
 - c) **Acknowledgements and preface**
 - d) **Introduction**- This will include definitions and explanations associated with the topic/area of research. The candidate should carry out research to be able to understand the topic/area of research well and make that a part of the introduction. Various possible dimensions of the topic/area of research should be incorporated.
 - e) **Rationale (Purpose)** - The reason for the choice of the subject and its social significance.
 - f) **Methodology /Technique** - Mention the methodology e.g. questionnaire, case study, ethnographic description {I.e., a detailed description based on observations noted in a field diary}. The students may use any method which is appropriate for the topic selected. Detailed steps and procedures adopted must be given.
 - g) **Presentation of evidence** - There must be a major section formally presenting the evidence gathered as a part of the project. This can be in the form of tables, extracts from interviews, reports on case studies or discussion of documentary data (newspapers, articles, magazines, diaries, photographs). However, there should be value addition by the student and it must not be a simple reproduction of the original material.
 - h) **Analysis of evidence & conclusions** - Each project should summarize its conclusions in a separate section. This can be brief but should be clearly and carefully stated. If possible, some suggestions can be given for further enhancement in the area/subject studied. This section can also include a statement describing the limitations of the study.
 - i) **Bibliography/ Appendix** or other supporting material - This should include the references to relevant books and other sources used for the study. The appendix will include questionnaires, list of interviews, documents or any other material used in the study, if any.

VIVA-VOCE (2 MARKS)

The viva will be conducted by an external examiner appointed by CBSE and its content will be confined to the subject matter of the project report.

RESEARCH DESIGN (8 MARKS)

As a part of the Research Design component of Sociology Practical Exam, students will be expected to write an on-the-spot answer to a question they will get as part of the practical examination to be conducted under the supervision of an external examiner.

The question will provide for three or four different research topics, with each student being allotted one topic through a lottery. The student will then be expected to produce a 2 - 3 pages long outline of a Research Design on the topic allotted. This outline should demonstrate the student's familiarity with all the stages involved in a research study, from the choice of topic to the preparation of the study report. However, since this is a hypothetical research study which has not actually been conducted, the student will be expected to provide details only on the general procedures common to all research studies, within the specific topic chosen.

These common procedures include the following steps:

1. A specific research question on the assigned research topic. (An actual question must be formulated by the student, which should be a researchable, useful question.)
2. A particular research method for conducting the study, **which should not be the same as the method used by the student in her/his Project Report**. Reasons for choosing the method and believing it to be suitable for the research question should be mentioned.
3. A specific research site for the study - this includes the location or place that will be studied, the selection of a sample, or identification of the categories of persons to be interviewed etc. Reasons for selection of the site must be mentioned.
4. A stage-wise list of the steps needed to implement the research plan - the particular actions through which the research will be carried out.
5. Expected outcomes of the study- if all goes well, what will be learnt after the study that was not already known to the student?
6. Possible limitations and anticipated difficulties in conducting the study may also be mentioned.

EXAMPLE OF A RESEARCH DESIGN

Broad Research topic: **Cycle rickshaws and rickshaw-walas in cities and towns**

1. Research Question: From the topic given above, the student must select and refine a specific research question like the ones shown in the following examples.

Example 1A: **Occupational mobility and the occupation of rickshaw-walas.**

What are some of the previous occupations of those who are currently rickshaw pullers? What other occupations are rickshaw pullers aspiring to or considering? Where is rickshaw pulling placed in terms of downward as different from upward occupational mobility?

Example 1B: **Occupational hazards as perceived by rickshaw pullers.**

What, according to rickshaw-walas, are the main professional hazards or problems they face?

Example 1C: **Factors determining choice of neighbourhood.**

How do rickshaw pullers choose the particular neighbourhood in which they will ply their rickshaws? What are the factors that influence their decision?

Example 1D: **How educated are rickshaw-walas?**

Are they mostly illiterate or are they among the lower levels of the educated unemployed who have been unable to find better jobs?

Example 1D is picked as the research question for the following stages.

Brief Justification or rationale for the research question:

The general impression is that rickshaw-pullers are all illiterate. But is this true? Why is it obvious that they are not highly educated & literate and we do not know what is their average level of schooling. Having occasionally seen some rickshaw-pullers reading newspapers, it would be very interesting to know how educated they are and why did they leave school.

2. **Research Method:** The survey method based on a questionnaire can be used. A short questionnaire asking rickshaw-pullers about level of education and reasons for leaving the school could be prepared. Since most of the Rickshaw-Pullers may not be able to read or write, the interviewer might need to fill in the answers while interviewing. Oral answers are best in this situation. A structured pre-prepared questionnaire will ensure that the same questions are asked to all. Keeping the questionnaire short and simple will let the survey cover more respondents; preferably a sample size of more than 30 respondents would be preferable.

3. **Research Site:** Since no list of Rickshaw-pullers exists, it will be difficult to draw a random sample. So a snowball sampling approach can be implemented, beginning with some Rickshaw-pullers available handy in the neighbourhood and then requesting them to

introduce me to their friends and acquaintances and so on. Try to aim for a representative mix of respondents in terms of age groups and different localities in which they work.

4. Steps for Implementation: Begin with some initial enquiries with Rickshaw-pullers in neighbourhood. A few would be happy to help and this set could be used for the validation of questionnaire. After initial inquiries with selected rickshaw-walas, make the necessary changes in the questionnaire and make enough copies of it. Each questionnaire needs to be numbered so that it can be identified. Maintain a master sheet to keep a record of the respondents so that it can be ensured that enough persons in different age groups and localities are covered. After the questionnaires are filled, start the process of compiling the data. This needs a tabulation sheet where answers to a question given by different respondents can be entered in one place. Then the overall results of the survey will be prepared. Based on these results, prepare the section on the findings and conclusions.

5. Expected Outcomes: It is hoped to find out the general level of education among rickshaw-walas in my town. This will let one know whether it is correct to think of them an educated unemployed, or whether they belong to category of uneducated unskilled labour. If it turns out that most of them have some years of schooling, then this might be useful to know if any social policy with respect to the occupation is being planned. One possible limitation of the study is that rickshaw-walas may become apprehensive about answering the questionnaire especially if their answers are being written down by someone. Also, respondents may want to hide their actual years of education (both if they have more, and if they have less education) because they may be embarrassed to admit this in front of others.

SUMMARY OF BASIC FORMAT OF RESEARCH DESIGN

Thus, the basic structure of the research design (to be written during the practical exam) is to include the following elements in the manner described above in the examples:

1. Topic Assigned.
2. Research Question based on topic, along with brief rationale.
3. Method to be used, along with justification for that method and its limitations.
4. Steps required to implement the above, i.e., how exactly will the investigation of this research question using the method specified proceed? What will be the major anticipated steps in the research process?
5. Expected outcomes: What is expected to be learnt from the study that was not already known? What could be some limitations of the study, reasons why we need to be careful about interpreting its results?

QUESTION BANKS

Assignment No.1

VSA Type Questions

1. What is demography? Give one reason why demographic data is important?
2. What is formal demography?
3. What is meant by social demography?
4. What do you mean by the following-
Birth rate, death rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life-expectancy, dependency ratio, age-structure, fertility rate, total fertility rate, replacement level, sex-ratio.
5. Explain why the birth rate is relatively slow to fall while death rate declines much faster.
6. Why is a rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in many countries?
7. What is meant demographic dividend?
8. What were the broad objectives of the National Family Planning Programme?
9. What is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?
10. What is population explosion?
11. What is the difference between epidemic and pandemic?
12. What was the relation between global population and Spanish Flu that occurred in the year 1918-19?
13. How can an epidemic be controlled?
14. What are the possible reasons why people in the past tended to have many more children?
15. What are the possible reasons for the acceleration of rural-urban migration?
16. What is meant by growth rate?
17. What are some of the factors that might influence the family or a couple's decision about how many children to have?
18. What is meant by sterilisation?
19. Why were the metropolises swelling up in population? Give any 2 reasons.
20. All over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. Why?
21. The problem of sex-selective abortion is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources. Discuss the statement.
22. There are two reasons why there are more females than males in most countries. However, in India and South Korea, the sex ratio has been declining. Why? Give your viewpoint also.
23. Two reasons for the decline in sex-ratio in some prosperous regions of India are.....
24. What are the reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India?
25. What two factors led to the growing importance of demography?
26. What did Amartya Sen mean by the phrase 'failure of entitlements'?
27. What does the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act say?
28. What were the criticisms accorded against the theory given by Malthus?

29. What is Famine?

SA Type Questions

30. How are age structure and dependency ratio interlinked? What is the ageing of population? Why is rising dependency ratio a cause of worry in countries facing an ageing population?
31. What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? What is the reason for more males to females in some states in our country? Give one example. Why do some states have almost equal ratio between males and females? Give one example.
32. Name some of the countries where most die under the age of 5. According to you, what are the most common causes of death?
33. Does changing age structure offer a 'demographic dividend' for India? Elaborate.
34. Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons than daughters? What, in your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference?
35. Give some reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India.
36. What are the positive and preventive checks mentioned by Malthus?
37. Why Malthus's theory is considered a pessimistic one?
38. What are the three phase of demographic transition? When does population explosion occur?
39. Which stage of the demographic transition is India in? Why?
40. What is the reason for increase in urban population?
41. 'Public face of India is increasingly becoming urban.' Explain the statement.
42. Changes in age structure due to the demographic transition lower the dependency ratio, or the ratio of non-working age to working age population, thus creating the potential for generating growth which is possible through increasing levels of education and employment. Why?
43. Why is there a drastic fall in the child sex ratio? What factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio? Give examples of 2 states with the lowest child sex ratio.
44. Which states in India have reached replacement level? Which ones still have high rate of population growth? In your opinion, what could be the reason for the regional variation?
45. What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth?
46. Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Discuss.
47. Literacy varies considerably across gender, social groups and regions. Explain.
48. Discuss India's Demographic Achievement.
49. What is Famine? How can it be prevented?
50. Explain the regional variations of low child sex-ratio.

LA Type Questions

51. 'The power of population is so superior to the power of earth to produce subsistence for man that premature death must in some or other form visit the human race.' Elaborate on this statement by a famous political economist. Why has his theory been criticised?
52. What are three phases of demographic transition? Explain with the help of the theory.

53. Keeping in mind The Spanish Flu or Influenza virus epidemic answer the following questions-What is influenza?
- Why was Spanish Flu the single biggest epidemic and global phenomena?
 - Why was it believed that World War 1 quickened the spread of the disease?
 - Mention two other influenza epidemics, which caused significant morbidity and mortality globally.
54. Describe the process of evolution India's National Family Welfare Programme? Why did it suffer a setback in the year 1975-76? What was the role of the new government elected after emergency period?
55. State any 6 National Socio-Demographic Goals for 2010.



Assignment No.2

VSA Type

1. Define the term caste.
2. Give any four differences between jati and varna.
3. Dominant caste is a term used to refer to.....Give some examples.
4. What is sanskritisation?
5. Write a note on purity and pollution.
6. How is a member of a high caste liable to be polluted by a member of a low caste?
7. What is the role of the ideas of difference and separation in the caste system?
8. What is the role of the ideas of wholism and hierarchy in the caste system?
9. Mention any two changes that caste underwent during the colonial rule.
10. Define tribe.
11. What is tribalism?
12. Discuss assimilation in relation with tribes.
13. Mention two states that have the highest population of tribals and two states which have lowest tribal population.
14. Give two points discussed in the constituent assembly regarding tribes.
15. Give a brief summary of the linguistic distribution of tribes with the help of examples.
16. What are the traits used to classify tribes? Briefly describe each of the traits.
17. What are the two important issues which gave rise to tribal movements?
18. Give a brief summary of the geographical distribution of tribes with the help of examples.
19. State any two changes which have occurred in the life of the tribes in the colonial period.
20. What evidence would you offer against the view that 'tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilisation'?
21. Distinguish between the isolationists and integrationists viewpoints towards the tribal societies.

SA Type

22. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development. OR National development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribal development. Comment.
23. What are the challenges witnessed in the life of tribes in India today?
24. Discuss any four differences between caste and tribe.
25. How have tribes been classified in India?
26. Assertion of tribal identity is on the rise. What are the factors behind the assertion of tribal identities today?
27. How have the tribals been exploited by the non-tribals?
28. What are some of the different forms that family can take?
29. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?
30. Describe in detail the changes experienced by caste under colonial rule.
31. How did caste considerations play a role in mass mobilization of the

national movement?

32. What role did caste progressive reforms play during the freedom struggle?
33. The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. Explain this statement.
34. What are some of the rules that caste system imposes?
35. Discuss politicisation of caste.
36. In what sense has caste become relatively invisible for the urban upper castes?
37. How has caste become all too visible for the lower castes?
38. How can we say that caste is a resilient institution?
39. "Caste is a discriminatory system." Explain.

LA Type

40. How can one complex household, comprising three married brothers, give birth to a simple household as a result of entrepreneurial opportunities? Discuss keeping the muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars in mind.
41. Khasi society is a matrilineal society but the men are the power holders. How will you explain this statement?
42. How do you explain the juxtaposition of two caste groups-a seemingly caste-less upper caste group and an apparently caste-defined lower caste group?
43. Explain the most commonly cited defining features of caste.
44. Discuss in detail the changes brought about in the institution of caste by colonialism.
45. Write a brief essay on tribal identity today.
46. Discuss the two main traits of a tribal society.
47. Forced incorporation of tribal community into the mainstream processes has had its impact on tribal culture and society as much as it has on their economy. Discuss.



Assignment No.3

VSA Type

1. Define a market.
2. What is meant by 'Laissez-Faire'?
3. What is meant by 'Invisible Hand'?
4. What is a status symbol?
5. How may caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business?
6. The banking and trading activities are deeply embedded in the social organization of the Nakarattars. Elaborate.
7. Write a note on NASDAQ.
8. What is meant by 'Free Market'?
9. The 'Jajmani System' can be defined as.....
10. What is marketisation?
11. What is globalisation?
12. Who are the Marwaris?
13. What are the significant differences between the Nakarattar banking system and the modern western banking system?
14. What is the reason for caste based specialization in trade?
15. What is liberalization?
16. What is a Hundi?
17. Sociologists view markets as social institutions that are constructed in culturally specific ways. Discuss briefly giving one example.
18. Can you think of examples within the modern capitalist economy where economic activities are similarly embedded in social structures?
19. What are the different ways in which Nakarattar trading and banking activities are linked to other social structures?
20. What is meant by support price?
21. What is the nature of markets, especially share and financial markets in today's world?
22. Mention any two adverse impacts of liberalisation.

SA Type

23. How does rational self-interest in a free market economy lead to well-being? Explain this economic philosophy of Adam Smith.
24. How does an economic perspective on market differ from a sociological one?
25. 'Weekly markets are a central feature of the social and economic organization of tribal villages'. Explain.
26. How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy?
27. What is the relationship between adivasis and the state (represented by Forest Department officials)? Why are Forest Guards so important in tribal areas? Why are they making payments to tribal labourers?
28. What does the layout of the weekly market suggest to you about its organisation and functioning? What kind of people would have permanent

- stalls and who are the 'less established traders' sitting on the ground?
29. How did the weekly market for tribal areas change after independence?
 30. Extensive and sophisticated trading networks existed in pre-colonial India. Elaborate.
 31. What is meant by traditional business community? Give an example.
 32. Briefly discuss Karl Marx's view of capitalism as a system of commodity production.
 33. Explain commodification with the help of suitable examples.
 34. Explain the term status symbol by giving appropriate examples.
 35. 'Consumption is not only an economic feature but also has symbolic meaning'. How do you explain this statement?
 36. How is trading in a stock market like NASDAQ different from trading in other markets?
 37. What are the main arguments for and against liberalisation?
 38. Select any one advertisement of your choice and answer the following-
 - What is the product that is being advertised? What image of the product has been created?
 - How has the advertiser connected the product to a desirable lifestyle or social status?
 39. How can globalisation be used to explain the workings of the financial markets?

LA Type

40. Explain weekly market as a social institution and the link between the local tribal economy and the outside and the exploitative economic relationship between the adivasis and the non-tribals.
41. India has entered a new era of its economic history following the changes in the economic policy ushering in the era of globalisation. Explain this statement with the help of an example.
42. Keeping in view the immense popularity of the Pushkar Fair answer the following-
 - a) What are the new circuits of goods, services, money and people that have been created at Pushkar because of it now being a part of the international tourist circuit?
 - b) How do you think the coming of large numbers of foreign and Indian tourists has changed the way in which this fair operates?
 - c) How does the religiosity of the place add to the marketability? Can we say that there is a market for spirituality in India?
43. Explain the meaning of commoditisation. Give examples where things or processes have been commodified. What are the reasons for this change? Do you think commodities can have a negative social effect? Explain briefly with the help of examples.
44. Describe the tribal market of Dhorai, in Bastar, Chattisgarh.



Assignment No.4

VSA Type

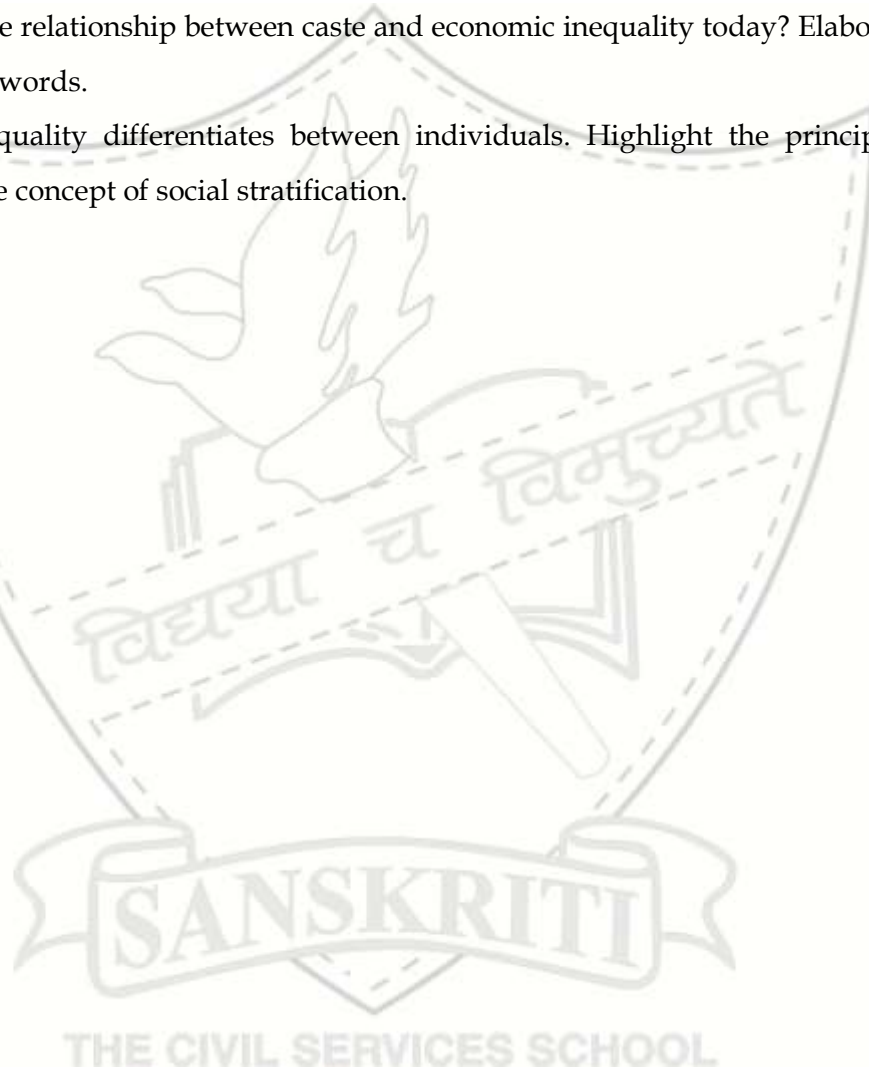
1. Hard work and individuality alone cannot improve an individual's life chances. Comment.
2. What do you understand by the concept of social inequality?
3. How are inequality and exclusion, social?
4. What is meant by prejudice? Give an example to show prejudice.
5. How do we decide whether a certain kind of portrayal is prejudiced or not?
6. How do prejudices influence our behaviour in the society?
7. What is meant by discrimination?
8. Give an example to show how prolonged experience of discriminatory behaviour often produces a reaction from the socially excluded group.
9. Compare the correlation between social status and economic status of the past and contemporary times.
10. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to
11. How in your opinion is caste system discriminatory in nature?
12. Why do the scheduled castes prefer to be called dalits and how did it become an accepted term by them?
13. Give two examples to show how dalits have fought for dignity and justice.
14. What factors have contributed for the backwardness among the tribal community?
15. Name any two projects that have alienated the tribal communities.
16. Who are the other backward classes?
17. How are the OBCs different from the dalits?
18. What is apartheid? Give an example, which illustrates the discrimination shown by the whites against the African-Americans.
19. Women from privileged background may face sexual harassment in public places. Why?
20. Who founded SatyashodhakSamaj? What were its objectives?
21. What was the name of the social movement started by JyotibaPhule? What did it literally mean? What two aspects did he fight for?
22. Give names of any two women organizations that emerged at the national level.
23. What do you mean by the term differently abled?
24. The two common features of the public perception of disability worldwide are.....
25. What do you understand by 'Distance Pollution'?

SA Type

26. Explain the three features of social stratification.
27. Social exclusion is the result of structural features of society. Comment.
28. Prejudices are often governed by stereotypes. Discuss.
29. Explain with examples the concept of public exclusion.
30. Explain two principles of social stratification.
31. Elaborate the problems faced by the adivasis.
32. Other Backward Classes are a much more diverse group than the dalits. Elaborate on the above statement.
33. Elaborate on the ideas that affected the lives of women in Indian society.
34. Give the points of declaration of the Karachi Session of 1931.
35. Explain the role of social reformers in uplifting the status of women in India.
36. 'The struggle for women's upliftment in the 19th and early 20th centuries was led by the male reformers.' Discuss with suitable examples.
37. Write about the public perception of disability all over the world.
38. Highlight the importance of integration of the differently abled into the mainstream educational system.

LA Type

39. There have been many state initiatives and laws passed to prohibit caste discrimination. Elaborate.
40. Untouchability is a vicious aspect of the caste system in our country. Discuss its dimensions. Quote two examples, which show the practice of this social evil.
41. Highlight different dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.
42. Describe some of the States initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
43. What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Elaborate in your own words.
44. Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.



Assignment No.5

VSA Type

1. What is meant by Cultural diversity?
2. How can cultural diversity present tough challenges?
3. What is your opinion on exclusive nationalism and what do you think is the solution?
4. India, irrespective of its diversity, is a strong nation-state. Comment.
5. Define state.
6. What is meant by assimilationist and integrationist policies? What are some of these policies?
7. What is meant by community identity? What is the significance of this identity and how is it formed?
8. Two features of ascriptive identity are.....
9. Why is it difficult to define nation? How are nations and state related in modern society?
10. Why is inclusion and democratic vision a dominant trend in Indian nationalism?
11. What is regionalism? What factors is it usually based on?
12. How are the minority groups culturally at a disadvantage?
13. Define the term assimilation.
14. What were presidencies during colonialism? Give 2 examples.
15. What are the reasons for inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities?
16. The term minority generally implies a relatively small but also disadvantaged group. Comment.
17. Illustrate with two examples how a minority group is disadvantaged in one sense but not in another.
18. Which group is the largest religious minority in our country? What is the percentage of population of this group according to 2001 census? Give 4 states in which they have a sizeable number.
19. What were Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on protection of minorities?
20. Non-recognition of the rights of different groups of people in a country can have great implications for national unity. Comment on the above statement keeping in mind Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
21. What is communalism?
22. Communalism is about politics not about religion. Comment.
23. What is meant by secularism? What were the different senses in which secularism has been understood in India?
24. What is meant by authoritarianism?
25. Differentiate between democracy and authoritarianism?
26. What is civil society? Give any two examples.
27. Why do most states fear cultural diversity?
28. Who are privileged minorities?

