

**INDEX**

1. **SYLLABUS**
2. **DETAILS OF THE PRACTICAL COMPONENT**
  - PROJECT WORK
  - VIVA-VOCE

**QUESTION BANKS**

- QUESTION BANK 1
  - QUESTION BANK 2
  - QUESTION BANK 3
  - QUESTION BANK 4
  - QUESTION BANK 5
  - QUESTION BANK 6
  - QUESTION BANK 7
  - QUESTION BANK 8
  - QUESTION BANK 9
  - QUESTION BANK 10
  - QUESTION BANK 11
  - QUESTION BANK 12
  - QUESTION BANK 13
3. **PRACTICE PAPERS**
    - CBSE SAMPLE PAPER 2019-20
    - MARKING SCHEME OF CBSE SAMPLE PAPER 2019-20
    - PRACTICE PAPER 1
    - PRACTICE PAPER 2



**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**

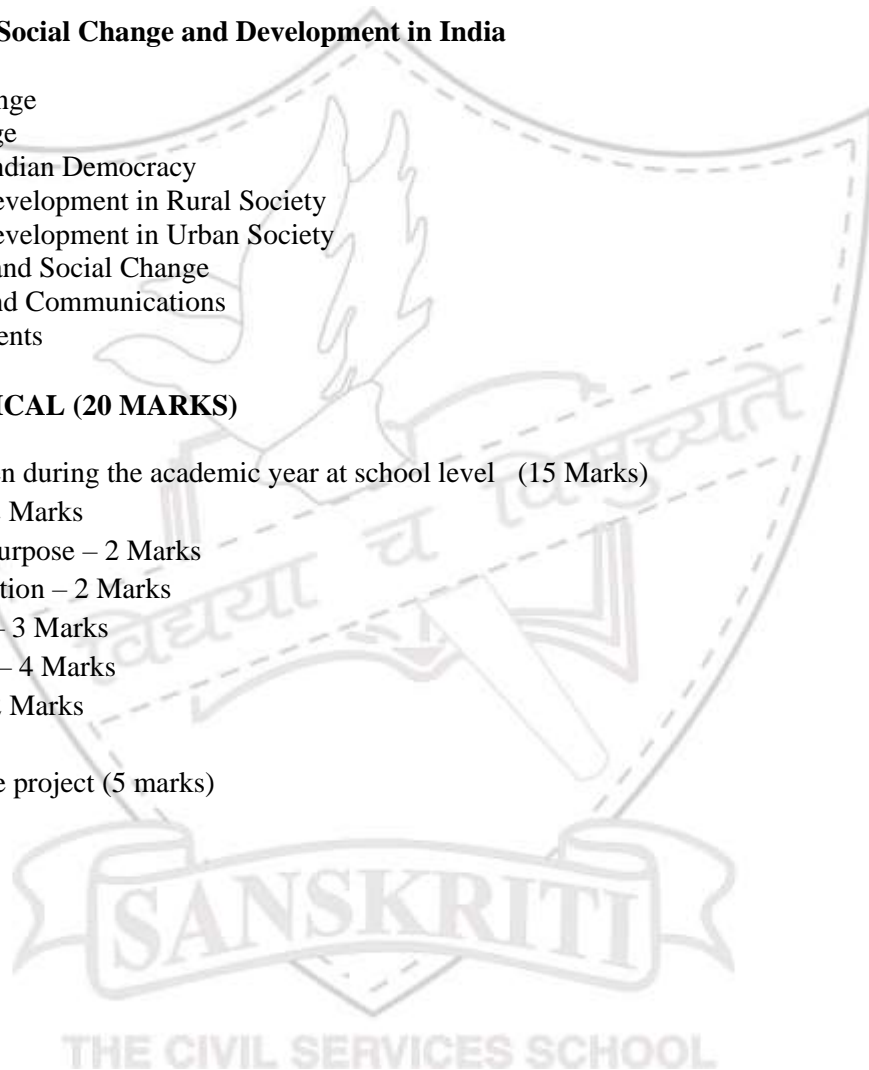
1. Structural Change
2. Cultural Change
3. The Story of Indian Democracy
4. Change and Development in Rural Society
5. Change and Development in Urban Society
6. Globalisation and Social Change
7. Mass Media and Communications
8. Social Movements

- **PRACTICAL (20 MARKS)**

Project undertaken during the academic year at school level (15 Marks)

1. Introduction -2 Marks
2. Statement of Purpose – 2 Marks
3. Research Question – 2 Marks
4. Methodology – 3 Marks
5. Data Analysis – 4 Marks
6. Conclusion – 2 Marks

Viva based on the project (5 marks)