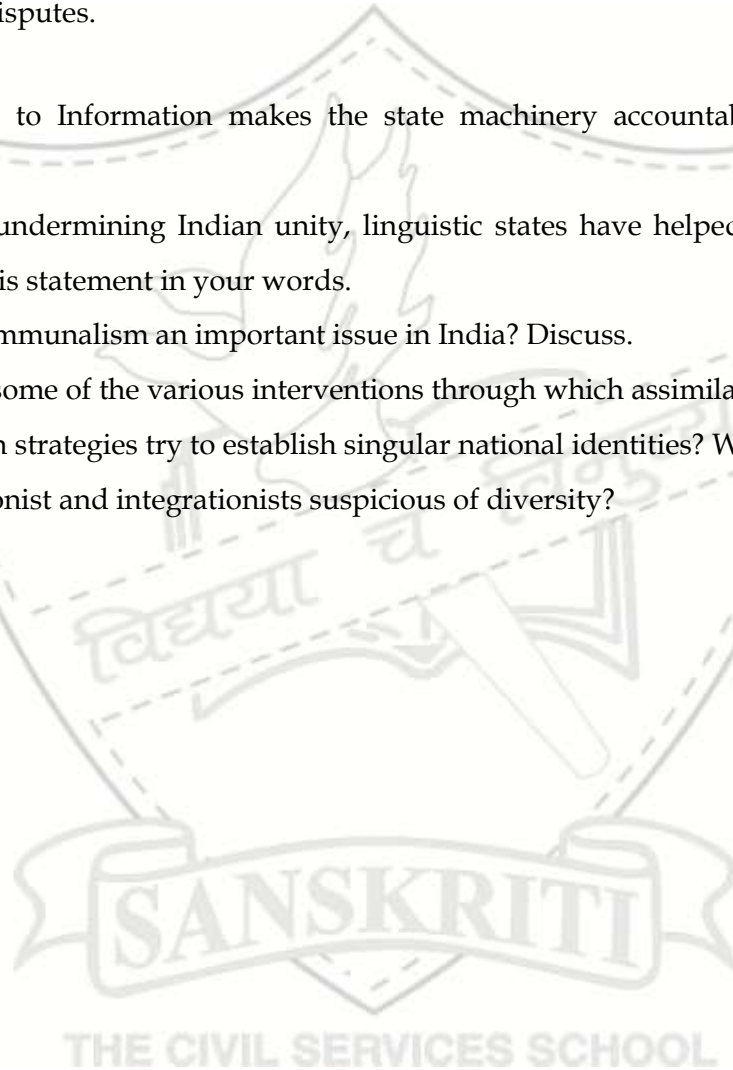
SA Type

29. What were the features of community identity? Why is community identity important?
30. Give examples of inclusion and exclusion from Indian history.
31. Assimilationist and Integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions. Explain any two in detail.
32. What are the key factors that help in consolidating and deepening democracies and building enduring 'state-nations'?
33. What are the important factors for building a multicultural democracy like India?
34. How is a nation different from other communities? Give 2 examples to show

- that a single state does not represent one nation and vice versa.
35. India is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. Explain.
 36. Explain the meaning of communalism in Indian context.
 37. Why is secularism difficult to practice in India? Comment on the authoritarian rule in India when emergency was enforced in 1975-77. What was the reaction of the people?
 38. What are some of the issues taken up by civil society organisations today?
 39. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.
 40. Mention the contentious issues found in the federal system which led to inter-regional disputes.

LA Type

41. The Right to Information makes the state machinery accountable to the people. Discuss.
42. Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. Explain this statement in your words.
43. Why is communalism an important issue in India? Discuss.
44. What are some of the various interventions through which assimilation and integration strategies try to establish singular national identities? Why are assimilationist and integrationists suspicious of diversity?



Assignment No.6

VSA Type

1. State few instances, which illustrate that British colonialism lives on in cotemporary India.
2. How has the knowledge of English given an edge to Indians in the global market?
3. What is meant by colonialism? How is its impact different from all the previous rules?
4. British colonialism directly interfered in the policies of the country to ensure greater profits and benefits for themselves. How?
5. Why is capitalism so effective?
6. Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism.
7. Give the names of 2 cities which grew during the British rule.
8. Mention the names of 2 cities whose importance declined during colonialism.
9. Cities during colonialism were the concrete expressions of global capitalism. Elaborate.
10. What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its role?
11. Every policy during colonialism was geared at expansion and strengthening British capitalism. Elaborate.
12. Coastal cities were important to colonial empire because.....
13. Give a brief account of the impact of colonial forest policy in Northeast India in the colonial period.
14. How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry?
15. Colonialism was responsible for the movement of people. Elaborate.
16. What is meant by industrialization?
17. What is meant by de-industrialization?
18. How did British industrialization lead to de-industrialization in some sectors in India?
19. Industrialization saw the decline of earlier urban centres and the emergence of new colonial cities like Calcutta. Comment.
20. What is meant by urbanization?
21. Industrialization and urbanization are linked processes. Discuss.
22. What were the findings of the Census of India Report, 1911?
23. What does the principle of nationalism assume?

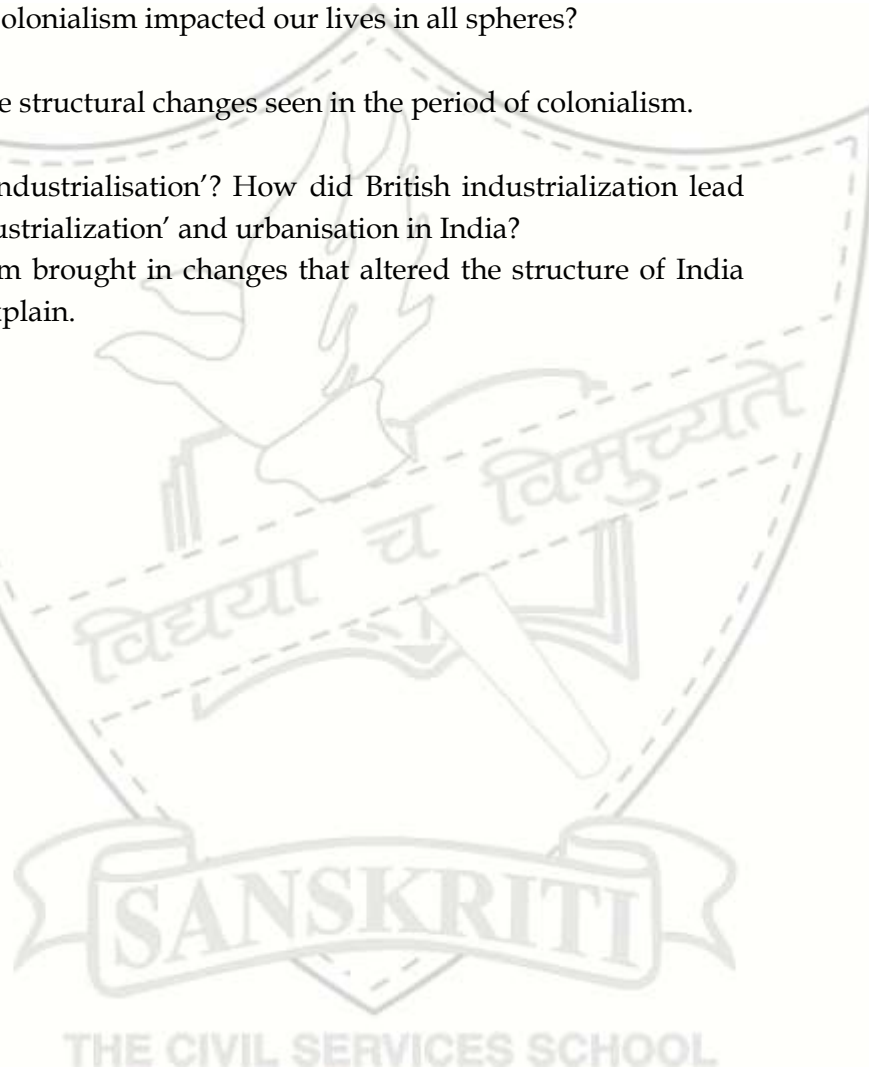
SA Type

24. India's early industrialization and urbanization were governed by colonial interest. Explain this through the case of the tea industry.
25. Briefly discuss how the urban set up made an impact on the rural set up?
26. Envisage Nehru's vision of a modern and prosperous India.
27. What were the consequences of industrialisation?
28. What has been the role of colonialism in the emergence of new markets?
29. What was the lifestyle of a British tea planter in Assam?

30. Compare the life of planters with that of labourers in the tea plantations during the British rule.
31. Write about the decline of old urban centres with the coming of the British rule.
32. 'Nation-states became the dominant political form during colonialism.' Explain.
33. 'The practice of colonialism and principle of nationalism are contradictory.' Explain.

LA Type

34. Discuss the impact of the urban centres on the villages.
35. How has colonialism impacted our lives in all spheres?
36. Explain the structural changes seen in the period of colonialism.
37. What is 'industrialisation'? How did British industrialization lead to 'de-industrialization' and urbanisation in India?
38. Colonialism brought in changes that altered the structure of India society. Explain.



Assignment - 7

VSA Type

1. What is the meaning of social structure and culture according to sociologists?
2. Two major developments were the complex product of the impact of colonial rule. What were these developments?
3. The special feature of the 19th century social reform movements was the modern context and mix of ideas. Elaborate on this statement with the help of examples.
4. How did the modern social organisation reach out to the public?
5. Give two instances of debate in regard to some practices within a country.
6. How did English education change the mindset of the educated Indian middle class?
7. Illustrate with an example, how modernity led to rethinking and reinterpretation of tradition.
8. Define sanskritisation. Write briefly about M.N.Srinivas's views on sanskritisation.
9. What is de-industrialisation?
10. What is meant by westernisation?
11. According to M.N.Srinivas, westernisation means.....
12. Write a short note on how our lifestyles were affected by the western way of thinking.
13. What is meant by modernisation?
14. What is meant by secularisation?
15. Write briefly about rites and secularisation.
16. What does the term modernity assume?

SA Type

17. Sociologists have identified three major aspects of change in colonial India as modes of communication; forms of organisation; and the nature of ideas. Elaborate on any one of the three aspects.
18. Explain how the 19th century reformers initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretation and both intellectual and social growth.
19. The various social reform movements of the 19th century had common themes as well as some differences. Elaborate.
20. How did the social reform movements change the mindset of people in the 19th and 20th centuries?
21. 'Sanskritisation as a concept has been critiqued at different levels.' Elaborate upon any two points of criticism.
22. Discuss the different types of westernisation and given an example for each type.
23. Rituals have a secular dimension as distinct from secular goals. Comment. on this statement.
24. Write about the secularisation of castes. Substantiate it with the help of examples.
25. Westernisation is often just about adoption of western attire and lifestyle. Are there other aspects to being westernised? Discuss.
26. Highlight the relationship that existed between modernisation and secularisation.
27. Do you think sanskritisation is gendered? Does it affect women and men

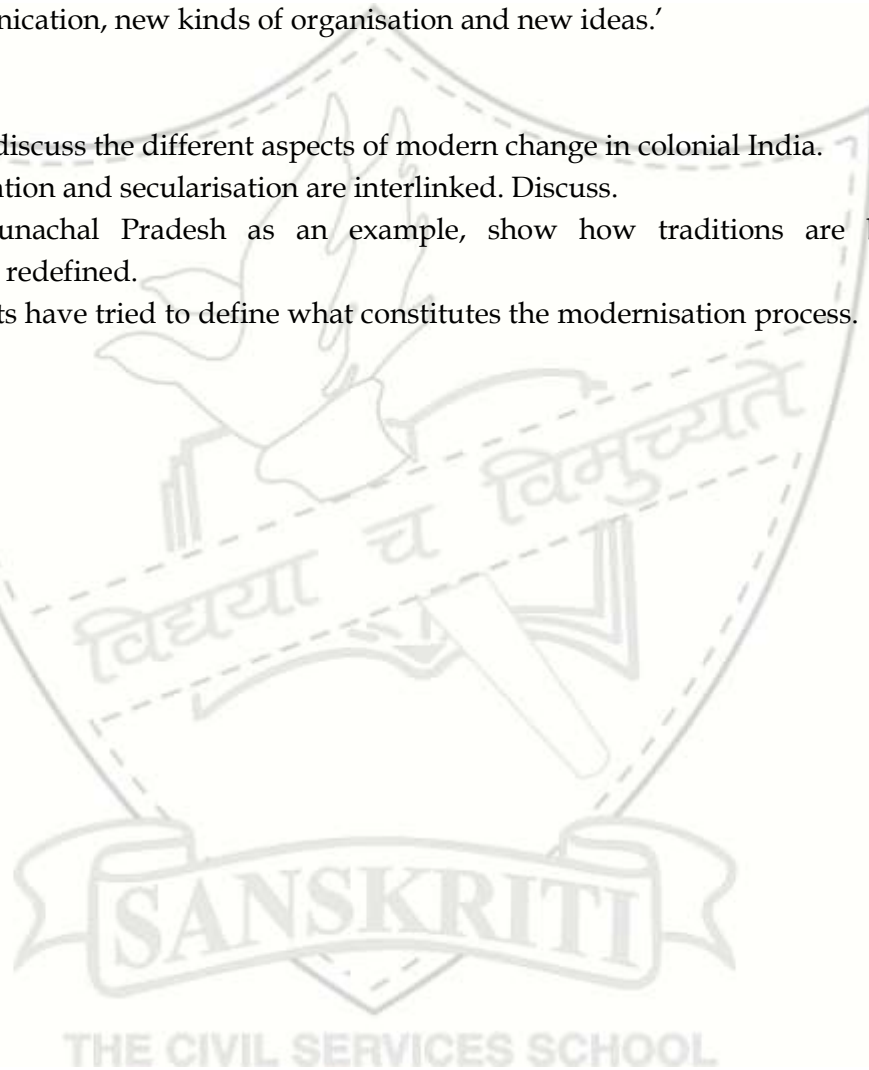
differently? How? Do you think that even if this does lead to positional change in men, the reverse may be true of women?

LA Type

28. Define sanskritisation. Why was it criticised at different levels?
29. How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticised?
30. Write a short essay on how westernisation among the middle class makes generational differences more complex?
31. 'Three major kind of changes brought about in colonial India were new forms of communication, new kinds of organisation and new ideas.'

Explain.

32. State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India.
33. Modernisation and secularisation are interlinked. Discuss.
34. Using Arunachal Pradesh as an example, show how traditions are being constantly redefined.
35. Sociologists have tried to define what constitutes the modernisation process. Elaborate.



Assignment - 8

VSA Type

1. What is meant by democracy?
2. What is direct democracy?
3. What is representative democracy?
4. What are the features of representative democracy?
5. Why have participatory democracy and decentralized governance become popular?
6. Participatory democracy is a system in which.....
7. What is meant by democratic decentralisation?
8. Write a short note on some basic values of the India Constitution.
9. Discuss any two terms mentioned in the preamble.
10. The difference between law and justice is that.....
11. What is the connection between constitution and law?
12. In addition to political justice, the Indian constitution also seeks to ensure two other kinds of justice; these are.....
13. Why was Dr. Ambedkar not in favour of self government at the grass root level?
14. What was Gandhiji's concept of local government?
15. Why is the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of 1992 significant in terms of grass root democracy?
16. Mention the four powers and responsibilities of the Panchayat.
17. Mention any four social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayat.
18. What is the main source of income for the panchayats?
19. How is 'right to information' ensured at the grassroots level?
20. What are Nyaya Panchayats?
21. Why have Van Panchayats been set up?
22. The tribal institutions are not necessarily democratic in their structure and functioning. Comment.
23. Long history of inequalities based on caste, class, and gender make democratisation difficult. How?
24. What is meant by political parties?
25. Write a short note on features of a political party.
26. How do interest groups operate in political arena?
27. Who are the pressure groups?
28. Give two important interest groups formed by industrialists.
29. Interest groups are part and parcel of a functioning democracy. Comment.
30. Write two examples of competing interests.
31. What are the functions of Constitution of India?

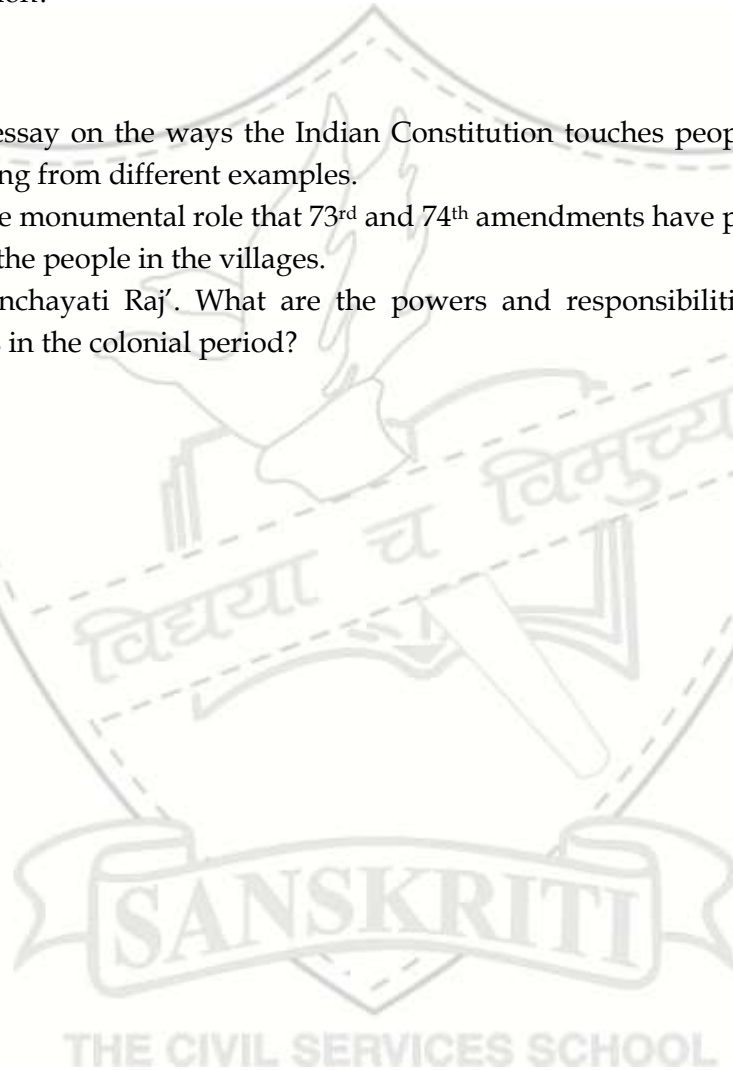
SA Type

32. The Karachi Resolution clearly spelled out the vision of democracy of the nationalist movement in India. Comment.
33. What do you understand by competing interests? Illustrate with the help of an example. Being aware of this aspect how did the Constituent Assembly decide?
34. Take the example of demolition of illegal structures. Discuss the role of competing interests and democracy in this context.
35. Slums should be banned in cities and towns. Discuss with reference to democracy, citizen rights, and contending interest.

36. What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local self governments?
37. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution are significant in regard to the empowerment of women. Why?
38. Describe the powers and responsibilities delegated to the Panchayats by the 73rd amendment to the constitution.
39. Contrast and compare the traditional panchayats and the new processes ushered in by the 73rd amendment.
40. 73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in the villages. Comment.
41. Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroot democratic functioning. Illustrate in detail with the help of examples.
42. Discuss what kind of interest groups exist in contemporary India. How do they function?

LA Type

43. Write an essay on the ways the Indian Constitution touches people's everyday life, drawing from different examples.
44. Explain the monumental role that 73rd and 74th amendments have played in bringing a voice to the people in the villages.
45. Define 'Panchayati Raj'. What are the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats in the colonial period?



Assignment-9

VSA Type

1. In rural societies, agriculture is not just a form of livelihood; it is the way of life. Comment.
2. What types of diverse occupations have resulted due to increased interconnection of the rural and urban economies?
3. The term 'agrarian structure' refers to...
4. Subsistence agriculture refers to.....
5. The non-agricultural activities and occupations that are a part of rural society include....
6. What are the reasons for exclusion of women in the rural areas from ownership of land?
7. Who are the dominant castes? Give two examples.
8. How was a labour force created in the villages?
9. Briefly discuss the hereditary labour relationships which exist in some rural areas. Give one example.
10. Compare the condition of the farmers during pre-colonial and colonial period.
11. Write a short note on zamindari and raiyatwari systems which existed in colonial India.
12. Why was the abolition of zamindari system one of the most effective land reform laws after independence?
13. Why was the tenancy abolition and regulation act passed?
14. Large landowners managed to evade the land ceiling laws through 'Benami Transfer' which refers to...
15. What is Green Revolution?
16. Why were the Green Revolution programmes introduced only in few states? Name any two such states.
17. State two positive aspects of Green Revolution.
18. Identify two negative effects of Green Revolution.
19. Why are scientists and farmers movements suggesting a return to traditional cultivation?
20. What transformations have taken place in the social relations after independence especially in the regions that underwent Green Revolution?
21. What is meant by the process of diversification and how did it change the life of the entrepreneurial groups?
22. Contrast and compare the process of development in Bihar and Kerala.
23. How has Kerala changed due to rapid agricultural development?
24. What is seasonal migration?
25. Why do workers migrate to more prosperous areas? Give two reasons.
26. What did Jan Breman mean by 'Footloose Labour'?
27. What peculiar pattern of employment has emerged in the rural areas during the peak harvest seasons in the villages?
28. Briefly discuss the significant effects of rural society.
29. What is contract farming?
30. What measures do you think the government has taken, or should take, to protect the rights of landless agricultural labourers and migrant workers?

31. The agricultural extension agents have created an ecological crisis in rural areas. Comment.
32. What do you understand by the term 'Begar'?

SA Type

33. There is a close connection between agriculture and culture. Explain in your own words. Substantiate your answer with the help of examples.
34. How can agrarian society be understood in terms of its class structure? Discuss.
35. There is a complex interconnection between caste and class in a rural society and this has important implications for the rural economy and society. Explain.
36. What was meant by Land Ceiling Act and why was it introduced? Why was it not successful in most of the states?
37. Discuss the transformations in rural society and the reasons for the transformation in the nature of social relations in the Green Revolution belts.
38. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialised?
39. What are the different factors that have enabled certain groups to transform themselves into new wealthy, entrepreneurial, dominant classes?
40. There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and their lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.
41. Write an essay on 'circulation of labour'.
42. Discuss the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market.
43. Explain the phenomenon of farmers' suicides.
44. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.

LA Type

45. Explain the impact of land reforms in India after independence.
46. Explain the social consequences of Green Revolution.
47. What is meant by the circulation of labour in India? Explain with examples.
48. Contract farming and entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector are indicators of the process of globalisation of agriculture. Elaborate.
49. The phenomenon of farmers' suicide can be attributed to the structural, cultural and social changes occurring in agrarian society. Discuss.



Assignment-10

VSA Type

1. What are some of the social features associated with industry?
2. Industrialisation on one hand leads to greater equality, but on the other hand discrimination also exists. Comment.
3. What are the two major differences between developed countries and developing countries in terms of industrial capitalism?
4. Distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors.
5. What is meant by disinvestment?
6. What is outsourcing?
7. One of the major differences in the western and Indian patterns of industrialisation is.....
8. Why is outsourcing preferred by MNCs?
9. State some of the dangers and risks faced by mine workers.
10. How is a 'lock out' different from a 'strike'?
11. What is meant by alienation?
12. What are the patterns of job recruitment for factory workers?
13. How do you define a trade union?
14. Give the characteristic features of the organized sector.
15. What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?
16. What is the meaning of Globalisation?
17. Liberalisation refers to
18. Why has the number of permanent jobs in industries gone down?
19. Illustrate with the help of examples the lives of migrants in industries.
20. The changes that have happened in the Indian industry as a result of globalisation include....
21. How do people secure jobs in urban areas?
22. The term 'scientific management' or 'Taylorism' refers to methods of...
23. What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?
24. Illustrate with the help of an example, how the working conditions of endanger lives of workers.
25. What role does a contractor play in hiring casual labour for work on construction site, brickyards, etc.?
26. Two demands of workers that led to the Bombay Textile Strike were...
27. Give examples of how machinery creates problems for workers.
28. What alternative forms of employment and industry did Gandhi suggest instead of mechanisation or the use of machines?
29. What is industrial engineering?
30. What are the basic tasks of a manager? How can s/he make the workers produce more?

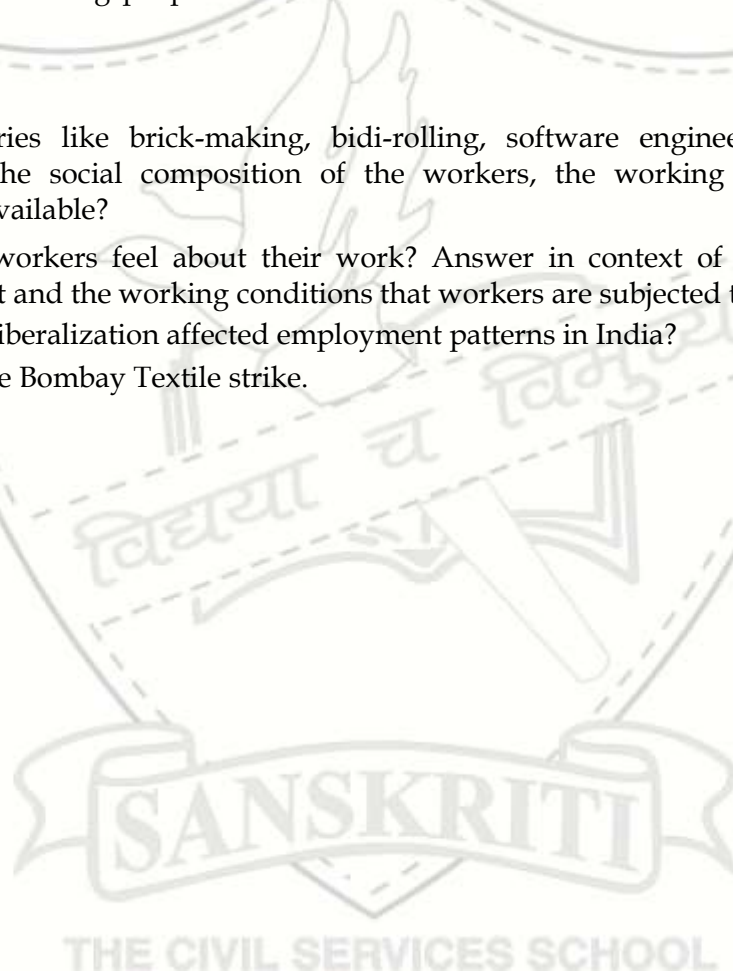
SA Type

31. In India, what are the social implications of the small size of organised sector?
32. Discuss industrialisation in the early years of Indian independence.

33. Home-based work is an important part of the economy. Elaborate with the help of an example.
34. List the consequences of industrialisation.
35. What are the major forms of job recruitment in India?
36. Explain Taylorism in detail.
37. Discuss the changes that are occurring in the lives of people working in the service sector and their surroundings due to the adoption of Taylorist labour processes.
38. Compare the experience of industrialisation in developed and developing countries.
39. "The work in the services sector is subject to Taylorist processes." Comment.
40. "From a nation of interfering joint families, the nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability." Justify.

LA Type

41. In industries like brick-making, bidi-rolling, software engineering or mines, describe the social composition of the workers, the working conditions and facilities available?
42. How do workers feel about their work? Answer in context of how work is carried out and the working conditions that workers are subjected to.
43. How has liberalization affected employment patterns in India?
44. Discuss the Bombay Textile strike.



Assignment-11

VSA TYPE

1. How do you define Globalisation?
2. Briefly discuss the impact of globalisation on culture.
3. Write a short note on electronic economy.
4. What are the uses of culture in the context of globalisation?
5. What is meant by new international; division of labour. Substantiate with the help of an example.
6. Briefly discuss any two political developments which accompany globalisation.
7. 'Knowledge Economy' is one in which
8. With the help of an example, briefly discuss how globalisation has made inroads into the cultural forms like indigenous crafts.
9. Define Liberalisation.
10. What are Transnational Corporations?
11. What is meant by glocalisation? Give two examples.
12. 'Globalisation' affects us all but it affects us differently because.....
13. The 'new international division of labour' refers to.....
14. Write a short note on the World Trade Organisation.
15. What is meant by weightless economy?
16. What is meant by knowledge economy?
17. Give the names of the four cities which are key centres for financial trading.
18. How has the advance in world's telecommunications led to revolutionary changes in the global communications?
19. Mention any two reasons for the tremendous growth in the usage of cell phones.
20. Write a short note on International Non-Governmental Organisations.
21. How are INGOs different from intergovernmental organisations?
22. Mention any two well known INGOs.
23. Give any two examples of international/regional associations which have a role to play in political collaborations.
24. What is meant by corporate culture?
25. Write briefly about the professionals who are the main clientele of the booming consumer industry.
26. In India, the distribution of labour force across agriculture, industry and service is different from that in developed country because...
27. Is the concept of globalisation new to the world and India? Explain your answer.
28. In what ways does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?
29. State the features of Transnational Companies.

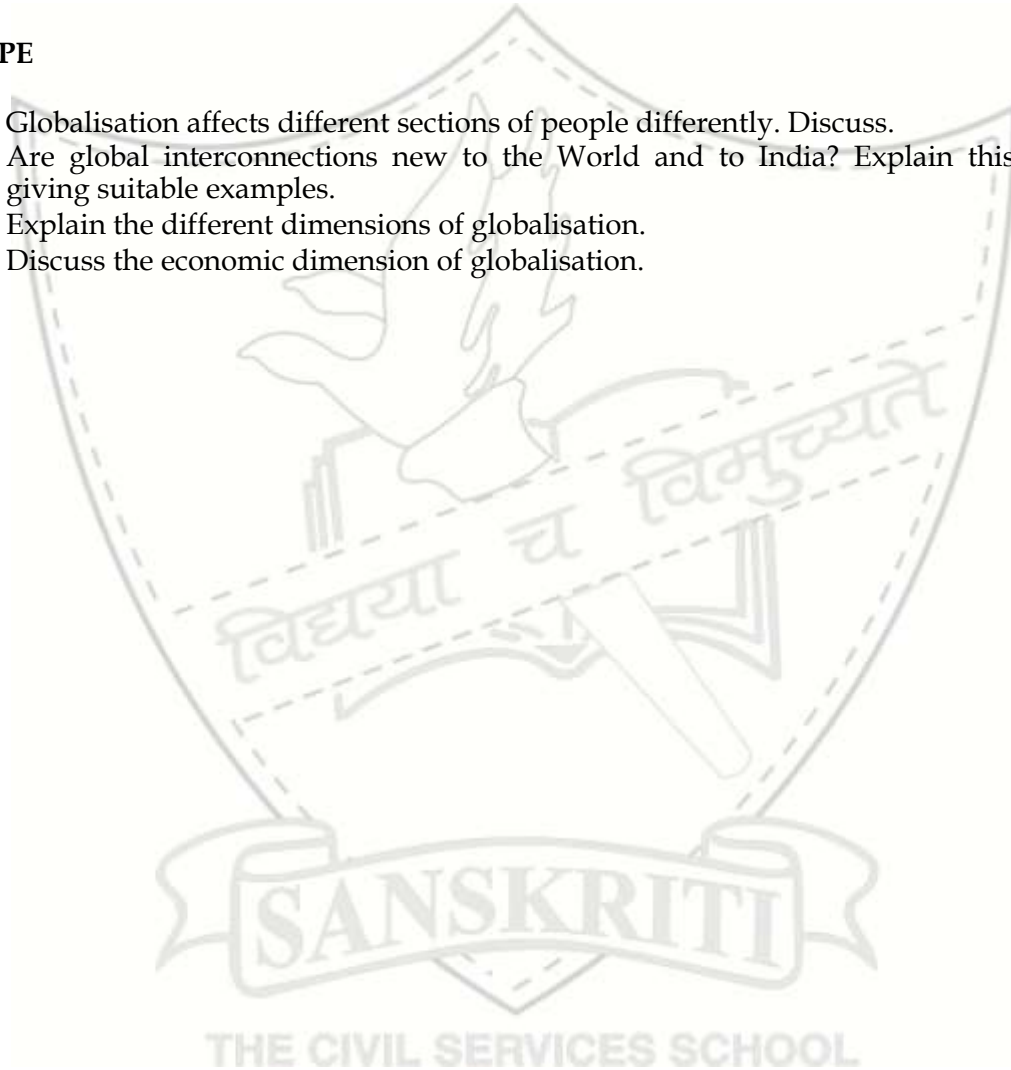
SA TYPE

30. Discuss globalisation from the sociological point of view.
31. The effect of globalisation is far reaching. Comment.
32. Discuss the divided views about the impact of globalisation regarding its effects.
33. Explain the economic policy of liberalisation.

34. Explain the role of Trans National Corporation as an important factor of globalisation.
35. With globalisation there emerged a 'new international division of labour'. Discuss with suitable examples.
36. Discuss the impact of globalisation on employment in the urban areas.
37. Discuss the various political changes which have hastened globalisation.
38. How is culture of consumption playing a crucial role in the process of globalisation? Substantiate your answer with the help of examples.
39. How is globalisation a threat to indigenous craft and knowledge systems?
40. How can globalisation be used to explain the workings of the financial markets?
41. How can sociological imagination be used to understand globalisation?

LA TYPE

42. Globalisation affects different sections of people differently. Discuss.
43. Are global interconnections new to the World and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.
44. Explain the different dimensions of globalisation.
45. Discuss the economic dimension of globalisation.



Assignment-12

VSA TYPE

1. What is meant by mass communications?
2. The different forms of mass media include...
3. Give two examples to show that mass media is part of our everyday life.
4. Mass media is an essential part of our personal and public life today. Comment.
5. The relationship between mass media and society is dialectical. Comment.
6. How did the print media help in the growth of nationalism?
7. Write a short note on the importance of press in India in the 19th and 20th century.
8. Mention any two important newspapers published during the freedom struggle.
9. Why did the need for printing press increase after the industrial revolution?
10. Mention any two important newspapers which were popular during the colonial period.
11. Write a short note on the control of the press by the British.
12. What difference did the AIR broadcasts make to the farmers in the 1960s?
13. What are the two reasons for the growth of print media?
14. How is mass media different from other means of communication?
15. Media acts as a watchdog of democracy because.....
16. What are the two main changes observed in the print media after globalisation?
17. Give any two examples of popular vernacular newspapers/popular dominant Indian language dailies.
18. Discuss why the rise in electronic media did not lead to a decline in the circulation of print media.
19. When a program becomes commercialized a shift in target audience is evident. How?
20. Give any two examples of regional-language broadcasting channels.
21. Why is adoption of localisation being done by some private satellite channels in India?
22. Many movies and programmes are dubbed in different languages. What do you feel about it? Give your opinion for or against it.
23. What is meant by a soap opera? Give any two examples.
24. Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India.
25. Define the term 'Infotainment'.

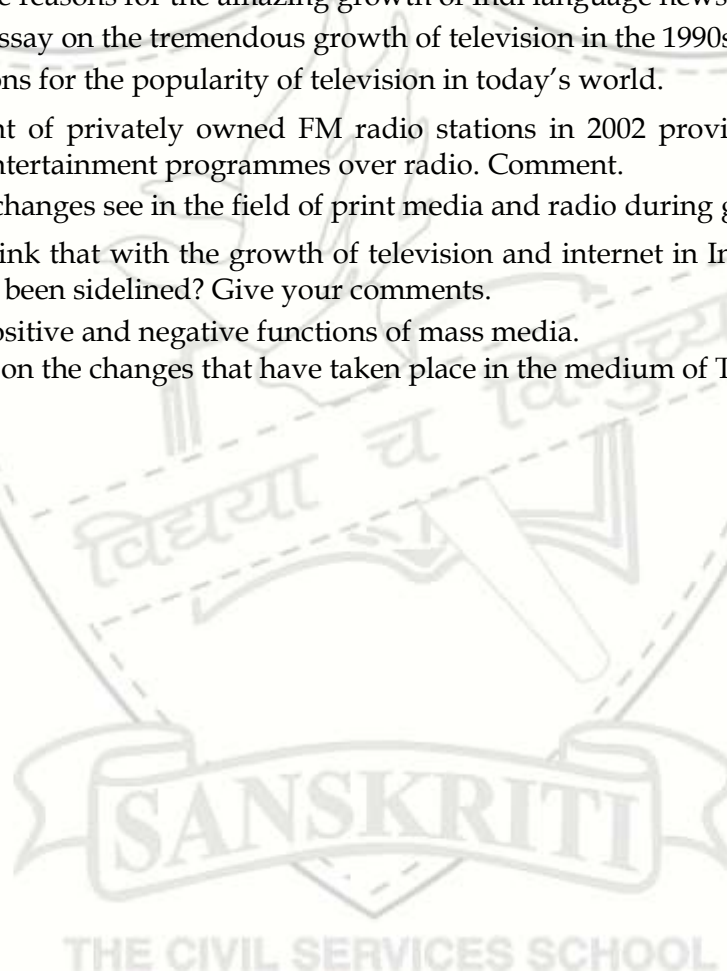
SA TYPE

26. What are the different aspects of the phenomenal expansion or growth of mass communications which are of interest to sociologists?
27. Discuss the proposed role of mass media after independence.
28. The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'nation' as an 'imagined community'. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson.
29. Explain the role of radio before independence.
30. Briefly trace the growth of television from 1959 to the present.
31. What are the changes which are occurring in regard to the programmes in television?
32. In what ways did viewers express their interest in T.V. programmes like Hum Log? How do you think they express their interest today?
33. Discuss the ways in which a mass medium like television can act as a powerful agent in influencing public opinion in both positive and negative ways.

34. Discuss mass media before and after the advent of globalisation.
35. What effect did globalisation have on music?
36. What is the role played by the print media in today's world?
37. Radio is being used as an active media of communication. Comment.
38. Mass communication has accelerated the process of change regarding culture.
39. Interpret the given statement - "Newspapers have become a consumer product and as long as numbers are big everything is up for sale."
40. "From the late 1980s and 1990s newspapers have become fully automatic." Write two technological changes that produced this result.

LA TYPE

41. Write an essay on the infrastructure of All India Radio after independence and the difference AIR made to the people of India.
42. Discuss the reasons for the amazing growth of Hindi language newspapers.
43. Write an essay on the tremendous growth of television in the 1990s.
44. Give reasons for the popularity of television in today's world.
45. The advent of privately owned FM radio stations in 2002 provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio. Comment.
46. Trace the changes seen in the field of print media and radio during globalisation.....
47. Do you think that with the growth of television and internet in India, the print media has been sidelined? Give your comments.
48. Discuss positive and negative functions of mass media.
49. Comment on the changes that have taken place in the medium of Television.



Assignment-13

VSATYPE

1. What is meant by social movements? Give two examples of social movements (one from India and one outside India) which changed the world in fundamental ways.
2. Mention four features of a social movement.
3. Write a short note on counter movements. Give one example.
4. What are some of the distinct modes of protest used by social movements?
5. Distinguish between social movements and social change.
6. What is the importance of social movements for sociologists?
7. What is the theory of relative deprivation?
8. According to Mancur Olson social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self interest. Elaborate.
9. Write a short note on resource mobilisation theory.
10. Write a short note on redemptive social movement.
11. The New Social Movements are different from the Old Social Movements because.....
12. What is Chipko Movement? Discuss.
13. Give two examples of peasant movements in the pre-colonial period.
14. Briefly discuss the two examples of agrarian struggle which got partially linked to the Independence movement.
15. Mention any two of the well-known peasant movements in India.
16. Which are the two peasant organisations which arose before independence?
17. Write a brief note on the various trade organisations which arose during the colonial period.
18. Give two examples workers' movements.
19. State any four basic differences between dalit and other movements.
20. Dalit Movements show a particular character. What is meant by this statement?
21. Two examples of a Dalit social movement are...
22. Write briefly about Dalit literature.
23. Give two examples of caste-based social movements.
24. What are the two reasons which make the upper caste feel that they are now being given a short rift?
25. Why did the Jharkhand movement begin?
26. Give reasons for the tribal social movement in the north-east.
27. Mention any two women organisations that existed before independence.
28. Give names of two agrarian movements during the colonial rule in which women participated.
29. How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour.

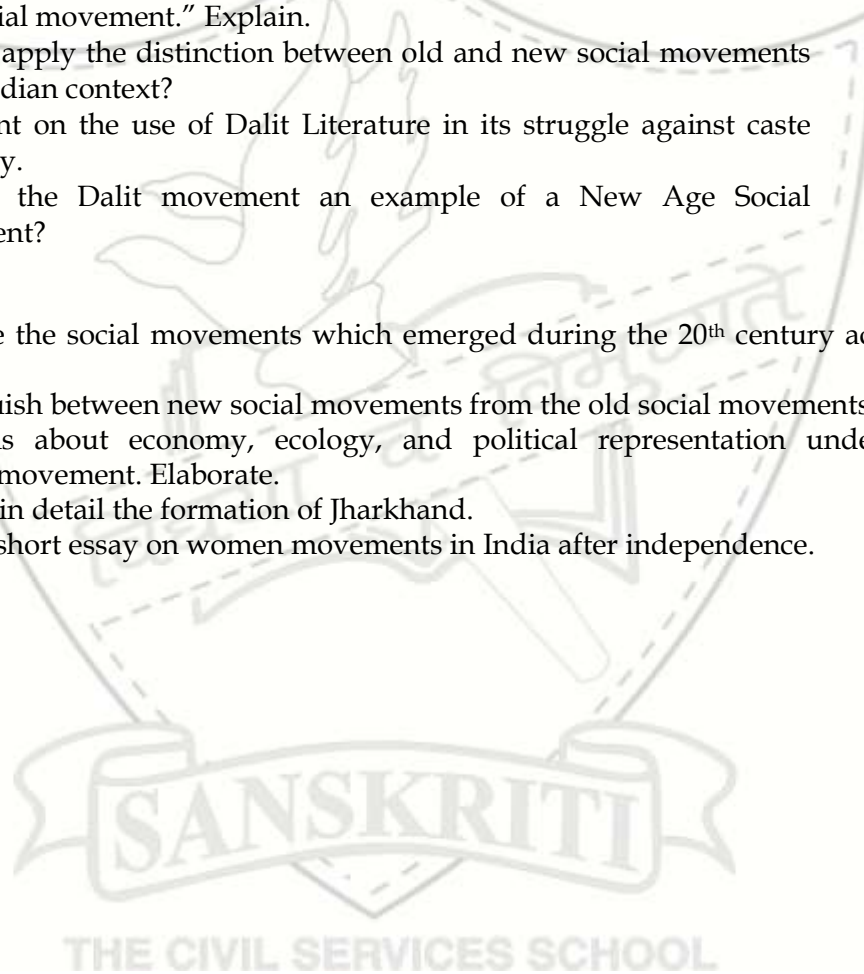
SA TYPE

30. Explain with the help of examples counter movements.
31. Why did McCarthy and Zald's resource mobilisation theory reject Olson's assumptions that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self interests?

32. Discuss the theory of relative deprivation and its requirements and limitations.
33. Write a short note on any two distinguishing features of a social movement.
34. How are 'Reformist' social movements different from 'revolutionary' social movements?
35. Write a short note on the social movements during the 1960s and 1970s.
36. Explain the difference between old and new social movements in the Indian context.
37. Explain 'ecological movements' with special reference to 'Chipko Movement'.
38. Write a short note on caste-based social movements in India.
39. Discuss the AITUC from its inception in 1920 to the split which occurred in the organisation in 1947.
40. Write a short essay on worker's movements in India after independence.
41. Explain Tribal Movements with special reference to Jharkhand.
42. "New farmer's movements can be seen as a part of the world wide new social movement." Explain.
43. Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context?
44. Comment on the use of Dalit Literature in its struggle against caste hierarchy.
45. How is the Dalit movement an example of a New Age Social Movement?

LA TYPE

46. Describe the social movements which emerged during the 20th century across the world.
47. Distinguish between new social movements from the old social movements.
48. Concerns about economy, ecology, and political representation underlie the Chipko movement. Elaborate.
49. Discuss in detail the formation of Jharkhand.
50. Write a short essay on women movements in India after independence.



PRACTICE PAPER

Sociology (Code039)

Class XII

Sample Question Paper 2016

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions

48. There are 25 questions in all.
49. All questions are compulsory.
50. Questions No. 1-14 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
51. Questions No. 15-21 are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
52. Questions No. 22-25 are of long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Questions no 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| Q1. | Emergence of demography can be attributed to two different processes that happened to take place roughly at the same time in Europe during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Name these two processes. | 2 |
| Q2. | State any two policies made by the Indian state in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. | 2 |
| Q3. | Explain the sociological sense of minority. | 2 |
| Q4. | Name any two features of social movements. | 2 |
| Q5. | The principal of nationalism assumes that..... | 2 |
| Q6. | Name any two features of community identity. | 2 |
| Q7. | "There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times". Which was applicable in case of India and why? Give one reason. | 2 |
| Q8. | Name and define the three types of social movements. | 2 |
| Q9. | Evaluate the social implications of the small size of the organised sector compared to the presence of a large organised sector. | 2 |
| Q10. | Exemplify the difference between Social Change and Social Movement. | 2 |
| Q11. | Analyse the relation between rituals and secular goals. | 2 |
| Q12. | "Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice." Explain how using an example. | 2 |
| Q13. | How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry? | 2 |
| Q14. | Point out one way in which caste has weakened in one sphere and remained strong in another. | 2 |
| Q15. | There are wide regional variations in the age structure in India. Elaborate on the reasons for the said phenomena. | 4 |
| Q16. | Using the isolation-integration debate, give your opinion on whether tribes should be treated as fundamentally different from the caste peasant society or as a part of it. | 4 |
| Q17. | "The very term 'disabled' is significant because it draws attention to the fact that | 4 |

- public perception of the 'disabled' needs to be questioned". State the common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world.
- Q18. "After independence, the government took over the commanding heights of the economy". State the reasons for this decision. 4
OR
Describe the working and division of labour in the brickyards of South Gujarat.
- Q19. "What marked these 19th century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas." Interpret the given statement. 4
Or
Discuss the various aspects of the phenomena of westernisation.
- Q20. Would it be appropriate to say that democratic values and institutions are purely western? Comment in the context of the values of Indian democracy. 4
- Q21. "Encouraging or at least allowing cultural diversity is good policy from both the practical and the principled point of view." Justify the statement using India's case as a 'state-nation'. 4
- Q22. Do you think that with the growth of TV and internet in India, the print media has been sidelined? Give your comments. 6
OR
The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'. Comment as suggested by Benedict Anderson.
- Q23. Elaborate on the major land reforms introduced after independence. 6
- Q24. Explain the stages of Indian economic history. 6
- Q25. The condition of our dombari community is very bad. Television and radio have snatched away our means of livelihood. We perform acrobatics but because of the circus and the television, which have reached even in remote corners and villages, nobody is interested in our performances. We do not get even a pittance, however hard we perform. People watch our shows but just for entertainment, they never pay us anything. They never bother about the fact that we are hungry. Our profession is dying. (More 1970) 6
a) Define Globalisation.
b) What is your opinion on the impact of globalization on tradition art forms? Does it always have a negative impact on indigenous art forms?



1. -formation of nation-states as the principle form of political organisation. -beginning of modern science of statistics.
2. -Reservations i.e. the setting aside of some places or seats for members of the Scheduled Castes or Tribes in different spheres of public life such as education, jobs in government service.
-Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850 which disallowed the curtailment of rights of citizens due solely to change of religion or caste.
-Constitution Amendment (Ninety Third Amendment) Act of 2005 for introducing reservation for the Other Backward Classes in institutions of higher education. (Any two)
3. The sociological sense of minority implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity i.e. they have a sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging. This is linked to disadvantage because the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of intra-group loyalty and interests.
4. -A social movement requires **sustained collective action** over time. Such action is directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous, disorganised protest cannot be called a social movement.
-Collective action must be marked by some degree of **organisation**. -This organisation may include a **leadership**.
-This organised protest also needs a **structure** that defines how members relate to each other, make decisions and carry them out.
-Those participating in a social movement also have **shared ideologies and objectives**. - A social movement has a general orientation or way of approaching to bring about (or to prevent) change. (Any two)
5. The principle of nationalism assumes that any set of people have a right to be free and exercise sovereign power.
6. -Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment.
-These kind of identities are called ascriptive i.e. they are determined by birth and individuals choice is not involved.
-People feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities. - Ascriptive identities such as community identities are difficult to shake off; even if we choose to disown them, others may continue to identify us by those very markers of belonging.
7. Capitalist Empire Building was applicable in the case of India.
British colonialism which was based on capitalism directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism. Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism. It changed the law of the land.

It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops would be grown and what ought not to be. It altered the way production and distribution of goods took place. It meddled with the manufacturing sector. It entered forests and cleared trees and started plantations. It brought the forests acts that changed the lives of pastoralists. (Any one reason)

8. **Redemptive**-this type of social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. For instance, people in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayan Guru to change their social practices.

Reformist-this type of social movement strives to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. The 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis language and the recent Right to Information campaign are examples of reformist movements.

Revolutionary-this type of social movement attempts to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. The Bolshevik revolution in Russia that deposed the Tsar to create a communist state and the Naxalite movement in India that seeks to remove oppressive landlords and state officials can be described as revolutionary movements.

9. -It means that very few people have the experience of employment in large firms where they get to meet people from other regions and backgrounds. Urban settings do provide a corrective to this i.e. neighbours in the city could be from different regions; but by and large, work for most Indians is still in small scale workplaces. -In small workplaces, personal relationships help determine many aspects of work. If the employer likes you, you may get a salary hike and if you have a fight with him/her, you may lose your job. This is different from large scale organisations where there are well-defined rules, where recruitment is more transparent and there are mechanisms for complaints and redressal if you disagree with your immediate superior.

-Very few Indians have access to secure jobs with benefits. Of those who do, two thirds work for the government. This is why government jobs are so popular. The rest are forced to depend on their children in their old age.

-Very few people in India are members of trade unions, a feature of the organised sector. Thus, they don't have the experience of collectively fighting for proper wages and safe working conditions. The government has laws to monitor the working conditions of unorganised sector, but in practice they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or contractor. (Any two)

10. **Social change** is continuous and ongoing. The broad historical processes of social change are the sum total of countless individual and collective actions gathered across time and space. **Social movement** are directed towards some specific goals. It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people. Example of social change- Sanskritisation and Westernisation and; example of social movement- 19th century social reformers' efforts to change society.

11. Secularisation has usually meant a process of decline in the influence of religion. With the advent of modernisation attitude have changed to religion and to the celebration of festivals. As a result of the mushrooming of urban areas and lifestyles, celebration of festivals and following rituals has become a necessary part of one's identity. Thus, the emphasis on rituals is to attain the secular goal of asserting one's cultural identity. Rituals also provide men and women with occasions for socialising with their peers and for showing family wealth. Thus, apart from one's identity, the status, political and economic dimensions of rituals has become increasingly important.
12. Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice. It has the potential for the meaning of social justice to be extended. Social movements have also aided the Courts and authorities to interpret the contents of rights and principles in keeping with the contemporary understanding social justice. For instance, the Directive Principle on village panchayats was moved as an amendment in the Constituent Assembly. After forty years it became a Constitutional imperative after 73rd Amendment in 1992.
13. -The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under contract for a number of years. The government helped the planters by providing for penal sanction in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.
-To bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion.
14. Development activity of the state and growth of private industry affected caste indirectly through the speeding up of and intensification of economic change. Modern industry created various kinds of jobs for which there were no caste rules. Modern individuals attracted to the liberal ideas of individualism and meritocracy began to abandon the extreme caste practices. In the cultural and domestic sphere, caste remained strong. Endogamy remained unaffected by the modernisation. Similarly, rules regarding food-sharing haven't been relaxed totally. In the political arena, caste remains central. In elections, caste solidarities are decisive.
15. There are wide-regional variations in the age-structure in India for the following reasons-
- Literacy is not equally distributed in all the states of our country. Thus, there are some states that are more aware and educated compared to others. Hence, in such states, the fertility levels are low. They, thus, experience a favourable age-structure.
 - Certain states have a strong belief in social preference for a male child. These

people thus raise the fertility levels in the desire for a male child.

- Since development level in all states is not equal, if the death rate is high for lack of infrastructure, the birth rates tend to be high to compensate for the high death rates. This also creates for an unfavourable age structure.
- Thus, we have states like Kerala which exhibits age-structure similar to a developed nation compared with Uttar Pradesh which has very high proportions of younger age groups.

16. Isolation:

- The isolationist side argued that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and

Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom were intent on reducing tribals to detribalised landless labour.

Integration-

This side argued that tribes were essentially backward Hindus and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as other backward classes.

This led to debates and deliberations which resulted in various welfare schemes for the tribes such as tribal welfare blocks, five year plans, tribal sub-plans, tribal welfare blocks, special multipurpose area schemes.

Thus, tribes needed to be looked at in the same framework as the Hindus. This is because there have been various instances where tribes, since times immemorial, have been in contact with the mainstream.

-Gond kingdoms in central India such as that of GarhaMandia or Chanda.

-Many of the Rajput kingdoms of central and western India emerged through a process of stratification among adivasi communities themselves.

-Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them and through their services as local militias.

-They also occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salts and elephants.

-The capitalist economy's drive to exploit forest resources and minerals and to recruit cheap labour has brought tribal societies in contact with mainstream society a long time ago.

But integration in this manner neglects the desires and wishes of the tribes and puts the agenda of development ahead of their needs.

Thus, this kind of integration happens at the cost of the interest of the tribes.

17. Common features of the public perceptions of disability are-

- Disability is understood as a biological given.
- Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from his/her impairment.
- The disabled person is seen as a victim.
- Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self perception.
- The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help.

18. After independence, the government took over the commanding heights of the economy'.

This involved defence, transport, and communication, power, mining, and other projects which only government had the power to do, and which was also necessary for private industry to flourish.

-In India's mixed economy policy, some sectors were reserved for government, while others were open to private sector. But within that, the government tried to ensure, through its licensing policy, that industries were spread over different regions. This was because before independence, industries were located mainly in the port cities like Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. But since then, due to government efforts, we see that places like Baroda, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Pune, Faridabad and Rajkot have become industrial centres.

-Government also tried to encourage small scale sectors through special incentives and assistance. Many items like paper and wood products, stationery, glass and ceramics were reserved for the small scale sector.

-The Government did not open up the Indian economy to the world because immediately after independence, the economy was in a very vulnerable position and needed to get back on its feet before it could compete in the world market.

OR

- The brickyards are owned by upper castes like Parsis or Desais.
- Members of the potter caste are also acquiring brickyards as an extension of their traditional mud work.
- The workers are usually local or migrant Dalits. They are employed by contractors and work in gangs of nine to eleven members.
- While the men knead the mud and mould the brick, the little children carry each brick to the place where they are dried.
- A gang of women and girls then carry the bricks to the kiln where they are fired by men, and from there again to the trucks where the bricks are loaded.
- From the age of six, children are woken during the night to carry the fresh bricks made their father. When they turn nine, they are promoted to carry two bricks.
- Thus division of labour is based on age and sex.

19. The mix of ideas -

- Ram Mohun Roy attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well as Hindu shastras.
- Ranade's writings entitled The Texts of the Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows and Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows.
- The content of new education was modernising and liberal. The literary content of the courses in the humanities and social sciences was drawn from the literature of the European Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment. Its themes were humanistic, secular and liberal.
- Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan's interpretation of Islam emphasised the validity of free enquiry (ijtihad) and the alleged similarities between Koranic revelations

and the laws of nature discovered by modern science.

- Kandukiri Viresalingam's *The Sources of Knowledge* reflected his familiarity with *navya-nyaya* logic. At the same time he translated Julius Huxley.

OR

M.N.Srinivas defines westernization as 'the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values.'

- There were different kinds of westernization-

-One kind refers to the emergence of a westernized sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with the western culture. This included the sub-culture of Indian intellectuals who not only adopted many cognitive patterns or ways of thinking but also styles of life and supported its expansion.

-There has been a general spread of western cultural traits such as the use of new technology, dress, food and changes in general.

- Westernization does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. It does not necessarily mean that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality. Apart from western ways of life and thinking, the west influenced Indian art and literature.

20. Democratic traditions, values and institutions are not purely western. Our ancient epics, our diverse folk tales from one corner of the country to another are full of dialogues, discussions and contrasting positions.

The dialogue in Mahabhrata between Bhrgu and Bharadvaja relating to caste division talks about how all humans get affected by emotions of the likes of sorrow, fear, anger and still divide ourselves on the basis of caste.

Thus, social change in modern India is not just about Indian or Western ideas. It is a combination as well as reinterpretation of western and Indian ideas. We have seen the use of both modern ideas of equality and traditional ideas of justice. In colonial India the undemocratic and discriminatory administrative practice of British colonialism contrasted sharply with the vision of freedom which western theories espoused and which the western educated Indians read about. Thus, the scale of poverty and intensity of social discrimination led to deeper questioning of what is democracy.

21. -An alternative to the nation-state, then, is the "state nation", where various "nations" – be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities – can coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity.

-Case studies and analyses demonstrate that enduring democracies can be established in polities that are multicultural. Explicit efforts are required to end the cultural exclusion of diverse groups and to build multiple and complementary identities. Such responsive policies provide incentives to build a feeling of unity in diversity – a "we" feeling.

-Citizens can find the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their other cultural identities, to build their trust in common institutions and to participate in and support democratic politics.

-All of these are key factors in consolidating and deepening democracies and building enduring “state-nations”. India’s constitution incorporates this notion. Although India is culturally diverse, comparative surveys of long-standing democracies including India show that it has been very cohesive, despite its diversity.

-Also important are efforts to build the loyalties of all groups in society through identification, trust and support. National cohesion does not require the imposition of a single identity and the denunciation of diversity.

-Successful strategies to build “state-nations” can and do accommodate diversity constructively by crafting responsive policies of cultural recognition. They are effective solutions for ensuring the longer terms objectives of political stability and social harmony.

22. It is often believed that with the growth of the Television and the internet the print media would be sidelined. However, in India we have seen the circulation of newspapers grow.

New technologies have helped boost the production and circulation of newspapers. A large number of glossy magazines have also made their entry into the market.

The reasons for the growth in Indian newspapers are many.

There is a rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities. The Hindi daily Hindustan in 2003 printed 64,000 copies of their Delhi’s edition, which jumped drastically in 2005, to 425,000. The reason was that of Delhi’s population of one crore and forty seven lakh, 52% had come from the Hindi belt of the two states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Of this, 47% have come from a rural background and 60% of them are less than 40 years of age.

2. The needs of the readers in the small towns and villages are different from that of the cities and the Indian language newspapers cater to those needs. Dominant Indian language newspapers such as MalayalaManorama and the Eenadu launched the concept of local news in a significant manner by introducing district and whenever necessary, block editions. Dina Thanthi, another leading Tamil newspaper, has always used simplified and colloquial language.
 3. The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pull outs, and literary and niche booklets.
 4. Marketing strategies have also marked the DainikBhaskar group’s growth as they carry out consumer contact programmes, door-to-door surveys, and research. Thus, modern mass media has to have a formal structural organisation. (BOX 7.10 IS IMPORTANT)
- While English newspapers, often called National Dailies’, circulate across regions, vernacular newspapers have vastly increased their circulation in the states and the

rural hinterland. In order to compete with the electronic media, newspapers, especially English language newspapers have on the one hand reduced prices and on the other hand brought out editions from multiple centres.

OR

- The first modern mass media institution began with the development of the printing press.
- The first attempts at printing books using modern technologies began in Europe. This technique was first developed by **Johann Gutenberg in 1440. Initial attempts at printing were restricted to religious books.**
- **With the industrial revolution**, the print industry also grew.
- The first products of the press were restricted to an audience of literate elites. It was only in the mid-19th century, with further development in technologies, transportation and literacy that newspapers began to reach out to a mass audience.
- People living in different corners of the country found themselves reading or hearing the same news. It has been suggested that this was in many ways responsible for people across a country to feel connected and develop a sense of belonging or 'we feeling'. The well-known scholar **Benedict Anderson** has thus argued that this helped the growth of nationalism, the feeling that people who did not even know of each other's existence feel like members of a family. It gave people who would never meet each other a sense of togetherness. Anderson thus suggested that we could think of the nation as an '**imagined community**'. In the 19th century, social reformers debated and wrote in newspapers and journals. The growth of Indian nationalism was closely linked to its struggle against colonialism. It emerged in the wake of the institutional changes brought about by British rule in India. Anti-colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelized by the nationalist press, which was vocal in its opposition to the oppressive measures of the colonial state. This led the colonial government to clamp down on the nationalist press and impose censorship, for instance during the Ilbert Bill agitation in 1883. Association with the national movement led some of the nationalist newspapers like Kesari (Marathi), Mathrubhumi (Malayalam), Amrita Bazar Patrika (English) to suffer the displeasure of the colonial state. But that did not prevent them from advocating the nationalist cause and demand an end to colonial rule.

23. Independent India

- After independence, Nehru embarked on a policy of planned development that focussed on agrarian reforms as well as industrialisation.
- The agriculture scenario was very grim with low productivity, dependence on imported food grains and intense poverty of a large section of the rural people. They felt a major reform in the agrarian structure and especially in the landholding system and the distribution of land was necessary.

Land Reforms

- **Abolition of zamindari system** which removed the layer of intermediaries

who stood between the cultivators and the state. Of all the land reforms passed, this was the most effective for in most areas it succeeded in taking away the superior rights of the zamindars over the land and weakening their economic and political power. This did not happen without struggle. Although, it did not totally remove landlordism or tenancy or sharecropping system but did away with the top layer of landlords in the multi-layered structure.

- **Tenancy abolition and regulation acts.** They attempted either to outlaw tenancy altogether or to regulate rents to give some security to the tenants. In most of the states these laws were not implemented effectively. In West Bengal and Kerala, radical restructuring of agrarian structure gave land rights to tenants.
- **Land Ceiling Acts.** These laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family. The ceiling varies from region to region, depending on the kind of land, its productivity, and other such factors. Very productive land has a low ceiling while unproductive land has high ceiling limit. According to these acts, the state is supposed to identify and take possession of surplus land (above the ceiling limit) held by each household, and redistributes it to landless families and households in other specified categories such as SCs and STs.

But, in most states these acts proved to be toothless. There were many loopholes and other strategies through which most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state. While some very large estates broke up, in most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called 'benami transfers' - which allowed them to keep control over the land. In some families, some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) in order to avoid the provisions of land ceiling act, which allows a separate share for unmarried women but not wives.

24. Following are the stages of Indian economic history-

- a) Pre-colonial phase-India's economy was extensively monetised in the late pre-colonial period. While various kinds of non-market exchange systems such as the jajmani system did exist in many villages and regions, even during the pre-colonial period villages were incorporated into wider networks of exchange through which agricultural products and other goods circulated. There existed extensive and sophisticated trading networks. India was a major manufacturer and exporter of handloom cloth as well as the source of many other goods such as spices that were in great demand in the global market, especially in Europe. These traditional trading communities such as the Nakarattars also had their own banking and credit system called the Hundi.
- b) Colonial phase- under colonialism, there began penetration of commercial money into local agrarian economies and the incorporation into wider trading networks that brought about radical social and economic changes in

rural and urban areas. Land revenue was to be paid in cash; India's handloom industry declined; India became a supplier of raw material and a market for cheap manufactured goods. New groups entered into trade and business, sometimes in alliance with existing merchant communities and in some cases by forcing them out. The market expansion provided new opportunities to some merchant communities, which were able to improve their position by re-orienting themselves to changing economic circumstances. New communities emerged to take advantage of the economic opportunities provided by colonialism and continued to hold economic power after independence.

- c) Post-independence phase-Marwaris were one such community that took advantage of the opportunities and became a successful business community. They accumulated wealth and with their extensive social networks that created relations of trust, they were able to establish themselves as moneylenders and bankers.

25. a) **Globalisation**, a period in which the world is becoming increasingly connected- not only economically but culturally and politically. The term globalisation includes many trends such as increase in international movement of commodities, money, information and people, as well as the development of technology and other infrastructure to allow this movement. A central feature of globalisation is the increasing extension and integration of markets around the world. This implies that changes in the market in one part of the world will lead to changes somewhere else far away. Example-India's booming software industry may face if the US economy does badly.

- b) The child can give his/her personal opinion.



PRACTICE PAPER 1

1. What is meant by infant mortality rate?
2. What is social about social inequality?
3. Mention two factors that encourage regionalism.
4. What kind of factors is community identity based on?
5. What is meant by sanskritisation?
6. What is a political party?
7. Mention any two policies or laws for land reform introduced after independence.
8. List any two characteristic features of the organized sector.
9. What is meant by an 'electronic economy'?
10. What are transnational corporations?
11. Write the meaning of globalization in your own words.
12. Mention any two features of social movements.
13. Give two examples of peasant movements in India.
14. How are 'reformist' social movements different from 'revolutionary' social movements?
15. Highlight the main features of the age structure of the Indian population.
16. How have the living conditions of tribal communities changed after independence?
17. What is meant by 'communalism' in the Indian context?
18. Describe the main features of social reform movements before independence.
19. Municipal authorities in cities have to undertake controversial campaigns for the demolition of illegal structures and encroachments. Discuss the role of competing interests in this context.
20. Why are land reforms necessary? Explain their impact on Indian agriculture after independence.

OR

Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labourers. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.

21. Describe the consequences of industrialization. OR
What are the major forms of job recruitment in India?
22. Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste from colonial times to the present day.

OR

Explain the main factors influencing the formation of tribal identity in recent times.

23. What are the main arguments made for and against liberalization and marketisation? What position would you take in this debate and why?

24. How is colonialism different from earlier forms of conquest or domination, and in what ways did it affect Indian society?
25. Read the following passage, which reproduces a news item from the Times of India (20th July, 2009,p.7) and answer the questions below:

Three Die Attempting Aamir Stunt

Three teenaged friends in Punjab attempted Aamir Khan's Ghulam stunt of outracing an incoming train to reach a spot in their real life. But they failed and lost their lives too. Police said the boys had struck a bet to run on the track towards the train. However, they were run over by the train before they could jump off the tracks in Ludhiana. Kala and Lalu died on the spot while Anees succumbed to his injuries in a hospital. He told police that they had struck a bet to see who could run for the longest duration in front of a running train, said a railway official.

- a) The mass media often promotes a strong sense of identification with stars and the characters they play on screen. While this can sometimes result in tragedy (as in the above case), can you think of examples where it can have positive effects on viewers?
- b) Many Indian films and TV serials are very popular even though they usually depict situations that are far from real life. On the other hand, 'reality shows' and competitions featuring ordinary people (rather than stars) are also becoming very popular. In your opinion, what explains the popularity of these very different mass media products?



PRACTICE PAPER-2

1. Write two examples of caste based social movements.
2. Differentiate between jati and varna.
3. What are prejudices?
4. What is regionalism?
5. What do you understand by cultural diversity?
6. Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism.
7. Why were coastal cities favoured by the colonial regime?
8. In what ways did colonial labour laws benefit the owner's tea plantations?
9. What are pressure groups?
10. What is contract farming?
11. Why is disinvestment not preferred by workers in state owned units?
12. What are the dangers and risks faced by mine workers?
13. Distinguish between 'lock out' and 'strike'.
14. Mention any two factors that have led to the growth of print media.
15. In what ways has globalization affected Indian television?
16. Highlight the sources of conflict between 'National Development' and 'Tribal Development'.

OR

Explain the ways in which tribal societies have been classified on the basis of permanent traits.

17. What has been the role of colonialism in the emergence of new markets?
18. Explain the social consequences of green revolution.
19. What are community identities and why are they important?
20. What were the sources of inspiration for Indian democracy?

OR

What is the difference between law and justice, and how is this relationship expressed in constitutional norms?

21. Describe the main features of the women's movement since the 1970s.
22. Compare and contrast Sanskritisation and Westernisation as processes of social change in Indian society.
23. Analyse the success and failures of the family planning programme.

OR

Highlight the main social aspects of the process of urbanisation.

24. Globalisation affects different sections of people differently. Discuss.
25. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

In a country where half of the children in the age group of 5-14 are out of school how can there be space for children with disabilities, especially if segregated schooling is being advocated for them? Even if the legislation optimistically tries to make education available to every disabled child, parents in a village do not see this as instrumental in achieving any autonomy for their disabled child. What they would prefer is perhaps a better way of fetching

water from the well and improved agricultural facilities. Similarly, parents in an urban slum expect education to be related to a world of work that would enhance their child's basic quality of life.

c) According to the author of this passage, what kind of educational facilities do disabled children need? Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

d) It is said that social attitudes towards the disabled are as much of a problem for them as their disability itself. What is the justification for such a view, and what is your opinion on this issue?



PRACTICE PAPER-3

1. Write a note on purity and pollution.
2. What is participatory democracy?
3. What features mark or characterize a social movement?
4. Define 'State'.
5. What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its rule?
6. What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?
7. What is meant by support prices?
8. What is meant by assimilationist policies?
9. How did British industrialization lead to deindustrialization in some sectors in India?
10. What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?
11. Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India.
12. What does the principle of nationalism assume?
13. Identify two negative social effects of Green revolution.
14. Highlight any two features of an organized sector.
15. In what ways can changes in the social structure lead to changes in the family structure?
16. Discuss what is an ecological movement by giving suitable examples.

OR

Write a short note on AITUC.

17. What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local governments?

OR

73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in villages. Comment.

18. In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?
19. The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson.
20. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?
21. What are community identities? Why are they important?
22. Highlight the dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.
23. Are global interconnections new to the world and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.
24. How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticized?

OR

State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India.

25. Read the passage and answer the following questions:

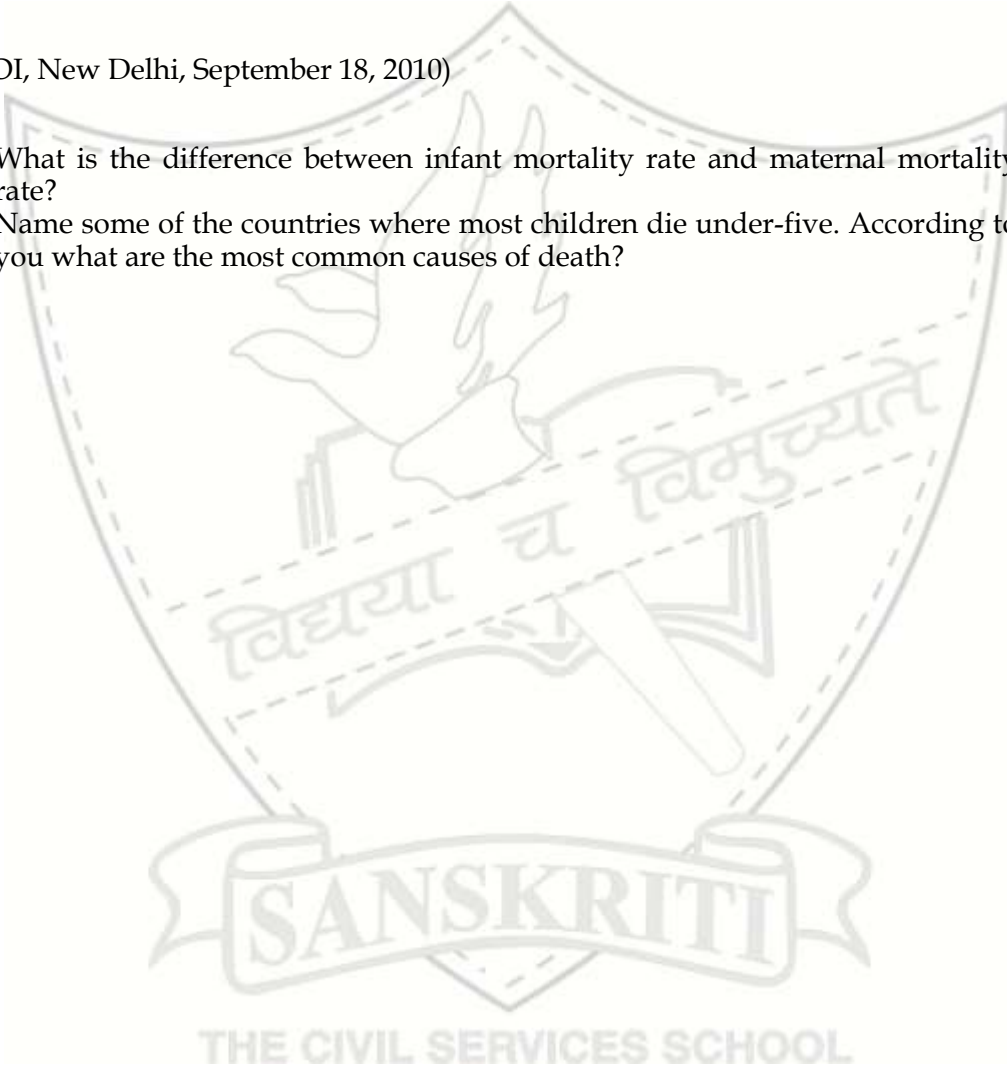
Most deaths of children under five occur in India, says Unicef report

This is another ranking that India would hate to top. Close on the heels of

recording the largest number of women dying during child birth the country now occupies another top spot. India holds the unenviable record of being home to the highest number of children who die before reaching their fifth birthday. According to the latest United Nations under-five mortality estimates, released by Unicef, India recorded 17.26 lakh under five deaths with a mortality rate of 66 in 2009. The statistics was much worse in 1990-the base year when the progress made by countries to combat child mortality is calculated. In 1990, India recorded 31 lakh under-five deaths, with a mortality rate of 118. The under-five mortality is increasingly concentrated in a few countries. About half of global under-five deaths in 2009 occurred in only five countries: India, Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan and China.

(TOI, New Delhi, September 18, 2010)

- a) What is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?
- b) Name some of the countries where most children die under-five. According to you what are the most common causes of death?



PRACTICE PAPER-4

1. "It is mainly now-after Mandal so to speak-that we are beginning to understand why caste was almost invisible in urban middle-class contexts." Why was caste referred to as being invisible?
2. "From the late 1980s and early 1990s, newspapers have become fully automatic." Which two technological changes produced this result?
3. How can 'sociological imagination' be used to understand globalization?
4. Briefly talk about India's policy of industrialization in the early years of independence.
5. M.S.A.Rao describes three different situations of urban impact on villages. Discuss any one.
6. What are the functions of the constitution of India?
7. Define 'proprietary caste'.
8. A mix of ideas was used to fight social evils. Mention some of these ideas.
9. What is the purpose of collecting demographic data?
10. Name and define the family types with regard to rule of residence.
11. Define commodification.
12. Why does social inequality and exclusion appear inevitable, almost natural?
13. How does cultural diversity present tough challenges?
14. Why are 'new farmer's movements' termed as 'new social movements'?
15. "The rural is not just agriculture'. Explain the statement.
16. As students of sociology, there are many aspects to the growth of mass-communication which is of great interest to us. What are these aspects?
17. What are the basic tasks of a manager? How can s/he make the worker? How can s/he make the worker produce more?
18. Does the changing age-structure offer a demographic dividend?
OR
The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme. Describe the reasons.
19. What are the different kinds of westernization? Describe each of them.
Or
Explain the process of sanskritisation.
20. Mention the contentious issues found in the federal system which led to the inter-regional disparities.
21. Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the constitution.
22. Provide evidence to support the view that tribes are not primitive communities living in isolation.
OR
Delineate the structural tensions faced by men and women in matrilineal system.
23. In agrarian societies, periodic markets are a central feature of social and economic organization. Explain.
24. Enumerate the assimilationist and integrationist strategies used to

establish singular national identities.

25. A world to convince: why a woman can't have it all

Every woman who has battled societal prejudice, peer pressure, male insecurity and internal conflict in pursuit of her professional ambition knows exactly what PepsiCo CEO IndraNooyi meant when she proclaimed with disarming candour the “women can't have it all”. To begin with, biological determinism obstructs or at the very least controls free will for many of us. As a fresh-eyed feminist who was not yet 20, I remember irate but simplistic college debates on motherhood and careers and why women were expected to prioritise one over the other. Growing up as the daughter of a working mother – one who belonged to a generation of trailblazer women journalists who initially had to fight just to get mainstream reporting assignments – I naively believed that talent, rebellion and grit were enough to “have it all”. The truth, I would discover, is way more complex. Women pay a price for professional success that men never have to. Not only are we assessed by a different barometer (women have to be better than their male colleagues to achieve the same recognition), we are scrutinised by a harsher gaze, judged much more easily and treated with suspicion if we are not married or mothers at the ‘right’ age. It’s equally true, as Nooyi argued, that the biological clock is in “total and complete conflict” with the career clock. Chasing a professional goal with single-minded focus – which is often the requirement of any job – can sometimes mean that you postpone personal decisions like parenthood until it’s too late or you simply don’t feel mentally ready for it, even if the option presents itself earlier. A fellow journalist who was writing an essay on women who don’t have children once asked me whether I had never wanted to be a parent. I told her – and I suspect this happens to many women – that by the time I felt ready for it, I was probably biologically too old. There were also looming concerns in my head. As a mother, could you afford to be a vagabond journalist who likes spending long stretches out in the boondocks? Could you still get up and go to report from Libya or Egypt or on the latest conflagration that had captured your imagination with a young life dependent on you back home? Of course, the same questions should apply just as much to men. But they don’t. None of this is to script a victimhood narrative. In the end, all of us make our own choices and then try and live a life making the best of them. But the debate triggered by Nooyi’s comments is two-fold: Does biology itself militate against a truly free choice for women? Or does it – profoundly unfair as it is – limit and define our choices in a way that it never does for men. The second, more compelling question is whether women – even those who are brilliant trapeze artistes at multi-tasking and juggling – are expected to DO it all, even if they can’t have it all. Nooyi’s own account has a telling anecdote of a conversation between her mother and her wherein she is commanded to go out and get milk for the household on a night when she returns late and has exciting news of her own promotion to share. But for her mother, the PepsiCo CEO’s primary responsibility remains that of wife, mother, daughter and daughter-in-law. In the everyday work-lives of women this is an argument many a daughter would have had with her mother or mother-in-law. At one level, with the rise of women in almost every profession, it would appear as if the glass ceiling has been smashed. But it’s still only cracked, not broken.

Women who manage boardrooms and billion-dollar deals are still expected to keep an eye on what’s for dinner, whether the linen has been changed, what vegetables are in stock and whether the children have

completed their homework.

While an increasing number of fair-minded and enlightened men have made home-keeping a partnership, for the most part managing the home – whether they work or not – is still treated as a female domain.

In some ways by chasing and even embracing the label of ‘super-women’ and ‘super-moms’ we have done this to ourselves.

Instead of romanticising the female ability for managing multiple roles, we should be negotiating for a more equal playing field – at work, and at home. We should be pushing for paternity-leave benefits at the workplace and flexi-hours for men and not just women.

Instead of demanding daycare and crèches for the children of female employees, we should ask for it as a benefit for all employees.

If the work-life balance is skewed, that should be as much of a problem for men as it ends up being for women.

Till men partner women equally in the rearing of children and the managing of the home – or till the choice of who does more of the household stuff is determined not by gender but by the specific demands of either job (for instance, a man may be a soldier stationed at the border, a woman may be a school teacher with more flexibility, but the situation could be exactly the reverse as well) we are continuing to stereotype the expectations that are made of women. It’s equally problematic when professional women glorify certain skills as quintessentially female.

It’s become reasonably common to hear that women make for more compassionate bosses or are better at shaping consensus in the workplace and so on. One cannot want the essentialism of being female smashed at home but reiterated at work. Sometimes it is our own internal contradictions and confusions that end up confirming the clichés that persist about being a woman at the workplace.

- [BarkhaDutt](#) July 04, 2014

a) Define Stereotypes.

b) How does stereotype lead to exclusion, discrimination and prejudice?

SANSKRITI
THE CIVIL SERVICES SCHOOL

PRACTICE PAPER 5



1. Write the meaning of age-structure in population. 2
2. What are two criteria used for defining the OBCs? 2
3. Write the meaning of Civil Society. 2
4. In what way 'Communalism' is different from 'Communal'? 2
5. What do you mean by Westernisation? 2
6. Mention two important functions of Nyaya Panchayat. 2
7. Give the meaning of the term 'Footloose Labour'. 2
8. What is disinvestment? 2
9. How did the silk route connect people in the past? 2
10. State two changes that can be termed as neo-liberal economic measures. 2
11. What are transnational corporation? 2
12. In what way are social movements different from social changes? 2
13. What are the essential elements in creating new social movements? 2
14. State two important basis of Dalit Social Movements. 2
15. Despite the decline in birth rate, the growth rate of India's population is increasing. Explain the reason. 4

OR

Briefly explain India's demographic achievements.

16. How have social reformers helped in the emancipation of women in India? 4

17. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the 'State' to respond to the people of India? Discuss 4
18. Rituals also have secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. Explain. 4
19. How is interest groups part and parcel of a participatory democracy? Discuss. 4

OR

Explain as to what extent Panchayati Raj has been successful in tribal areas.

20. Land ceiling act proved to be toothless in most of the states. Give reasons. 4
21. Explain the contractor system in job recruitment. 4
22. Discuss the ways in which the institution of caste got strengthened under colonial rule. 6

OR

Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Explain.

23. Liberalization and privatization appear to be associated with inequality. Discuss. 6
24. Discuss the effect of globalization on print media. 6
25. Read the passage given below and answer the associated questions. 6
- We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model. We drive on the left side of the road like the British. We have 'bread-omelette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. A very popular manufacturer of biscuits is actually named after Britain. Many school uniforms include neckties. We often admire the west and as often resent it. These are just some of the many and complex ways that British colonialism lives on in contemporary India.
- (i) What is colonialism?
- (ii) In what way has colonialism effected our lives?

Academic Session: 2015-16

Pre-Board Examination
Answer Scheme
Subject- Sociology
M/2/1 and 2

1. "In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision." What do you understand by the words inclusive and democratic in the given statement?

Answer: In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision-

- **inclusive** because it recognized diversity and plurality;
- **democratic** because it sought to do away with discrimination and exclusion and bring forth a just and equitable society.

2. Define Tribe.

Answer: Tribe is a word used for communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent. Tribes did not practice a religion with a written text; did not have a state or political form of the normal kind; did not have sharp divisions; and did not have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants. The term 'tribe' was introduced by British administrators for administrative convenience.

OR

Define De-skilled workers using an example.

Answer: Sociologist **Harry Braverman** argues that the use of machinery actually **deskills** workers i.e. skills and potential skills of the workers are rendered useless due to the extensive use of technology. For example, whereas earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them.

3. Compare the experience of industrialisation of developed and developing countries.

Answer: Differences between experience of industrialisation in India and the western model of industrialization-

1. **Based on the work people do:**

In developed countries, the majority of people are in the services sector, followed by industry and less than 10% are in agriculture.

In India, in 1999-2000, nearly 60% were employed in the primary sector (agriculture and mining), 17% in the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction and utilities) and 23% in the tertiary sector (trade, transport, financial services, etc.)

2. **based on employment pattern:**

In developed countries, the majority are formally employed.

In India, over 50% of the population is self-employed, only about 14% are in regular salaried employment, while approximately 30% are in casual labour.

(If you write about the case of de-industrialisation in India at the cost of industrialization and profit in the Britain, it won't be completely wrong. But please mention these points too.)

OR

Define Glocalisation.

Answer: Glocalisation refers to the mixing of the global with the local. It is not entirely spontaneous. Nor is it entirely delinked from the commercial interests of globalisation. Example- McDonald sells only vegetarian and chicken products in India and not its beef products, which are popular abroad. McDonald's goes vegetarian during the Navaratri festival.

4. **What is labour power?**

Answer: Capacity for labour; the mental and physical capabilities of human beings that are used in the process of production.

5. **What is the difference between Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate?**

Answer: Infant Mortality Rate- This is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births, in a specific area for a given time period.

Maternal Mortality Rate- This is the number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births in a specific area for a given time period.

OR

Answer: Total Fertility Rate- This refers to the

d) total number of live births that a hypothetical woman

e) would have if she lived through the reproductive age group and

f) had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group

g) determined by age-specific fertility rates for that area.

6. **Justify the use of Dalit literature in its struggle against caste hierarchy.**

Answer: Dalit literature is opposed to the Chaturvarna system and caste hierarchy which it considers as responsible for crushing the creativity and very existence of lower castes. Dalit writers are insistent on using their own imageries and

expressions



rooted in their own experiences and perceptions. The belief was that mainstream social imageries would hide the truth rather than reveal it. Dalit literature gives a call for social and cultural revolt. While some emphasise the cultural struggle for dignity and identity, others also bring in the structural features of society including the economic dimensions.

7. **Interpret the given statement- "Newspapers have become a consumer product and as long as numbers are big everything is up for sale."**

Answer: The effort of newspapers has been to widen their audience and reach out to different groups. This is because reading habits have changed. This implies that while older people read the paper in its entirety, younger readers have specific interests like sports, entertainment or society gossip and directly move to the pages earmarked for these items.

The segmented interests of readers imply that a newspaper must have a plurality of stories to appeal to a wide range of readers. This is done to sustain the interests of the readers. Thus, it has become a consumer product which emphasizes strongly on the consumer. Thus, if audiences do like a certain type of story that does not match the conventional definition of news, even that would sell in the name of newspaper. Also, larger the audience, larger is the sale.

8. **Define Infotainment.**

Answer: This is a combination of information and entertainment which has become the content of newspaper today, given the fact it has become a consumer product.

9. **Name any two INGOs.**

Answer: Greenpeace, the Red Cross and Amnesty International, Medecins SansFrontieres (Any two)

10. **Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context?**

Answer: India has experienced a whole array of social movements involving women, peasants, dalits, and others. We cannot apply the distinction of old and new social movements in the context of India. **In a social movement, questions of social inequality can occur alongside other, equally important issues.**

Social inequality and unequal distribution of resources continue to be important elements in these movements. Dalit labourers have acted collectively to ensure that they are not exploited by upper-caste landowners and money-lenders. The women's movement has worked on issue of gender discrimination in diverse spheres like the workplace and within the family.

They are not just about old issues of economic inequality, nor are they organized along class lines alone. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements in creating social movements and occur in ways that are difficult to trace to class-based boundaries.

11. Write two examples of competing interests.

Answer: The multi-religious and multicultural composition of the population with distinct streams of tribal culture is one aspect of the plurality in India. The impact culture, religion and caste have on the urban-rural divide, rich-poor divide and the illiterate divide is varied. Deeply stratified by caste and poverty, there are groupings and sub-groupings among the rural poor.

There exists competing interests from all these different groups of people for the control of State's resources.

Example, the issue of the close down of a factory because it emits toxic waste and affects the health of those around. This is a matter of life, which the Constitution protects. The flipside is that the closure will render people jobless. Livelihood again, is a matter of life that the Constitution protects. The tribal exploitation at the cost of national development is another example of competing interests. Whereas the tribals are native inhabitants of the forests of our nation, these forests are exploited by the state for the purpose of national development. This created a conflict.

12. "In rural areas, there is a complex relation between caste and class." Explain.

Answer: In rural areas there is a complex relationship between class and caste structure. We might expect higher castes to own more land and have higher incomes which will go down as the caste comes down. But this may not exactly be true. For instance, in most areas the highest caste i.e. Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure though they are part of the rural society. In most regions, the major landowning groups belong to the upper castes. In each region there existed a dominant caste, which is economically and politically very powerful and dominates local society. Example- Vokkaligas and Lingayats in Karnataka, Kammas and Reddis in Andhra Pradesh.

13. How can globalization be used to explain workings of the financial markets?

Answer: A central feature of globalisation is the increasing extension and integration of markets around the world. This implies that changes in the market in one part of the world will lead to changes somewhere else far away. The impact of globalization can be explained using the example of **NASDAQ**. This is a major electronic stock exchange based in New York. It operates exclusively through computerized electronic communications. It allows stock brokers and investors from around the world to buy and sell shares in the companies it lists. These transactions happen in real time- i.e. they take effect in seconds, and they involve no paper- no paper documents or paper currency.

14. Interpret cultural diversity in your own words.

Answer: The term diversity implies differences rather than inequalities.

When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here. These are communities with different cultural markers like language, religion, sect, race or caste.

15. Using the example of Multani Lohars, explain how family structures change.

Answer: In the Muslim biradri called the Multani Lohars, Karkhanedar is a person engaged in the business of manufacturing of which he is generally the owner. The karkhanas operate in domestic conditions and, therefore, have certain pervasive effects on the life of the karkhanedars who work in them.

Mahmood, aged forty years, was living with his two younger brothers, one of whom was married. He had three children and was the head of the complex household. All the three brothers were employed in various karkhanas and factories as skilled workers. Mahmood successfully fabricated replica of a motor part the import of which had been banned. This greatly encouraged him to start his own karkhana... Later it was decided that two karkhanas should be set up to manufacture the motor part. One was to be owned by the two elder brothers, and the other by the youngest, provided he set up a separate household. Rasheed set up an independent household, consisting of his wife and unmarried children. Therefore, one complex household, comprising three married brothers, gave birth to a simple household as a result of new entrepreneurial opportunities

OR

“The work in the services sector is subject to Taylorist labour processes.”

Comment.

Answer:

- An average workday is for 10-12 hours, and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out'), when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'. In part this is due to the time difference between India and the client site, such that conference calls tend to take place in the evening when the working day in the U.S. begins.
- Another reason is that overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects: project costs and timelines are usually under-estimated in terms of mandays, and because mandays are based on an eight-hour day, engineers have to put in extra hours and days in order to meet the deadlines.
- Extended working hours are legitimised by the common management practice of 'flexi-time', which in theory gives the employee freedom to choose

his or her working hours (within limits) but which in practice means that they have to work as long as necessary to finish the task at hand.

- Even when there is no real work pressure, they tend to stay late in office either due to peer pressure or because they want to show the boss that they are working hard.

16. Define the term Adivasi. In what context was this term coined? Describe the traits associated with the identity of Adivasis.

Answer: The term adivasi connotes political awareness and assertion of political rights. Literally meaning, 'original inhabitants', the term was coined in the 1930s as part of the struggle against the intrusion by the colonial government and outside settlers and moneylenders. Being adivasi is about shared experiences of loss of forests, the alienation of land, repeated displacements since Independence in the name of development.

Classification of Tribal Societies

- Permanent traits
- Acquired Traits

Permanent Traits are Language, region, physical characteristics and ecological habitat.

Under **language**, tribes are categorised under 4 categories- Indo-aryan, Dravidian (these two are shared by the rest of the population as well and only 1% of the tribes speak the former and 3% for latter), Austic and Tibeto-Burman (all tribes speak the former and 80% speak the latter)

Under **physical characteristics**, tribes are classified under- Mongloid, Australoid, Negrito, Dravidian and Aryan categories.

The biggest tribes are the Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas, who account for at least a million population.

The tribal population of India is widely dispersed but there are also concentrations in certain regions such as the 'middle India' - a wide band stretching from Gujarat and Rajasthan in the west to West Bengal and Odisha in the east; with Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh forming the heart of this region. North-eastern states have the highest concentrations.

The ecological habitats covered include hills, forests, rural plains and urban industrial areas.

17. How is caste a discriminatory system? Elaborate.

Answer: a) Determined by Birth- It is not a matter of choice. A person is born into a caste. One cannot leave it or join it by choice.

b) Strict rules about marriage-It involve strict rules about marriage. Castes are endogamous units i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group.

c) Involves strict rules about food and food-sharing- Caste determines the kind of food to be eaten and who one may share food with.

d) Involves system of many castes arranged in a hierarchy-Hierarchy is designed according to the purity-pollution principle wherein certain castes were pure and hence superior compared to the lower castes which were considered impure. The pure castes were associated with something considered sacred. And that distant from the sacred is polluted.

f) Caste is traditionally linked to occupations- a person born into a caste could only practice the occupation associated with that caste. So the occupations were hereditary.

The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination against people born into particular castes.

These practices of discrimination are exploitative, exclusionary and humiliating. In scriptural terms, social and economic status was separated sharply. Thus they were associated by occupation and status which were ascriptive in nature.

The ritually highest caste i.e. the Brahmins, were not supposed to amass wealth and were subordinated to the secular power of kings and rulers belonging to the Kshatriya castes. On the other hand, despite having the highest secular status and power, the king was subordinated to the Brahmin in the ritual-religious space.

Thus, different castes are kept separate from each other and scriptural rules have been made to maintain and reinforce this separation.

OR

Social exclusion is the result of structural features in society. Explain.

Answer:

- It refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.
- It focuses attention on a broad range of factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to majority population.
- Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic and a result of structural features of the society.
- Social exclusion is involuntary i.e. exclusion is practices regardless of wishes of those who are excluded.
- Social exclusion is structural because people are excluded not randomly but due to a systematic pattern of unequal access to social resources that is called social inequality. Social inequality is not an outcome of innate differences between people but is produced by the society in which they live.

This refers to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities. 3 key principles of social stratification are-

- Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual difference.
- Social stratification persists over generations- A person's social position is ascribed.
- Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology- No system of stratification can survive unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable. Example-caste system. People with greatest social privilege express the strongest support for systems of stratification.

18. "The varied social reform movements did have common themes, yet they were different." Interpret the given statement.

OR

Colonialism brought in changes that altered the structure of Indian society. Comment.

Answer: The varied social reform movements did have common themes. The value of education became important; the idea of female education gained importance, new ideas self-conscious pride in culture and tradition emerged.

Yet there were also significant differences. For some the concerns were confined to the problems that the upper caste, middle class women and men faced. For others injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were crucial questions. For some social evils had emerged because of a decline of the true spirit of Hinduism. For others caste and gender oppression was intrinsic to the religion. Muslim reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah.

Importance of education for women was a theme that resonated across all movements. However, self conscious pride in one's culture and heritage so varied treatment wherein efforts were made to subvert some of the discriminating practices such as sati and purdah.

OR

Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. A prime feature of industrial societies is that a large number of people are employed in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture. Over 90% people are living in cities and towns where most jobs are to be found and new job opportunities created.

For instance, in Britain the first society to undergo industrialisation was also the earliest to move from being rural to an urban country.

In India, British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors and decline of old urban centres.

- Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition.
- This period, also, saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.
- When British took over Indian states, towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their courts and therefore, some of their artisans and court gentry.
- From the end of the 19th century, with the installation of mechanised factory industries, some towns became much more heavily populated.
- Village crafts in the interior and particularly in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways.
- Unlike Britain where the impact of industrialisation led to more people moving into urban areas, in India the initial impact of the same British industrialisation led to more people moving into agriculture.

Colonial rule saw the growth of new urban centers and hence, saw the rise of urbanization.

- Cities had a key role in the economic system of the empires.
- Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured.
- From here, primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.
- Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.
- Cities in this sense were a concrete expression of global capitalism.
- Example- **Bombay** was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city. **Calcutta** exported Jute to Dundee, while **Madras** sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain
- Urbanisation in the colonial period saw the decline of some earlier urban centres such as Dhaka, Masulipatnam and the emergence of new colonial cities such as Bombay and Calcutta.

19. Describe the impact of Westernisation.

OR

Explain the process of sanskritisation.

Answer:

- M.N.Srinivas defines westernization as 'the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values.'
- There were different kinds of westernization-
 - One kind refers to the emergence of a westernized sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with the western culture. This included the sub-culture of Indian intellectuals who not only adopted many cognitive patterns or ways of thinking but also styles of life and supported its expansion.
 - There has been a general spread of western cultural traits such as the use of new technology, dress, food and changes in general.
- Westernization does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. It does not necessarily mean that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality.

OR

- The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N.Srinivas. It may be defined as the process by which a 'low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'.
- Its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.
- It is primarily a process that takes place in the Hindu space though Srinivas argued that it was visible even in sects and religious groups outside Hinduism.
- It operated differently in different regions. In those areas where a highly sanskritised caste was dominant, the entire region underwent a certain amount of Sanskritisation. In those areas, where non-sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. This can be termed the process of '**de-sanskritisation**'.
- Srinivas argued that, 'sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy. It normally presupposes either an improvement in economic or political position of the group concerned or a higher group self-consciousness resulting from its contact with a source of the '**Great Tradition**' of Hinduism such as a pilgrim centre or a monastery or a proselytizing sect.

But in India, there are many obstacles to any easy taking over of the customs of the higher caste by the lower. Traditionally, the dominant castes punished those low castes, which was audacious enough to attempt it.

20. Khasi society is a matrilineal society but men are the power holders. How will you explain this statement?

Answer: Khasi custom prescribes the devolution of ancestral property in the femaleline. Several scholars have highlighted the inherent contradictions in matrilineal systems.

- One such contradiction arises from the separation of the line of descent and inheritance on the one hand and the structure of authority and control on the other. The former, which links the mother to the daughter, comes in conflict with the latter, which links the mother's brother to the sister's son. [In other words, a woman inherits property from her mother and passes it on to her daughter, while a man controls his sister's property and passes on control to his sister's son. Thus, inheritance passes from mother to daughter whereas control passes from (maternal) uncle to nephew.]
- Khasimatriliny generates intense role conflict for men. They are torn between their responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other. In a way, the strain generated by such role conflict affects Khasi women more intensely. A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more congenial place than her own. Similarly a sister will be apprehensive about her brother's commitment to her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can always pull him away from his responsibilities to his natal house.
- The women are more adversely affected than men by the role conflict generated in the Khasi matrilineal system not only because men wield power and women are deprived of it, but also because the system is more lenient to men when there is a transgression of rules. Women possess only token authority in Khasi society; it is men who are the defacto power holders. The system is indeed weighted in favour of male matri-kin rather than male patri-kin. [In other words, despite matriliney, men are the power holders in Khasi society; the only difference is that a man's relatives on his mother's side matter more than his relatives on his father's side.]

21. Comment on the changes that have taken place in the medium of Television.

OR

What affect did globalisation have on music?

Answer:

- TV programming was introduced experimentally in India to promote rural development as early as 1959. Later, the Satellite Instructional Television

Experiment (SITE) broadcasted directly to community viewers in the rural areas of 6 states between August 1975 and July 1976.

- These instructional broadcasts were broadcasted to 2400 TV sets directly for 4 hours daily.
- TV stations were set up under Doordarshan in 4 cities (Delhi, Srinagar, Mumbai and Amritsar) by 1975. 3 more stations i.e. Kolkata, Chennai and Jalandhar, were added within a year. Every broadcasting centre had its own mix of programmes comprising news, children's and women's programmes, farmer's programmes as well as entertainment programmes.
- **As programmes become commercialised and were allowed to carry advertisements of its sponsors, a shift in target audience was evident.**

Entertainment programmes grew and were directed to the urban consuming class. The advent of colour broadcasts during the 1932 Asian games in Delhi and the rapid expansion of the national network led to rapid commercialisation of television broadcasting.

During 1984-85 the number of television transmitters increased all over India covering a large proportion of the population. It was also the time when indigenous soap operas like Hum Log(1984-85) and Buniyaad(1986-87) were aired. They were hugely popular acclaim and attracted substantial advertising revenue for Doordarshan as did the broadcasting of the epics Ramayan(1987-88) and Mahabharat(1988-90).

- In 1991, there was one state controlled TV channel Doordarshan in India. By 1998, there were almost 70 channels. Privately run satellite channels have multiplied rapidly since mid-1990s. While Doordarshan broadcasts over 20 channels there were some 40 private television networks broadcasting in 2000. The staggering growth of private satellite television has been one of the defining developments of contemporary India.
- The Gulf War of 1991 (which popularised CNN), and the launching of star-TV in the same year by the Whampoa Hutchinson Group signalled the arrival of satellite channels in India. In 1992, Zee TV, a Hindi based satellite entertainment channel, also began beaming programs to cable TV viewers in India. By 2000, 40 private cable and satellite channels were available including several that focussed exclusively on regional-language broadcasting like Sun-TV, Udaya-TV, Raj-TV, and Asianet.
- While Doordarshan was expanding rapidly in the 1980s, the cable television industry was mushrooming in major Indian cities. The VCR greatly multiplies entertainment options for Indian audiences, providing alternatives to Doordarshan's single channel programming. Video viewing at home and in community-based parlours increased rapidly. The video fare consisted mostly of film-based entertainment, both domestic and imported. By 1984, entrepreneurs in cities such as Mumbai and Ahmedabad had begun wiring apartment buildings to transmit several films a day. The number of cable operators also increased significantly.

- The coming in of transnational television companies like Star TV, MTV, Channel V, Sony and others, worried some people on the likely impact on Indian youth and on the Indian cultural identity. But most transnational television channels have through research realised that the use of the familiar is more effective in procuring the diverse groups that constitute Indian audience. The early strategy of Sony International was to broadcast 10 Hindi films a week, gradually decreasing the number as the station produced its own Hindi language content. The majority of foreign networks have now introduced either a segment of Hindi language programming (MTV India) or an entire new Hindi language channel (STAR Plus). Star Sports and ESPN have dual commentary or an audio soundtrack in Hindi. The larger players have launched specific regional channels in languages such as Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi and Gujarati.
 - **Localisation of STAR TV**- in October 1996, STAR Plus, initially an all English general entertainment channel originating from Hong Kong, began producing a Hindi language belt of programming between 7 and 9 pm. By February 1999, the channel was converted to a solely Hindi channel and all English serials shifted to STAR World, the network's English language international channel. Advertising to promote the Hindi channel included the Hindi slogan: 'AapkiBoli, AapkaPlusPoint)
 - Both STAR and Sony continued to dub US programming for younger audience as children appeared to be able to adjust to the peculiarities that arise when the language is one and the setting another.
 - TV intruded into the personal lives of people. Television tries to exaggerate events and showcase them to be able to garner large audiences.
 - Most TV channels are on throughout the day, 24*7. The format for news is lively and informal. News has been made far more immediate, democratic and informal. Television has fostered public debate and is expanding its reach every passing year.
 - There are a growing number of news channels in Hindi and English, a large number of regional channels and an equally large number of reality shows, talk shows, Bollywood shows, family soaps, interactive shows, game shows and comedy shows.
 - Entertainment television has produced a new cadre of superstars who have become familiar household names, and their private life, rivalry on sets feed the gossip columns of popular magazines and newspapers. Many of the reality shows are modelled on lines of western programmes.
 - Soap operas are stories that are serialized. They are continuous, where characters keeps changing but the story continues. These soap operas, reality shows like KaunBangeaCrorepati became extremely popular.
- (ALL DETAILS NEED NOT BE MENTIONED, THE BEGINNING, GLOBALISATION AND CHANGES DUE TO GLOBALISATION HAVE TO BE WRITTEN)

OR

It has been argued that the musical form is one that lends itself to globalisation more efficiently than any other. This is because music is able to reach people who may not know the written and spoken language. The growth of technology- from personal stereo systems to music television (such as the MTV) to the compact disc (CD) - have provided newer, more sophisticated ways for music to be distributed globally. The fusion of forms of media Although the music industry is becoming ever more concentrated in the hands of a few international conglomerates, some feel that it is under a great threat. This is because the Internet allows music to be downloaded digitally, rather than purchased in the form of CDs or cassettes from local music stores. The global music industry is currently comprised of a complex network of factories, distribution chains, music shops and sales staff. If the internet removes the need for all these elements by allowing music to be marketed and downloaded directly, what will be left of the music industry!

22. The practice of colonialism and principle of nationalism are contradictory. Explain.

Answer: The practice of colonialism and principle of nationalism are contradictory. For colonial rule implied foreign rule such as British rule over India. Nationalism implied that the people of India or of any colonized society have an equal right to be sovereign. Indian nationalist leaders were quick to grasp this irony. They declared that freedom or sawarj was their birth right and fought for both political and economic freedom.

Nation-states were the dominant political form in the modern world. A government has sovereign power within a defined territory and the people are citizens of a single nation. Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism. The principle of nationalism assumes that any set of people have a right to be free and exercise sovereign power.

For Indian nationalists the issue of economic exploitation under colonial rule was a central issue. The Swadeshi movement strengthened the loyalty to the national economy. Modern ideas made people realize that poverty was preventable. They noticed the contrast between the pre-colonial fabled riches of India and the poverty of British India.

23. Highlight the source of conflict between national and tribal development.

Answer:

National development in the Nehruvian era focussed on the building of dams, factories and mines.

But, because the tribal areas were rich in minerals and forests, they paid a heavy price for the development activity which benefitted the rest of the nation.

- The displacement of the tribes has been a result of setting up of dams and factories and using the forested areas for various mining and other developmental work.
- **The process of dispossessing tribals of their land has occurred as a necessary byproduct of the exploitation of minerals and the utilisation of favourable sites for setting up hydroelectric power plants, many of which are in tribal areas.**
- The idea of private property in land, also, adversely affected the tribes. Tribes who mostly had collective community-based ownership were at a disadvantage in the new system. Example- series of dams being built over the Narmada River
- Many tribal regions have experienced heavy in-migration of non-tribals into tribal areas due to pressures of development, reducing them to minorities. This threatens to disrupt their cultures and communities. Example- Jharkhand and Tripura

24. Discuss how the market has significance much beyond the economic functions. Answer:

- These markets bring together people from surrounding villages, who come to sell their agricultural or other produce and to buy manufactured goods and other items that are not available in their villages.
- They attract traders from outside the local area, as well as moneylenders, entertainers, astrologers and a host of other specialists offering their services and wares.
- These periodic markets link different regional and local economies together.
- They, also, link these regional and local economies to the wider national economy and to towns and metropolitan centres.
- In hilly areas, where settlements are far-flung, roads and communication poor, and the economy relatively undeveloped, the weekly market is the major institution for the exchange of goods as well as for social intercourse.
- Local people come to the market to sell their agricultural or forest produce to traders, who carry it to the towns for resale, and they buy essentials such as salt and agricultural implements and consumption items such as bangles, jewellery.
- For many visitors, the primary reason to come to the market is social- to meet kin, to arrange marriages, exchange gossip.
- A good example to show the social character of markets is the weekly market in Dhorai in Bastar.
- At the weekly market, one can find local people, including tribals, non-tribals, as well as outsiders-mainly Hindu traders of various castes.
- Forest officials come to the market to conduct business with adivasis who work for the Forest Department.
- Market attracts a variety of specialists selling their goods and services.
- The major goods that are exchanged in the market are manufactured goods i.e. jewellery, trinkets, pots and so on; non-local foods such as salt, haldi; local food

and agricultural items and manufactured items such as bamboo baskets; and forest produce such as tamarind, oil-seeds.

- The forest produce that is brought by the adivasis is purchased by traders who carry it to towns.
- In the market, the buyers are mostly adivasis while the sellers are mainly caste Hindus.
- Adivasis earn cash from the sale of forest and agricultural produce and from wage labour, which they spend in the market mainly on low-value trinkets and jewellery, and consumption items such as manufactured cloth.
- The layout of Dhorai market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region.
- Different social groups are located according to their position in this caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market-system.
- The wealthy and high-ranking Rajput jewellers and middle-ranking local Hindu traders sit in the central zones and tribal sellers of vegetables and local wares in the outer circles.
- The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold, and the way in which transactions are carried out.
- Interactions between tribal and non-tribal traders are very different than those between Hindu of the same community; they express hierarchy and social distance rather than social equality.

25. From Curzon's Speeches II, pp. 238-9

The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under contract for a number of years. The government helped the planters by providing for penal sanction in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers. This view is explicitly made by T. Raleigh, Law Member, when speaking on the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill of 1901: "The labour-contract authorised by this Bill is a transaction by which, to put it rather bluntly, a man is often committed to Assam before he knows what he is doing, and is thereupon held to his promise for four years, with a threat of arrest and imprisonment if he fails to perform it. Conditions like these have no place in the ordinary law of master and servant. We made them part of the law of British India at the instance and for the benefit of the planters of Assam... The fact remains that the motive power in this legislation is the interest of the planter, not the interest of the coolie".

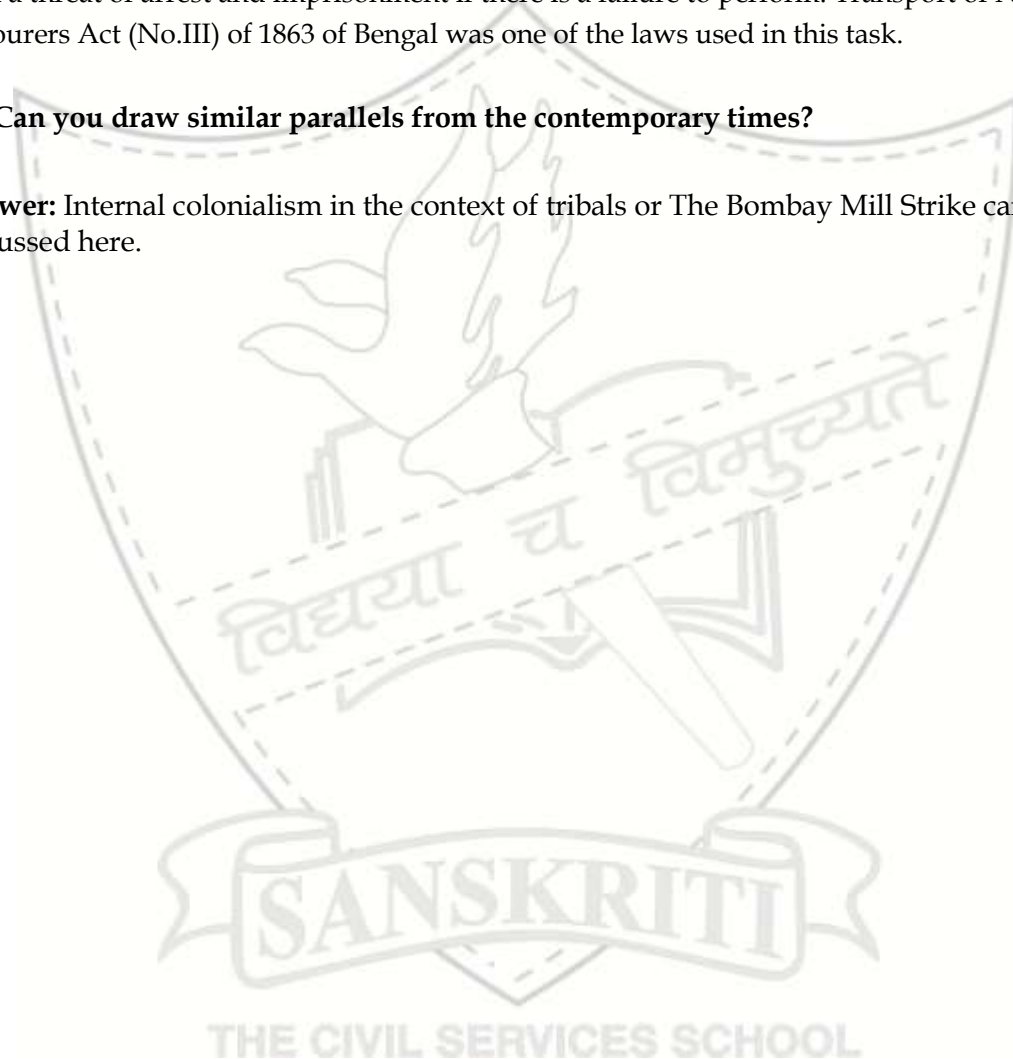
- **Discuss the role of colonial state to help planters.**

Answer: Colonial administration was clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefitted the planters. They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonized country did not have to stick to the democratic norms

that the British back home in Britain had to follow. Since Assam was sparsely populated and tea plantations located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring these people from their far-off homes into strange lands possessing unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead they took recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. The labour system was essentially that of indenture by which labourers were sent to Assam under contract for a number of years. Labourers were committed to Assam before they knew it; with a threat of arrest and imprisonment if there is a failure to perform. Transport of Native Labourers Act (No.III) of 1863 of Bengal was one of the laws used in this task.

□ Can you draw similar parallels from the contemporary times?

Answer: Internal colonialism in the context of tribals or The Bombay Mill Strike can be discussed here.



SOCIOLOGY BOARD PAPER 2014-15

1. In what way formal demography is different from social demography?
2. Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalisation.
3. State any two Constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.
4. Who are the privileged minorities?
5. What does the term modernity assume?
6. State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.
7. In what ways are agriculture and culture linked?
8. What do you mean by the term 'Beggar'?
9. Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.
10. State the features of transnational corporations.
11. In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?
12. Distinguish between social change and social movement.
13. How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?
14. In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?
15. Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.
16. Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.

OR

- Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.
17. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India?
Elaborate.
 18. Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.
 19. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.

OR

- Explain circulation of labours.
20. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalization and liberalization.
 21. 'Tribes have been classified according to their "permanent" and "acquired" traits.' Explain.
 22. How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India ?
Give examples to support your answer.

OR

23. Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.
24. Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.
25. Read the given passage and answer the following questions

The Indian Language Newspaper Revolution

The most significant happening in the last few decades has been the Indian language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization. The top two dailies in India are DainikJagran and DainikBhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent)

The Eenadu story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of Eenadu, had successfully organized a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-arrack movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1989. These were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 Eenadu was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.

- a) What are the different forms of Print media?
- b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?



SOCIOLOGY BOARD PAPER 2015-16 (Delhi)

1. What is the meaning of dependency ratio?
2. What are the three forms of capital on which social inequality is based?
3. State the two factors which encourage regionalism.
4. What are the criteria for forming community identity?
5. Give the meaning of Sanskritisation.
6. What do you understand by the term decentralized democracy?
7. How have 'matrix events' taken place in the rural society?
8. In what way does 'Time Slavery' influence Industrial society?
9. What is the meaning of Glocalisation?
10. In what way 'Fordism' influenced the production and marketing of goods?
11. How has 'Corporate Culture' transformed society?
12. Give two examples of Peasant movements.
13. Mention two important reasons that can be attributed for the rise of Dalit Movements.
14. Why do environmental movements take place?
15. Highlight the main features of demographic dividend in India.
16. What were the major issues of Adivasis struggle after independence?
17. Why Communalism is still a challenge to our unity and harmony?
18. How has Casteism influenced politics?
19. Elaborate the power and responsibilities of the Panchayat.
20. Explain the impact of land reforms on Indian agriculture after independence.

OR

Briefly highlight transformations of rural society after independence.

21. Discuss the issues faced by 'migrating labourers'.

OR

Explain the major forms of job recruitment in India.

22. 'The institution of caste is both visible and invisible in many respects.' Justify the statement with suitable examples.

OR

What are the rules and regulations that caste system imposes on its members?

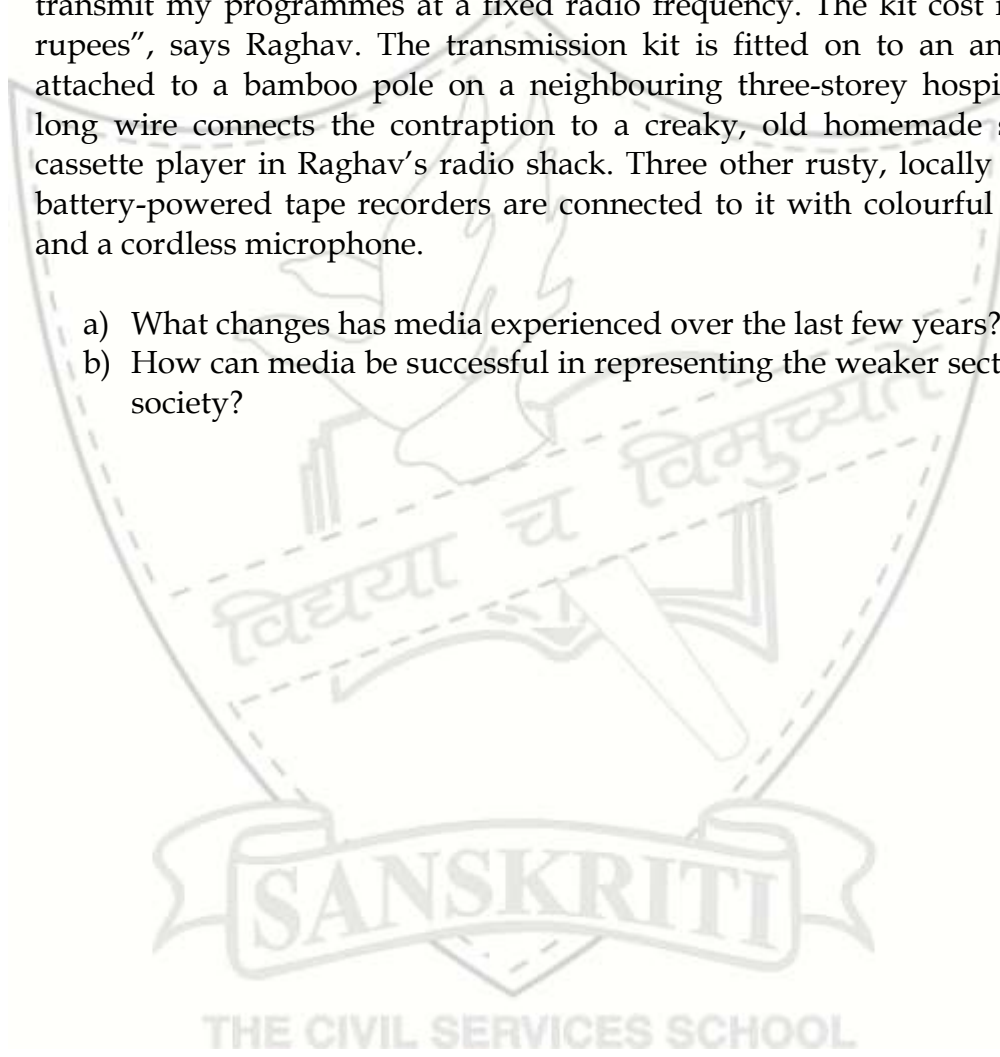
23. 'The policy of liberalization has brought about changes in our society.' Elaborate.
24. In what ways has colonialism brought about a social, economic and political influence on Indian society to promote urbanization?
25. Read the following passage and answer the given question :

The place is a cramped... rented shack stacked with music tapes and rust electrical appliances which doubles up as Raghav's radio station

and repair shop.

He may not be literate, but Raghav's ingenious FM station has made him more popular than local politicians. Raghav's love affair with the radio began in 1997 when he started out as a mechanic in a local repair shop. When the shop owner left the area, Raghav, son of a cancer-ridden farm worker, took over the shack with his friend. Sometime in 2003, Raghav, who by now had learned much about radio... In impoverished Bihar state, where many areas lack power supplies, the cheap battery-powered transistor remains the most popular source of entertainment. "It took a long time to come up with the idea and make the kit which could transmit my programmes at a fixed radio frequency. The kit cost me 50 rupees", says Raghav. The transmission kit is fitted on to an antenna attached to a bamboo pole on a neighbouring three-storey hospital. A long wire connects the contraption to a creaky, old homemade stereo cassette player in Raghav's radio shack. Three other rusty, locally made battery-powered tape recorders are connected to it with colourful wires and a cordless microphone.

- a) What changes has media experienced over the last few years?
- b) How can media be successful in representing the weaker section of society?



SOCIOLOGY SECOND TERM PAPER SET 1
2016-17

1. Define Glocalisation. 2
2. Workers in textile mills often described themselves as extensions of the machine. Comment. 2
3. Define 'Convergence Thesis'. 2
4. "The varied social reform movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences." Interpret the given statement. 2
5. What are Van Panchayats? 2
6. "There is a direct correspondence between agricultural productivity and the agrarian structure." Comment. 2
7. Differentiate between social change and social movement. 2
8. Define Proprietary Caste. 2
9. The term Sanskritisation can be briefly defined as.... 2
10. Describe Globalisation. 2
11. What was the dominant political system during colonial where capitalism was the dominant economic system? 2
12. Tradition and modernity are fixed entities. Comment. 2
13. "Both Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment." Justify. 2
14. Evaluate and exemplify the contrast in the policies of administration of colonial rulers in its colonies and back in its home in Britain. 2
15. "Social movements have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so." Explain the given statement using an example. 4
16. Jawaharlal Nehru called upon the media to function as the watchdog of democracy. How would this be vision be implemented? 4
17. The emergence of PCOs satisfies a strong Indian socio-cultural as also a commercial need. Identify and describe the needs being talked about. 4
18. "Cities had a key role in the economic growth of empires." Justify 4

19. In the context of constitutional norms and social justice, differentiate between law and justice and explain how constitution has the capacity to extend the meaning of social justice. 4

20. Identify the potential of using radio FM channels. 4

OR

Describe the emergence of mass-media and how it led to the formation of the imagined community.

21. Analyse the difference in the case of development of the rural society of Kerala and UP. 4

OR

Comment on the reasons for feminisation of agricultural labour force.

22. Explain the growth and change in the nature of India's Telecommunication. 6

OR

Are global interconnections new to India? Explain with suitable reasons.

23. How has globalisation and liberalisation transformed rural society? 6

24. Why is the study of social movements important for sociology? Discuss the theories that explain social movements. 6

25. **The Rescue of Prince** 6

Prince, a 5 yrs old boy had fallen into a 55 ft borewell shaft in Aldeharhi village in Kurukshetra, Haryana and was rescued by the army after a 50 hours ordeal in which a parallel shaft was dug through a well. Along with food, a closed circuit television camera (CCTV) had been lowered into the shaft in which the little boy was trapped. Two news channel ... suspended all other programmes and reporting of all other events and for two days continuous footage of the child bravely fighting off insects, sleeping or crying out to his mother was splashed on the TV screen. They even interviewed many people outside the temples asking them "what do you feel about Prince?" They asked people to send SMS for Prince. (Prince keliyaapkasandeshhameinbheje xxx pe). Thousands of people had descended at the site and several free community kitchens were run for 2 days. It soon created a national hysteria and concern and people were shown praying in temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras. There are other such instances when the TV is shown to intrude into personal lives of people.

i) What is the likely impact of this competition among television channels to outdo one another in running exclusive live coverage of events for gaining higher viewership?

ii) Can we look at this issue as a kind of voyeurism (peep into some other people's private/intimate moments) indulged in by television cameras?

- iii) Is it an example of the positive role played by television media in highlighting the plight of rural poor?
26. "Kerala and Tamil Nadu have managed to bring down their total fertility rate to 2.1 and 1.8 respectively." How? 2
27. Discuss the concept of Internal Colonialism. 2
28. State two reasons why Mass Communication should be an area of study for students of Sociology. 2
29. India followed a mixed economy policy in the early years of its independence. Give reasons for the given statement. 2
30. Keeping in context studies of Thiyyas, state Srinivas's position on Westernization and Sanskritisation. 2
31. "How a social movement is perceived and classified is always a matter of interpretation." Comment. 2
32. "States 'need' the nation as much or even more than nations need states." Justify. 2
33. Define Industrialization. 2
34. What does 'Jajmani System' mean? 2
35. Define Diversification. 2
36. "There are sharply divided views about the impact of globalization regarding its effect." Elucidate. 2
37. Apply the principles of caste to explain purity and pollution that characterize the institution. 2
38. What is social about social inequality and exclusion? 2
39. Define Aggregate Statistics. 2
40. Evaluate the position of males and females in the structural tensions created by matrilineal system in Khasi society. 4
41. Describe the second phase of the Indian Women's movement. 4
42. Explain how disability is social and not only physical. What is its connection with 4

poverty?

43. Who gave the idea of Exclusive Nationalism? What does it state? 4

OR

How did the creation of linguistic states help strengthen Indian unity?

44. "While urbanization has been occurring at a rapid pace, it is the biggest cities that have been growing the fastest." Comment on the given statement and state by giving reasons for rural to urban migration. 4

OR

Why is sex ratio declining in India?

45. Assess the changes that colonial rule brought into the institution of caste. 4

46. Weigh the consequences of Liberalisation by comparing it with state control and regulation. 4

47. Discuss the impact globalization has had on culture. 6

OR

Talk about the economic dimension of globalization.

48. "Since the late 1980s, India has entered a new era in its economic history." Comment. 6

49. "The juxtaposition of these two groups - a seemingly caste-less upper caste group and an apparently caste-defined lower caste group - is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in the present." What is being talked about? 6

50. **D for Dalit, D for Defiance**

Gohana is a small, dusty town on the Sonapat-Rohtak highway of Haryana with billboards promising progress... Past the town square, Gohana's largest dalit neighbourhood, Valmiki Colony, has risen from the ashes. On 31 August 2005, it was looted and burnt by a mob of Jats after a Jat youth was killed in a scuffle with some dalit youngsters. Dalits had fled their homes fearing attacks by Jats after the murder; the patrolling police had chosen not to stop the mobs from torching 54 dalit houses. "The arson was the Jats' way of teaching the dalits a lesson," said Vinod Kumar, whose house was burnt. "The police, administration and the government are dominated by Jats; they simply watched our houses burn." Five months later, the burnt houses have been rebuilt, their facades painted in bright pink, red and green. Marble tiles with bright pictures of Valmiki adorn the facades of every house, asserting the dalit identity of the residents. "We had to return. It is our home," said Kumar, sitting on a newly acquired sofa in the drawing room of his house painted blue. Kumar embodies the spirit of the dalits of Gohana. In his early 30s, he is not the scavenger the caste society ordered him to be, but a senior assistant in an insurance company. Most dalits have embraced education and stepped across the line of control of the caste system. "There are many of us who have a masters degree and work in private and government jobs. Most of our boys go to school and so do the girls," he said. [...] The young men of the Valmiki Colony are not the stereotyped, submissive, suffering dalits that one would traditionally expect to encounter. Dressed in imitation Nike shoes and Wrangler jeans, their body language is defiant. However, the journey of upward social mobility remains tough for the vast majority of landless dalits in Haryana. "Most boys drop out after high school because of acute poverty," said Sudesh Kataria, an assistant engineer working for a multinational. He has a diploma in electrical engineering from the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon. Kataria's best friend at ITI, a Jat, once invited him to a family wedding but insisted that he shouldn't reveal his identity. "At the wedding a guest asked me about my caste and I lied. Then he asked me about my village and I told him the truth. He knew my village was a dalit village." A fight broke out between the hosts and the guests – how can they let a dalit in? "They washed the chair I sat on and threw me out," Kataria recalls. Kataria wants a new life for the dalits – he campaigns throughout the villages of Gurgaon with other educated dalits. "Our people will rise, stronger and powerful. We need to unite. And once we unite and fight back, there will be no Gohanas or Jhajjars. Not any more."

(Source: Adapted from an article by Basharat Peer, in Tehelka February 18, 2006)

- (i) Define Dalits.
- (ii) What, according you, are the reasons for the status that Dalits have in society? What is the way forward for them?

Keeping in context studies of Thiyyas, state Srinivas's position on Westernization and Sanskritisation. 2

"the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values".

The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. It may be briefly defined as the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'

Srinivas suggested that while 'lower castes' sought to be Sanskritised, 'upper castes' sought to be Westernised. In a diverse country such as India this generalisation is difficult to maintain. For instance, studies of Thiyyas (by no means considered 'upper caste') in Kerala show conscious efforts to westernise. Elite Thiyyas appropriated British culture as a move towards a more cosmopolitan life that critiqued caste. Likewise, Western education often implied opening up to new opportunities for different groups of people in the North-East.

What is meant by employment gap? 2

It states that the creation of new jobs has failed to keep pace with the region's impressive economic growth.

Describe autonomous women's movements. 2

In the mid 1970s there was a renewal of the women's movement in India. While many of the concerns remained the same there were changes both in terms of organisational strategy as well as ideologies. There was the growth of what is termed as the autonomous women's movements. The term 'autonomy' referred to the fact that they were 'autonomous' or independent from political parties as distinct from those women's organisations that had links with political parties. It was felt that political parties tended to marginalise issues of women. Apart from organisational changes, there were new issues that were focussed upon. For instance, violence against women.

Define De-skilling. Who gave this concept? 2

The famous sociologist Harry Braverman argues that the use of machinery actually deskills workers. For example, whereas earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them.

Journalism in India involved a sense of commitment post independence. Did the profession undergo a change? Comment. 2

Journalism in India used to be regarded as a 'calling'. Fired by the spirit of patriotic and social reforming idealism, it was able to draw in outstanding talent as the freedom struggle and movements for social change intensified and as new educational and career opportunities arose in a modernising society. As is often the case with such pursuits, the calling was conspicuously underpaid. The transformation of the calling into a profession took place over a long period, mirroring the change in character of a newspaper like the Hindu from a purely

societal and public service mission into a business enterprise framed by a societal and public service mission.

Was sanskritisation a smooth process? Give reasons for your answer.

2

No, sanskritisation wasn't a smooth process.

The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. It may be briefly defined as the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'.

But in a highly unequal society such as India there were and still are obstacles to any easy taking over of the customs of the higher castes by the lower. Indeed, traditionally, the dominant caste punished those low castes, which were audacious enough to attempt it.

Is literacy uniformly disseminated across the country? Substantiate your answer with reasons.

2

No, literacy isn't uniformly disseminated across the country. Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups.

Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy. Further, literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well being of the community. Literacy rates also vary by social group - historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower rates of literacy, and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower. Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind. The inequalities in the literacy rate are specially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.

In which context has the phrase "horizontal stretch" been used? Explain its use.

2

The emergence of backward castes/classes as political entities has occurred both in the colonial and post-colonial contexts. The colonial state often distributed patronage on the basis of caste. It made sense, therefore, for people to stay within their caste for social and political identity in institutional life. It also influenced similarly placed caste groups to unite themselves and to form what has been termed a 'horizontal stretch'.

"The structure of the family can be studied both as a social institution in itself and also in its relationship to other social institutions of society." Explain.

2

The structure of the family can be studied both as a social institution in itself and also in its relationship to other social institutions of society. In itself a family can be defined as nuclear or extended. It can be male-headed or female-headed. The line of descent can be matrilineal or patrilineal. **This internal structure of the family is usually related to other structures of society, namely political, economic, cultural etc.** Thus the migration of men from the villages of the Himalayan region can lead to an unusual proportion of women-headed families in the village. Or the work schedules of young parents in the software industry in India may lead to increasing

number of grandparents moving in as care-givers to young grandchildren. The composition of the family and its structure thereby changes. And these changes can be understood in relation to other changes in society. The family (the private sphere) is linked to the economic, political, cultural, and educational (the public) spheres.

“Constitution has the potential for the meaning of social justice to be extended.”
Justify.

2

A Fundamental Right includes all that is incidental to it. The terse words of Article 21 recognising the right to life and liberty have been interpreted as including all that goes into a life of quality, including livelihood, health, shelter, education and dignity. In various pronouncements different attributes of ‘life’ have been expanded and ‘life’ has been explained to mean more than mere animal existence. These interpretations have been used to provide relief to prisoners subjected to torture and deprivation, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, against environmentally degrading activities, to provide primary health care and primary education.

“State action alone can’t ensure social change.” What does this statement imply?

2

State action alone cannot ensure social change. In any case, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Human beings are always capable of organising and acting on their own – often against very heavy odds – to struggle for justice and dignity. Dalits too have been increasingly active on the political, agitational, and cultural fronts. From the pre-Independence struggles and movements launched by people like Jotiba Phule, Iyatheedas, Periyar, Ambedkar and others to contemporary political organisations like the Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh or the Dalit Sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka, Dalit political assertion has come a long way.

“Media was an active partner in the development of the newly free nation.”
Comment in context of the role played by AIR.

2

In the 1960s, when the high yielding varieties of food crops, as a part of the Green Revolution, were introduced for the first time in the country. It was All India Radio which undertook a major countryside campaign on these crops on a sustained day-to-day basis for over 10 years from 1967. For this purpose, special programmes on the high yielding varieties were formed in many stations of AIR all over the country. These programme units, manned by subject specialists, undertook field visits and recorded and broadcast first hand accounts of the farmers, who started growing the new varieties of paddy and wheat.

Define ‘Footloose Labour’. Who gave this concept?

2

As ‘traditional’ bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab, a pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages. Labourers migrate also due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas from the mid-1990s, which have forced many households to combine multiple

occupations to sustain themselves. As a livelihood strategy, men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages. Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms in the Punjab and Haryana, or on brick kilns in U.P., or construction sites in cities such as New Delhi or Bangalore. These migrant workers have been termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman

"Most of us make our money from thin air." Explain.

2

Most of us make our money from thin air: we produce nothing that can be weighed, touched or easily measured. Our output is not stockpiled at harbours, stored in warehouses or shipped in railway cars. Most of us earn our livings providing service, judgement, information and analysis, whether in a telephone call centre, a lawyer's office, a government department or a scientific laboratory. We are all in the thin-air business.

What does the layout of the Dhorai market suggest about its organization and functioning? Explain the hierarchies in built in this haat.

4

The weekly market as a social institution, the links between the local tribal economy and the outside, and the exploitative economic relationships between adivasis and others, are illustrated by a study of a weekly market in Bastar district. This district is populated mainly by Gonds, an adivasi group. At the weekly market, you find local people, including tribals and non-tribals (mostly Hindus), as well as outsiders - mainly Hindu traders of various castes. Forest officials also come to the market to conduct business with adivasis who work for the Forest Department, and the market attracts a variety of specialists selling their goods and services. The major goods that are exchanged in the market are manufactured goods (such as jewellery and trinkets, pots and knives), non-local foods (such as salt and haldi (turmeric)), local food and agricultural produce and manufactured items (such as bamboo baskets), and forest produce (such as tamarind and oil-seeds). The forest produce that is brought by the The Market as a Social Institution 65 adivasis is purchased by traders who carry it to towns. In the market, the buyers are mostly adivasis while the sellers are mainly caste Hindus. adivasis earn cash from the sale of forest and agricultural produce and from wage labour, which they spend in the market mainly on low-value trinkets and jewellery, and consumption items such as manufactured cloth.

According to Alfred Gell (1982), the anthropologist who studied Dhorai, the market has significance much beyond its economic functions. The marketplace is a roughly quadrangular patch of ground, about 100 yards square, at the centre of which there grows a magnificent banyan tree. The thatched market stalls are arranged in a concentric pattern, and are divided by narrow streets or defiles, along which customers manoeuvre themselves as best they can in the crush, trying to avoid trading on the goods of less established traders, who make use of every nook and cranny between the permanent stalls to display their wares. For example, the layout of the market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region. Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market system. The wealthy and high-ranking Rajput jeweller and the middle-ranking local Hindu traders sit in the central 'zones', and the tribal sellers of vegetables and local wares in the outer circles. The quality of

social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold, and the way in which transactions are carried out. For instance, interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders are very different than those between Hindus of the same community: they express hierarchy and social distance rather than social equality.

Describe social stratification and its key principles.

4

Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities. Three key principles help explain social stratification:

1. Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences. Social stratification is a society-wide system that unequally distributes social resources among categories of people.
2. Social stratification persists over generations. It is closely linked to the family and to the inheritance of social resources from one generation to the next. A person's social position is ascribed. That is, children assume the social positions of their parents. Within the caste system, birth dictates occupational opportunities.
3. Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology. No system of social stratification is likely to persist over generations unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable.

How was globalization a major political change?

4

- In many ways it was a major political change, namely, the collapse of the erstwhile socialist world that hastened globalisation. And also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures.
- Broadly these policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise which believes that a free reign to market forces will be both efficient and fair. It is, therefore, critical of both state regulation and state subsidies. The existing process of globalisation in this sense does have a political vision as much as an economic vision.
- Another significant political development which is accompanying globalisation is the growth of international and regional mechanisms for political collaboration. The European Union (EU), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Regional Conference (SARC) and more recently South Asian Federation of Trade Association (SAFTA) are just some of the examples that indicate the greater role of regional associations.
- The other political dimension has been the rise of International Governmental Organisations. (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs). An intergovernmental organisation is a body that is established by participating governments and given responsibility for regulating, or overseeing a particular domain of activity that is transnational in scope. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) for instance increasingly has a major say in the rules that govern trade practices. As the name suggests, INGOs differ from intergovernmental organisations in that they are not

affiliated with government institutions. Rather they are independent organisations, which make policy decisions and address international issues. Some of the best known INGOs are Greenpeace.

Describe the relation between caste system and economy.

4

OR

“While the weekly market in tribal areas may be a very old institution, its character has changed over time.” Explain.

- **Vaisya** constitute one of the four varnas-an indication of the importance of the merchant and of trade or business in Indian society. **Vaisyais**, also, a status claimed or aspired to rather than fixed identity or social status.
- Thus, although, Vaisyas' traditional occupation is trade and commerce; there are some other caste groups that have entered trade. These groups tend to acquire or claim Vaisya status in the process of upward mobility.
- The traditional business communities in India include not only Vaisyas, but also other groups with distinctive religious or community identities such as Parsis, Sindhis, Bohras and so on.
- Merchant communities did not always have a high status in society. For example, during the colonial period, the long distance salt trade was managed by a marginalised tribal group, the Banjaras.
- **The main reason for the caste-based specialisation in trade is that in trade and commerce is seen to be operating within kinship and caste networks, Since, businessmen are more likely to trust others of their own community or kin group, they tend to do business within such networks rather than with other outside and this tends to create caste monopoly within certain areas of business.**

OR

- While the weekly market in tribal areas may be a very old institution, its character has changed over time.
- After these remote areas were brought under the control of the colonial state, they were gradually incorporated into the wider regional and national economies.
- Tribal areas were 'opened up' by building roads and 'pacifying' the local people (many of whom resisted colonial rule through their so-called 'tribal rebellions'), so that the rich forest and mineral resources of these areas could be exploited.
- This led to the influx of traders, moneylenders, and other non-tribal people from the plains into these areas.
- The local tribal economy was transformed as forest produce was sold to outsiders, and money and new kinds of goods entered the system. Tribals were also recruited as labourers to work on plantations and mines that were established under colonialism. A 'market' for tribal labour developed during the colonial period.
- Due to all these changes, local tribal economies became linked into wider markets, usually with very negative consequences for local people. For example, the entry of traders and moneylenders from outside the local area

led to the impoverishment of adivasis, many of whom lost their land to outsiders.

How has colonialism impacted our lives? Answer with relation to structural changes that it introduced.

4

OR

Discuss the link between industrialization and urbanization.

In India, British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors and decline of old urban centres.

- Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition.
 - This period, also, saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.
 - When British took over Indian states, towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their courts and therefore, some of their artisans and court gentry.
 - From the end of the 19th century, with the installation of mechanised factory industries, some towns became much more heavily populated.
 - Village crafts in the interior and particularly in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways.
- Unlike Britain where the impact of industrialisation led to more people moving into urban areas, in India the initial impact of the same British industrialisation led to more people moving into agriculture.

Cities had a key role in the economic system of the empires.

- Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured.
- From here, primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.
- Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.
- Cities in this sense were a concrete expression of global capitalism.
- Example **Bombay** was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city. **Calcutta** exported Jute to Dundee, while **Madras** sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain
- Urbanisation in the colonial period saw the decline of some earlier urban centres such as Dhaka, Masulipatnam and the emergence of new colonial cities such as Bombay and Calcutta.

Or

Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. A prime feature of industrial societies is that a large number of people are employed in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture. Over 90% people are living in cities and towns where most

jobs are to be found and new job opportunities created.
For instance, in Britain the first society to undergo industrialisation was also the earliest to move from being rural to an urban country.

There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and their lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name and describe some of them.

4

3. There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and then- lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.

Ans. • Indian rural society is totally dependent on agriculture. It is the only source of their livelihood.

Unfortunately it is unevenly distributed, not organised and many people of rural society are landless.

• Indian rural society has patrilineal kinship system. According to legal system women are supposed to have an equal right of family property but actually it is simply on papers. Because of male dominance, they are deprived of their rights.

• Most of the people in villages are landless and for their livelihood they become agriculture workers. They are paid below the statutory minimum wages. Their job is not regular and employment is insecure. Mostly these agriculture workers work on daily wages.

• The tenants also have lower income because they have to pay a large amount of production to the landowner.

• The ownership of land or its total area determines the position of the farmers upward or downward mobility in his socio-economic system. Therefore the agrarian society can be understood in terms of its class structure which is structured through Caste system.

Although this is not always true. In rural society Brahmins are the dominant caste but they are not main landowners so they are part of rural society but fall outside the agrarian structure. These questions are based on Self-Study. Students should do them solves.

Comment on Tagore's idea of exclusive nationalism.

4

1. As per the spirit of the Western nationalism people are being taught from boyhood to foster hatreds and ambitions by all kinds of means -- by the manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history, by persistent misrepresentation of other races and the culture of unfavourable sentiments towards them.
2. He believed that one must never make the mistake of thinking that the hurt we inflict upon other races will not infect us, or that the enmities we create around us will be a wall of protection for all time to come.
3. To imbue the minds of a whole people with an arrogance of its own superiority, to teach it to take pride in its moral insensitivity, to perpetuate humiliation of defeated nations by exhibiting trophies won from war, and using these schools in order to breed in children's minds contempt for others, is imitating the wrong element of the West.

What kind of complications can arise due to the complex relation between religion and state?

6

OR

Define communities. What is its relation with nations? Why is it difficult to define nation-state?

In the western context the main sense of secularization has to do with the separation of church and state. The separation of religious and political authority

marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. This separation was related to the process of “secularisation”, or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice. Secularisation in turn was related to the arrival of modernity and the rise of science and rationality as alternatives to religious ways of understanding the world.

The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the western sense but also involve others. Secularism in this sense is the opposite of religious chauvinism and it need not necessarily imply hostility to religion as such. In terms of the state-religion relationship, this sense of secularism implies equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing.

One kind of difficulty is created by the tension between the western sense of the state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian sense of the state giving equal respect to all religions. Supporters of each sense are upset by whatever the state does to uphold the other sense.

Another set of complications is created by the tension between the Indian state’s simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minorities. The protection of minorities requires that they be given special consideration in a context where the normal working of the political system places them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the majority community. But providing such protection immediately invites the accusation of favouritism or ‘appeasement’ of minorities. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support. Supporters argue that without such special protection, secularism can turn into an excuse for imposing the majority community’s values and norms on the minorities.

These kinds of controversies become harder to solve when political parties and social movements develop a vested interest in keeping them alive. In recent times, communalists of all religions have contributed to the deadlock. The resurgence and newly acquired political power of the Hindu communalists has added a further dimension of complexity.

OR

1. Community identity is based on birth and ‘belonging’ rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or ‘accomplishment’.
2. Any of the types of community can one day form a nation. Conversely, no particular kind of community can be guaranteed to form a nation.
3. A nation is a sort of large-scale community – it is a community of communities. Members of a nation share the desire to be part of the same political collectivity. This desire for political unity usually expresses itself as the aspiration to form a state.
4. The term state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it. In Max Weber’s well-known definition, a state is a “body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory”.
5. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. We know and can describe many specific nations founded on the

basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture. But it is hard to come up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess. For every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter-examples. For example, there are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on. On the other hand, there are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations. But this does not lead to the formation of a single unified nation of, say, all English speakers or of all Buddhists.

6. The criterion that comes closest to distinguishing a nation is the state. Nations are communities that have a state of their own. That is why the two are joined with a hyphen to form the term nation-state. Today it is hard to define a nation in any way other than to say that it is a community that has succeeded in acquiring a state of its own.
7. Nationalities are now more and more likely to work towards forming a state and existing states are also finding it more and more necessary to claim that they represent a nation.

Critically examine the theories of social movements.

6

Theories of Social Movements

According to **theory of Relative Deprivation**, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. Such conflict is likely to result in successful collective protest. This theory emphasises the role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage in inciting social movements. The **limitations** of this theory are that-

1. While perceptions of deprivation may be a necessary condition of collective action, they are not a sufficient reason in themselves.
2. All instances where people feel relatively deprived do not result in social movements.
3. To mobilise collectively in a sustained and organised manner, grievances have to be discussed and analysed in order to arrive at a shared ideology and strategy i.e. there is no automatic causal relationship between relative deprivation and collective action.
4. There are other factors like leadership and organisation that are equally important.

Mancur Olson's book **The Logic Of Collective Action** argues that a social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest. A person will join a social movement only if s/he will gain something out of it. S/he will participate only if the risks are less than the gains. Olson's theory is based on the notion of the rational utility-maximising individual.

McCarthy and Zald's proposed **resource mobilisation theory** rejected Olson's assumption that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self-interest. Instead, they argued that a social movement's success depends on its ability to mobilise resources or means of different sorts. If a movement can muster resources such as leadership, organisational capacity, and communication facilities, and can use them within the available political opportunity structure, it is more likely to be effective.

Critics argue that a social movement is not limited by existing resources. It can

create resources such as new symbols and identities. As numerous poor people's movements show, scarcity of resources need not be a constraint. Even with an initial limited material resources and organisational base, a movement can generate resources through the process of struggle.

Describe the structure and functioning of the Panchayats.

6

- Panchayati Raj translates literally to 'Governance by five individuals'. The idea is to ensure at the village or grass root level a functioning and vibrant democracy.
- The structure is like a pyramid. At the base of the structure stands the unit of democracy or Gram Sabha. This consists of the entire body of citizens in a village or grama. It is this general body that elects the local government and charges it with specific responsibilities. The Gram Sabhas ideally ought to provide an open forum for discussions and village-level development activities and play a crucial role in ensuring inclusion of the weaker sections in the decision-making processes.
- According to the Constitution, Panchayats should be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. It, thus, requires all state governments to revitalise local representative institutions. The following powers and responsibility were delegated to the Panchayats:
 - to prepare plans and schemes for economic development
 - to promote schemes that will enhance social justice
 - to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees
 - help in the devolution of governmental responsibilities, especially that of finances to local authorities

Social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats include the maintenance of burning and burial grounds, recording statistics of births and deaths, establishment of child welfare and maternity centres, control of cattle pounds, propagation of family planning and promotion of agricultural activities. The development activities include the construction of roads, public buildings, wells, tanks and schools. They also promote small cottage industries and take care of minor irrigation works. Many government schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) are monitored by members of the panchayat.



Recent years have seen a great focus on making Indian cities global cities. The prime minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh addressing the media on his first visit to Mumbai after taking over as the prime minister said that it was his dream to see Mumbai transformed into a city like Shanghai. ... For urban planners and dreamers, Mumbai urgently needs north-south and east-west connectivity. Towards this, they argue for the need to construct an 'express ring freeway' to circle the city 'such that a freeway can be accessed from any point in the city in less than 10 minutes'. 'Quick entry and exit', and 'efficient traffic dispersal' are seen as critical to the smooth functioning of the city.... For the less privileged the streets have a different role to play. They are more than freeways of connectivity. Streets, for good or bad, all too often become effectively bazaars, and melas combining the different purposes of pilgrimage, recreation (transportation) and economic exchange. As people blur the boundaries between public and private space by living on the street, buying and selling, eating, drinking tea, playing cricket or even just standing, urban planners point to how these activities impeded traffic and cause congestion. In order to decongest, poor people are shifted to the outskirts. In the Vision Mumbai document prepared by the private consultancy from McKinsey...mass housing for the poor is being planned in the salt pan lands outside the city. What happens to their livelihood? The long quote below captures the voice of the poor. "We are in fact human earthmovers and tractors. We levelled the land first. We have contributed to the city. We carry your shit out of the city. I don't see citizens' groups dredging sewers and digging roads. The city is not for the rich only. We need each other. I don't beg. I wash your clothes. Women can go to work because we are there to look after their children. The staff in Mantralay, the collectorate, the BMC, even the police live in slums. Because we are there, women can walk safely at night....Groups such as Bombay First talk about Mumbai a world class city. How can it be a world-class city without a place for its poor? (Anand 2006: 3422)

Define Competing Interests. Identify the interests of the poor, the serving class, the middle class and the rich.

Answer is based on the passage

What is the role of consultancy firms like McKinsey? Whose interests do they represent? What is the role of political parties? Do you think the poor can influence political parties more than they can influence consultancy firms? Is it because political parties are accountable to the people that is i.e., they can be voted out?

Answer is based on the passage.

Define infotainment.

2

A combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.

What is diversification? What were its results in the context of the rural society?

2

In several agriculturally rich regions, such as coastal Andhra Pradesh, western Uttar Pradesh, and central Gujarat, well-to-do farmers belonging to the dominant castes began to invest their profits from agriculture in other types of business ventures. This process of diversification gave rise to new entrepreneurial groups that moved out of rural areas and into the growing towns of these developing

regions, giving rise to new regional elites that became economically as well as politically dominant (Rutten 1995).

“Economic activities of the Nakarattars represented a kind of indigenous capitalism.” Discuss. 4

The Nattukottai Chettiars (or Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu, provide an interesting illustration of how these indigenous trading networks were organised and worked. A study of this community during the colonial period shows how its banking and trade activities were deeply embedded in the social organisation of the community. The structures of caste, kinship, and family were oriented towards commercial activity, and business activity was carried out within these social structures. As in most ‘traditional’ merchant communities, Nakarattar banks were basically joint family firms, so that the structure of the business firm was the same as that of the family. Similarly, trading and banking activities were organised through caste and kinship relationships. For instance, their extensive caste-based social networks allowed Chettiar merchants to expand their activities into Southeast Asia and Ceylon. In one view, the economic activities of the Nakarattars represented a kind of indigenous capitalism. This interpretation raises the question of whether there are, or were, forms of ‘capitalism’ apart from those that arose in Europe. The Nakarattars loaned and deposited money with one another in caste-defined social relationships based on business territory, residential location, descent, marriage, and common cult membership. Unlike in modern Western banking systems, it was the reputation, decisions, and reserve deposits shared among exchange spheres defined according to these principles, and not a government-controlled central bank, that assured public confidence in individual Nakarattars as representatives of the caste as a whole. In other words, the Nakarattar banking system was a caste-based banking system. Individual Nakarattars organised their lives around participation in and management of various communal institutions adapted to the task of accumulating and distributing reserves of capital.

What are the major issues of concern to adivasis today? 4

The jana or tribes were believed to be ‘people of the forest’ whose distinctive habitat in the hill and forest areas shaped their economic, social and political attributes.

- In the areas where tribal populations are concentrated, their economic and social conditions are usually much worse than those of non-tribals. The impoverished and exploited circumstances under which adivasis live can be traced historically to the pattern of accelerated resource extraction started by the colonial British government and continued by the government of independent India. From the late nineteenth century onwards, the colonial government reserved most forest tracts for its own use, severing the rights that adivasis had long exercised to use the forest for gathering produce and for shifting cultivation. Forests were now to be protected for maximising timber production. With this policy, the mainstay of their livelihoods was taken away from adivasis, rendering their lives poorer and more insecure. Denied access to forests and land for cultivation, adivasis were forced to either use the forests illegally (and be harassed and prosecuted as ‘encroachers’ and thieves) or migrate in search of wage labour.
- The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis

but this was not the case. One, the government monopoly over forests continued. If anything, the exploitation of forests accelerated. Two, the policy of capital-intensive industrialisation adopted by the Indian government required mineral resources and power-generation capacities which were concentrated in Adivasi areas. Adivasi lands were rapidly acquired for new mining and dam projects. In the process, millions of adivasis were displaced without any appropriate compensation or rehabilitation. Justified in the name of 'national development' and 'economic growth', these policies were actually a form of internal colonialism, subjugating adivasis and alienating the resources upon which they depended. Projects such as the Sardar Sarovar dam on the river Narmada in western India and the Polavaram dam on the river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh will displace hundreds of thousands of adivasis, driving them to greater destitution.

- the term Adivasi connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights. Literally meaning 'original inhabitants', the term was coined in the 1930s as part of the struggle against the intrusion by the colonial government and outside settlers and moneylenders. Being Adivasi is about shared experiences of the loss of forests, the alienation of land, repeated displacements since Independence in the name of 'development projects' and much more. Indian Society 100 In spite of the heavy odds against them and in the face of their marginalisation many tribal groups have been waging struggles against outsiders (called 'dikus') and the state. In post-Independence India, the most significant achievements of Adivasi movements include the attainment of statehood for Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, which were originally part of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively. In this respect adivasis and their struggles are different from the Dalit struggle because, unlike Dalits, adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand states of their own.

Comment on the personal relationships and telecommunications. Throw light on the evolution of India's cellular telephony. 4

Important advances in technology and the world's telecommunications infrastructure have led to revolutionary changes in global communication.

Globally use of the Internet increased phenomenally in the 1990s. India had high Internet subscribers thanks to the proliferation of cyber cafes all over the country. The figures themselves indicate the digital divide that continues to prevail in the country in spite of the rapid spread of computers. Cyber connectivity had largely remained an urban phenomenon but widely accessible through the cyber cafes. But the rural areas with their erratic power supply widespread illiteracy and lack of infrastructure like telephone connections still remain largely unconnected.

Since India gained independence in 1947 the availability of telephone services has increased drastically. By 2000 many public call offices (PCOs) provided reliable telephone service, where people can simply walk in, make a call, and pay the metered charges, had mushroomed all over India, including the remote, rural, hilly, and tribal areas. The emergence of PCOs satisfies the strong Indian socio-cultural need of keeping in touch with family members. Much like train travel in India which is often undertaken to celebrate marriages, visit relatives, or attend funerals,

the telephone is also viewed as a way of maintaining close family ties. Not surprisingly, most advertisement for telephony service show mothers talking to their sons and daughters, or grandparents talking to grandchildren. Telephone expansion in India thus serves a strong socio-cultural function for its users, in addition to a commercial one.

The Constitution has been formed after lively debates on various issues in the Constituent Assembly. How was the Constitution envisioned and what kind of debates did the Constituent Assembly witness?

6

Even as India fought for its independence from British colonialism a vision of what Indian democracy ought to look like emerged. As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India. In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. The Karachi Resolution reflects a vision of democracy that meant not just formal holding of elections but a substantive reworking of the Indian social structure in order to have a genuine democratic society. The Karachi Resolution clearly spells out the vision of democracy that the nationalist movement in India had. It articulates the values that were further given full expression in the Indian Constitution.

The popular demand in 1939 for a Constituent Assembly was, after several ups and downs conceded by Imperialist Britain in 1945. In July 1946, the elections were held. In August 1946, The Indian National Congress' Expert Committee moved a resolution in the Constituent Assembly. This contained the declaration that India shall be a Republic where the declared social, economic and political justice will be guaranteed to all the people of India. On matters of social justice, there were lively debates on whether government functions should be prescribed and the state should be bound down to them. Issues debated ranged from right to employment, to social security, land reforms to property rights, to the organisation of panchayats.

On land reform Nehru said, that the social forces were such that law could not stand in the way of reform, an interesting reflection on the dynamics between the two. "If law and Parliaments do not fit themselves into the changing picture, they cannot control the situation".

On the protection of the tribal people and their interests, leaders like Jaipal Singh were assured by Nehru in the following words during the Constituent Assembly debates: "It is our intention and our fixed desire to help them as possible; in as efficient a way as possible to protect them from possibly their rapacious neighbours occasionally and to make them advance".

SOCIOLOGY TERM 2 MARKING SCHEME FOR BOTH SETS

IMPORTANT : Word limit, organization of answer, chronological order, presentation (Intro/Main/Conclusion) and neatness will all be in the purview of the examiner while correcting BOARD paper. Abbreviations used in the marking scheme are NOT to be used while answering paper.

SOCIOLOGY IS A SUBJECTIVE PAPER. HENCE, KEEPING FACTS INTACT, VARIATION IN ANSWERS MAY EXIST.







CLASS XII
SOCIOLOGY (039)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2018-19

TIME: 3HOURS
Marks: 80

Max.

General Instructions

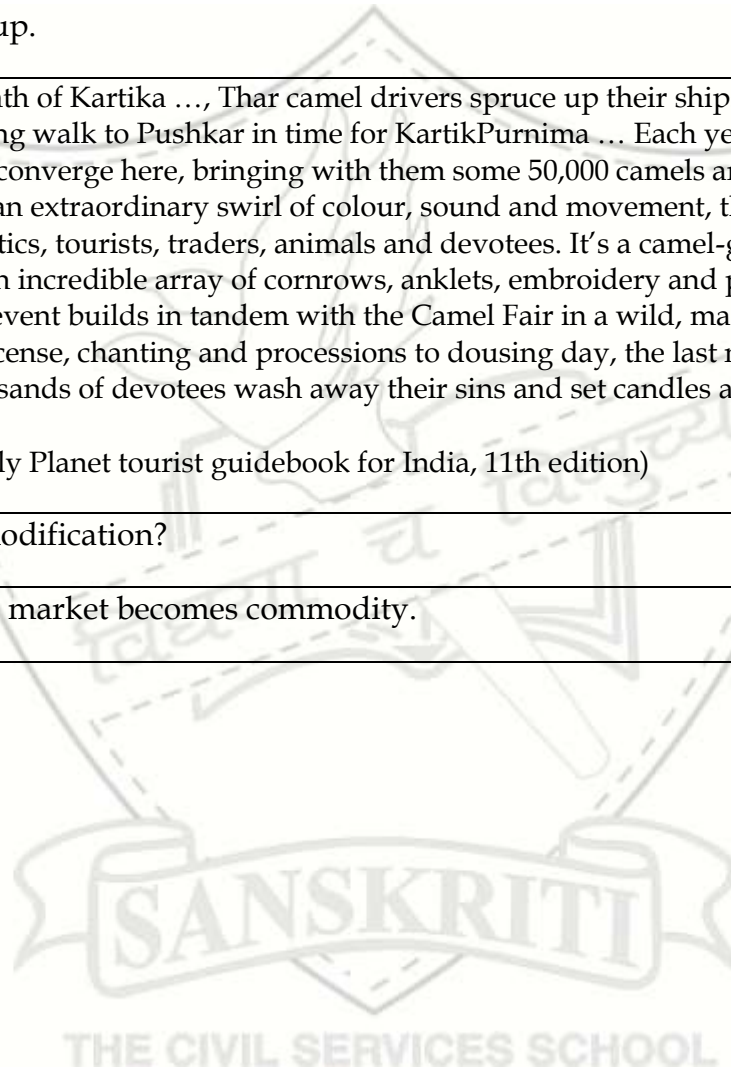
1. The question paper is divided into three sections.
2. There are 25 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-14. They are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
4. Section B includes question No. 15-21. They are short answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 22-25. They are long answer type questions carrying 7marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
6. Question no. is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A		
1.	What is mass-media?	2
2.	State any one set of principles on which caste system is based.	2
3.	What are the various occupations followed in rural society?	2
OR		
	What do you understand by the term 'Benami Transfers'?	
4.	What are counter movements?	2
5.	Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?	2
OR		
	On what basis have the three phases of population growth been classified in the	
	Theory of Demographic Transition.	

6.	What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats?	2
7.	Bring out the difference between assimilationist and integrationist policies.	2
	OR	
	How is the outcome of a vibrant civil society different from an authoritarian state.	
8.	Why was Dharma Sabha formed?	2
9.	Justify the importance of Silk Route for the Indian traders during the early years.	2
10.	Why does cultural diversity present tough challenges? State any two reasons.	2
	OR	
	How does regionalism get established in the Indian context?	
11.	Green revolution led to regional inequalities. Give examples.	2
	OR	
	Feminisation of agricultural labour force leads to greater insecurity among women.	
	Give reasons.	
12.	Establish the connection between circulation of labour and Footloose Labour.	2
13.	“Caste has become all too visible for the scheduled castes and tribes”. Give two examples from daily life to support this statement.	2
14.	Change in social structure leads to changes in the family structure. Justify the given statement.	2
	SECTION B	
15.	Evaluate the outcomes of family planning programme during emergency.	4
16.	How is India an example of a state-nation?	4

17.	State any two theories of social movements.	4
18.	Identify how mass media is a part of our everyday life.	4
	OR	
	What are the reasons for the amazing growth in Indian language newspapers?	
19.	Discuss the impact of globalisation on culture.	4
	OR	
	Do you think that globalisation is a threat to many indigenous crafts and literary traditions and knowledge systems? Give reasons.	
20.	Process of sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain with examples.	4
21.	Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Exemplify. OR Many tribal areas have rich tradition of grass-root democracy. Illustrate with example.	4
	SECTION C	
22.	Highlight the state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination. OR What are the major issues of concern to adivasis today?	6
23.	Colonial rule in India brought about structural changes in the legal, industrial and architectural spheres. Give examples. OR Exemplify the different kinds of urbanisation witnessed in India in the first two	6

	decades after independence.	
	<p>“There is a whole range of work settings from large companies where work is automated to small home-based production.” Analyse.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Enlist the changes brought about by Globalisation and Liberalisation in the Indian industrial set up.</p>	6
24.	<p>“Come the month of Kartika ..., Thar camel drivers spruce up their ships of the desert and start the long walk to Pushkar in time for KartikPurnima ... Each year around 200,000 people converge here, bringing with them some 50,000 camels and cattle. The place becomes an extraordinary swirl of colour, sound and movement, thronged with musicians, mystics, tourists, traders, animals and devotees. It’s a camel-grooming nirvana, with an incredible array of cornrows, anklets, embroidery and pompoms.”</p> <p>“The religious event builds in tandem with the Camel Fair in a wild, magical crescendo of incense, chanting and processions to dousing day, the last night of the fair, when thousands of devotees wash away their sins and set candles afloat on the holy water.”</p> <p>(From the Lonely Planet tourist guidebook for India, 11th edition)</p>	2
	What is commodification?	
	Explain how a market becomes commodity.	4



QUESTION PAPER DESIGN							
SOCIOLOGY		Code No. 039			CLASS-XII		
S.No	Typology of Questions	Learning outcomes and Testing Competencies	Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Marks)	Short Answer (SA) (4 Marks)	Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks)	Total Marks & No. of Questions	%Weight
1.	Remembering- (Knowledge based Simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories, Identify, define, or recite, information)	Reasoning Analytical Skills Critical Thinking Skills etc.	5	2	1	24	30%
2.	Understanding- (Comprehension -to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)		3	1	1	16	20%
3.	Application (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations, Use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example, or solve a problem)		3	2	1	20	25%
4.	High Order Thinking Skills (Analysis & Synthesis- Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information, Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources)		1	1	1	12	15%
5.	Evaluation - (Appraise, judge, and/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values)		2	1	-	08	10%
TOTAL			14*2=28	7*4=28	4*6=24	80 (25)	100%



MARKING SCHEME		
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2018-19		
SECTION A		
1.	<p>What is mass-media?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films, magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs. • They are referred to as 'mass' media because they reach mass audiences - audiences comprised of very large numbers of people. 	2
2.	<p>State any one set of principles on which caste system is based.</p> <p>The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each caste is supposed to be different from - and is therefore strictly separated from - every other caste. Many of the scriptural rules of caste are thus designed to prevent the mixing of castes - rules ranging from marriage, food sharing and social interaction to occupation. • These different and separated castes do not have an individual existence - they can only exist in relation to a larger whole, the totality of society consisting of all castes. Further, this societal whole or system is a hierarchical rather than egalitarian system. Each individual caste occupies not just a distinct place, but also an ordered rank - a particular position in a ladder-like arrangement going from highest to lowest. <p>(EXPLAIN ANY 1)</p>	2
3.	<p>What are the various occupations followed in rural society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood. For example, a large number of artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, ironsmiths, and goldsmiths are found in rural areas. • Rural life also supported many other specialists and crafts persons as storytellers, astrologers, priests, water-distributors, and oil-pressers. <p>(Any one)</p>	2
OR		
	<p>What do you understand by the term 'Benami Transfers'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide the land among relatives and others, including servants to keep control over the land. • Some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) as it allowed them to have a separate share for unmarried women but 	

	not for wives.	
4.	<p>What are counter movements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo. • For example-formation of Dharma Sabha against Sati 	2
5.	<p>Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. • This is also referred to as Demographic Dividend. 	2
	OR	
	<p>On what basis have the three phases of population growth been classified in the Theory of Demographic Transition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development. • Every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth. 	
6.	<p>What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats?</p> <p>The main income of the Panchayats is from tax levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles, cess on land revenue and rentals.</p>	2
7.	<p>Bring out the difference between assimilationist and integrationist policies.</p> <p>Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms whereas policies promoting integration insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national' cultures are to relegated to the private sphere.</p>	2
	OR	
	<p>How is the outcome of a vibrant civil society different from an authoritarian state.</p> <p>In an authoritarian state, people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone whereas as a result of a vibrant civil society, the state is kept under watch and forced to obey to obey the law.</p>	
8.	<p>Why was Dharma Sabha formed?</p> <p>Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.</p>	2
9.	<p>Justify the importance of Silk Route for the Indian traders during the early years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The famous Silk route, centuries ago connected India to the great 	2

	<p>civilisations, which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People from different parts came to India as traders, conquerors, migrants in search of new lands and settled down here. 	
10.	<p>Why does cultural diversity present tough challenges? State any two reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. The difficulties arise from the fact that cultural identities are very powerful – they can arouse intense passions and are often able to mobilise large numbers of people. 	2
	OR	
	<p>How does regionalism get established in the Indian context?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is encouraged by the geographical concentration of identity markers such as languages, culture, religion in a particular region. • It is fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. 	
11.	<p>Green revolution led to regional inequalities. Give examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas that underwent technological transformation became more developed while others stagnated. • Green revolution was promoted more in western and southern parts of the country than in the eastern parts of the country 	2
	OR	
	<p>Feminisation of agricultural labour force leads to greater insecurity among women. Give reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women earn lower wages than men for similar work. • Women were hardly visible in official statistics as earners and workers. • Prevailing patrilineal kinship systems and other cultural practices excludes women from land ownership. <p>(ANY TWO)</p>	
12.	<p>Establish the connection between circulation of labour and Footloose Labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting and other such intensive operations, rather than the local working class, because migrants are more easily exploited and can be paid lower wages. This preference has produced a peculiar pattern in some areas where the local landless labourers move out of the home villages in search of work during the peak agricultural seasons, while migrant workers are brought in from other areas to work on the local farms. • These migrant workers have been termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman. 	2
13.	<p>"Caste has become all too visible for the scheduled castes and tribes". Give two examples from daily life to support this statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the scheduled castes and tribes, caste has become all too visible because they have no inherited educational and social capital, and because they must compete with an already entrenched upper caste group, they cannot afford to abandon their caste identity for it is one of the few collective assets they have. • Moreover, they continue to suffer from discrimination of various kinds. The policies of reservation and other forms of protective 	2

	discrimination instituted by the state in response to political pressure serve as their lifelines.	
14.	<p>Change in social structure leads to changes in the family structure. Justify the given statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The migration of men from the villages of the Himalayan region can lead to an unusual proportion of women-headed families in the village. • The work schedules of young parents in the software industry in India may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as care-givers to young grandchildren. • Sometimes these changes occur accidentally, as when a war takes place or people migrate in search of work. • Sometimes these changes are purposely brought about, as when young people decide to choose their spouses instead of letting elders decide. • Or when same sex love is expressed openly in society. (Any two) 	2
	SECTION B	
15.	<p>Evaluate the outcomes of family planning programme during emergency.</p> <p>Family planning programme-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the family planning programme, growth rate of the population decreased and people started appreciating small family norms. • The family planning programme suffered a setback during the years of national emergency. • Government tried to intensify the effort to bring down growth rate through coercive measures of mass sterilization (tubectomy for females and vasectomy for males). • Massive pressure on lower level government officials to bring people for sterilization in the camps that were organized for this purpose. As a result there was widespread opposition to this programme and the new government elected after emergency abandoned it. National Family planning programme was renamed National family welfare programme.(ANY 4) 	4
16.	<p>How is India an example of a state-nation?</p> <p>India an example of a State nation-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-nation where 'nations' -be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities-coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity. • Indian state has ruled out both assimilationist and integrationist model from the very beginning after independence. • The constitution declares India as a secular state but religion language and other factors are not banished from the public sphere. Citizens are given the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their cultural identities. 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thus a successful strategy is to build state-nations that accommodate diversity constructively. 	
17.	<p>State any two theories of social movements.</p> <p>Theory of relative deprivation-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than another around it. Role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage. The limitations of this theory are that while perceptions of deprivation may be necessary condition for collective action but not a sufficient reason in themselves. <p>The logic of collective action-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mancour Olson's book argues that a social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest. A person will join a social movement only if there was something to be gained from it. Mcarthy and Zald rejected Olson's assumptions that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self interest <p>Resource mobilization theory-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It depends on ability to mobilize resources or means of different sorts. Critics argue that a social movement is not limited by existing resource. It can create resources such as new symbols and identities. Scarcity of resources need not be a constraint. <p>Explain any two</p>	4
18.	<p>Identify how mass media is a part of our everyday life.</p> <p>Mass media is a part of our life-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In many middle class households across the country people wake up to put on the radio switch on the TV look for the morning newspaper. The younger generation of the same household may first glance at their mobile phones to check missed calls. Plumbers, electricians carpenters and other service providers in urban centers have a mobile phone where they can be easily connected. Indians abroad keep regular touch with friend and families back home over the internet and telephones. 	4
	OR	
	<p>What are the reasons for the amazing growth in Indian language newspapers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities. The needs of the readers in the small towns and villages are different from that of the cities and Indian language newspaper cater to their needs by adopting advanced use of printing technologies. Provides supplements, pull out literary booklets. Consumer contact programmes e.g. by DainikBhasker group. Door to door surveys and research. (ANY 4) 	
19.	<p>Discuss the impact of globalisation on culture.</p>	4

	<p>Impact of Globalization on culture-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation of culture refers to mixing of the global with the local. Foreign firms use this globalization to deal with local traditions to enhance their marketability. • Cultural consumption (arts, food, fashion, music, tourism) shapes the growth of the cities to a large extent. • Corporate culture increases productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all the members of firm. • Threat to indigenous craft and literary traditions. 	
	OR	
	<p>Do you think that globalisation is a threat to many indigen</p> <p>Threat to indigenous craft and literary traditions-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern development even prior to the stage of globalization made inroads into the traditional cultural forms and occupations based on them. • Traditional crafts of weaving are dying out, unable to compete with power looms. • There were a large number of suicides by traditional weavers. • Similarly, attempts to patent the use of Haldi, rudraksh, basmati by multinational 	
20.	<p>Process of sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain with companies have highlighted the need for protecting the base of its indigenous examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption that upper caste as being superior hence to be imitated. • Justification of the practice of inequality and exclusion as marked privileges of upper castes hence a discriminatory system. • Process that is gendered - though progressive for men, upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage dowry in place of bride price are regressive as far as women are concerned. • Erosion of Dalit culture would be an expected outcome. 	4
21.	<p>Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Exemplify.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Many tribal areas have rich tradition of grass-root democracy. Illustrate with example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate interest on the India social scene and clamour for control of the state resources. • Empowerment of the poor and the marginalized, poverty alleviation and ending of the caste. • The issue of the closure of factory because it emits toxic waste and affect the health of those around. This is a matter of life which the constitution protects. 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of the factory will render people jobless. Livelihood again is a matter of life that the constitution protects. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Tribal groups like Khasi, Jaintia and Garo have their own traditional political institutions. • These institutions are fairly well developed and function at various tiers such village, clan and state level. • In the traditional political system of the Khasis each clan has its own council called Durbar Kur presided over by the clan headman. • A large chunk of tribal areas lie outside the provision of 73rd amendment as the policy makers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institutions. 	
	<p>SECTION C</p>	
22.	<p>Highlight the state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the major issues of concern to adivasis today?</p> <p>State initiatives-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures • Reservation of jobs in government services • Reservation of seats in educational institutions • Abolition of Untouchability - Article 17 • Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850 • Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act) 1989 <p>Non-state initiatives - (movements and struggles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In pre-independence time efforts made by JyotibhaPhule, Periyar, Ambedkar and others • In contemporary times efforts made by political organisations like BahujanSamaj Party in UP, Dalit SangharshSamiti of Karnataka • Literary contributions creating Dalit awareness specially in Marathi, Tamil Kannada, Telugu and Hindi <p style="text-align: right;">(3+3)(elaborate)</p>	6
23.	<p>Colonial rule in India brought about structural changes in the legal, industrial and architectural spheres. Give examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Exemplify the different kinds of urbanisation witnessed in India in the first two decades after independence.</p> <p>Legal-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest acts changed the lives of the pastoralists. They were prevented from entering the forest because the colonial forest policy changed from laissez faire 	6

	<p>to active intervention. The demand for railway sleepers transformed the forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial administrators introduced harsh measures against the labourers by introducing penal sanctions against them in case of non-fulfilment of the contract. The recruitment of labourers was carried out by the Transport of Native Labourers Act 1863. <p>Industrial-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deindustrialisation took place because traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures declined in the face of Manchester competition. Decline of cities like Surat and Masuliptanam while Bombay and Madras grew. The British took over Indian states like Dhaka and Murshidabad who lost their court gentry and this led to the decline if indigenous artisans and craftspersons. <p>Architectural-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job Charnock leased three villages Sutanuti, Kolikata and Gobindapur in order to set up trading posts. Fort William was established for military engagements. The European town had spacious bungalows, elegant apartments and so on. When domestic water supply, electric connection and sewage links were available the Europeans residents utilised them fully whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>M.S.A.Rao identified the impact of urban influence on many Indian villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages where sizebale population are employed in far off cities or in overseas towns, leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages. For example many overseas migrants from villages of Gujarat living in African or British towns have built fashionable houses in their natal villages and invested money on land and industry. Villages situated near industrial towns like Bhilai and Bokaro are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in midst of the villages some villages are totally uprooted while the land of many others are partially acquired. The growth of metropolitan cities impacts the surrounding villages where few are totally absorbed in the process of expansion only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development. For example Delhi, Mumbai. 	
24.	<p>“There is a whole range of work settings from large companies where work is automated to small home-based production.” Analyse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Enlist the changes brought about by Globalisation and Liberalisation in the Indian industrial set up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> task of the manager to control workers and get more work out of them 	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extending the working hours and organising work • production is speeded up through scientific management and assembly line • work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers • use of machinery actually deskills workers • time slavery in IT sector • Home-based work is an important part of the economy. This includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products. • This work is mainly done by women and children. An agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished product. Home workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make. • Mining-bas working conditions, dangerous for both overground and underground mines. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government including telecom, civil, aviation, etc. • Licenses are no longer required to open industries. • Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops. • Privatization of public sector or government companies. • The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies. This process is known as disinvestment. For example Modern Foods. • More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work. • Liberalisation and privatization appears to be associated with rising income inequality. 	
25.	<p>“Come the month of Kartika ..., Thar camel drivers spruce up their ships of the desert and start the long walk to Pushkar in time for KartikPurnima ... Each year around 200,000 people converge here, bringing with them some 50,000 camels and cattle. The place becomes an extraordinary swirl of colour, sound and movement, thronged with musicians, mystics, tourists, traders, animals and devotees. It’s a camel-grooming nirvana, with an incredible array of cornrows, anklets, embroidery and pompoms.”</p> <p>“The religious event builds in tandem with the Camel Fair in a wild, magical crescendo of incense, chanting and processions to dousing day, the last night of the fair, when thousands of devotees wash away their sins and set candles afloat on the holy water.”</p> <p>(From the Lonely Planet tourist guidebook for India, 11th edition)</p>	
	<p>What is commodification?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transformation of a non-commodity into a commodity • things that were earlier not traded in the market became commodities eg sale of kidneys, labour skills etc. 	2
	<p>Explain how a market becomes commodity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growing market for international tourism suggests how culture itself may become a commodity. • Annual fair at Pushkar, pastoralists and traders come to from distant 	4

	<p>places to buy and sell camels and other live stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is also marketed internationally as a major tourist attraction.• Hindu pilgrims, camel traders and foreign tourists mingle at this event exchanging not only livestock and money but also cultural symbols and religious merit.	
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