**PROJECT WORK (15 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**

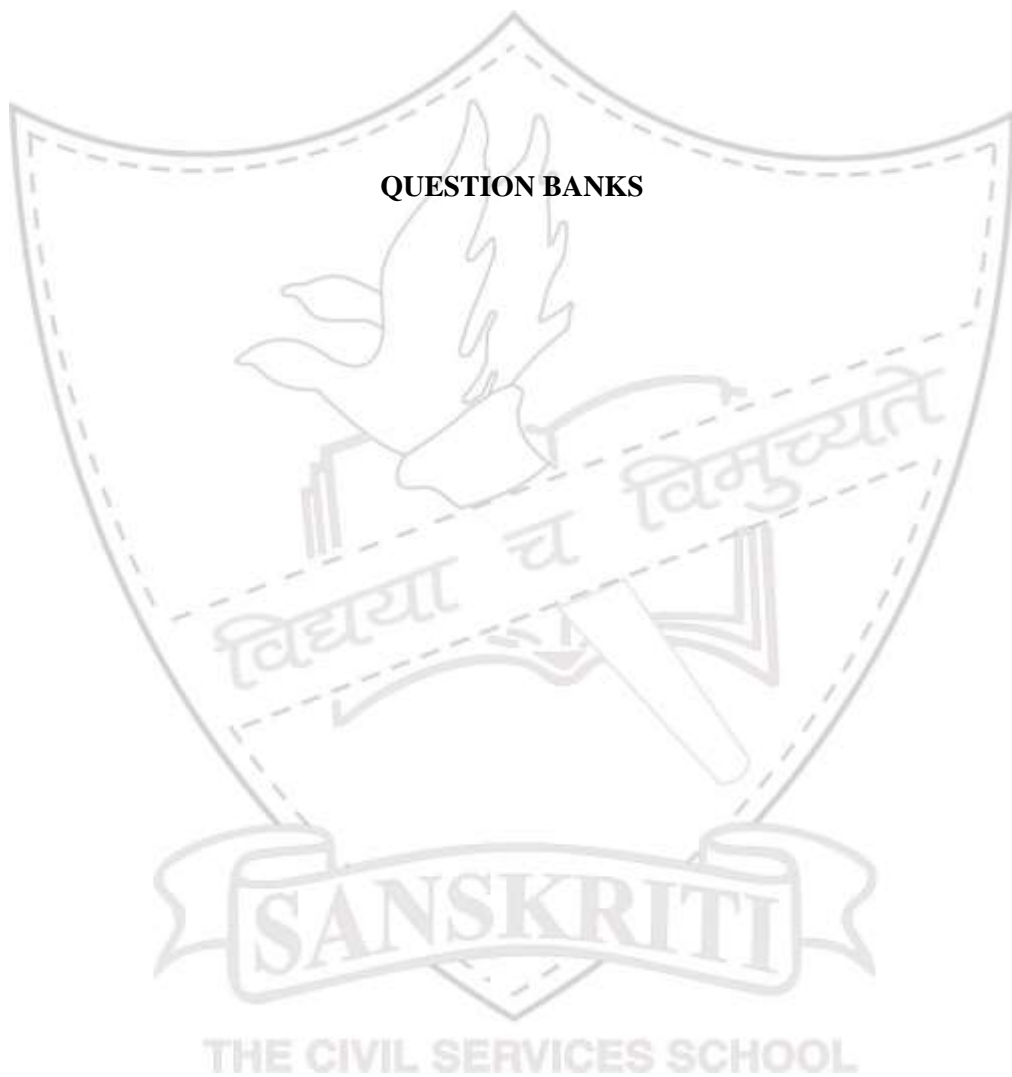
At the end of the stipulated term, each student will prepare and submit her/his project report. Each report must fulfil the following requirements:

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 (5 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.

**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 by 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. Does changing age structure offer a 'demographic dividend' for India? Elaborate.
33. 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?
34. Give some reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India.
  35. What are the positive and preventive checks mentioned by Malthus?
  36. Why Malthus's theory is considered a pessimistic one?
  37. What are the three phase of demographic transition? When does population explosion occur?
  38. Which stage of the demographic transition is India in? Why?
  39. What is the reason for increase in urban population?
  40. 'Public face of India is increasingly becoming urban.' Explain the statement.
  41. 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?
  42. 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.
  43. 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?
  44. What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth?
  45. Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Discuss.
  46. Literacy varies considerably across gender, social groups and regions. Explain.
  47. Discuss the concept of population momentum.
  48. What is Famine? How can it be prevented?
  49. Explain the regional variations of low child sex-ratio.

### LA Type Questions

50. '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?
51. What are three phases of demographic transition? Explain with the help of the theory.
52. Keeping in mind The Spanish Flu or Influenza virus epidemic answer the following questions-What is influenza?
  - i) Why was Spanish Flu the single biggest epidemic and global phenomena?
  - ii) Why was it believed that World War 1 quickened the spread of the disease?
  - iii) Mention two other influenza epidemics, which caused significant morbidity and mortality globally.
53. 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?
54. State any 6 of the National Health Policy 2017.

**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**

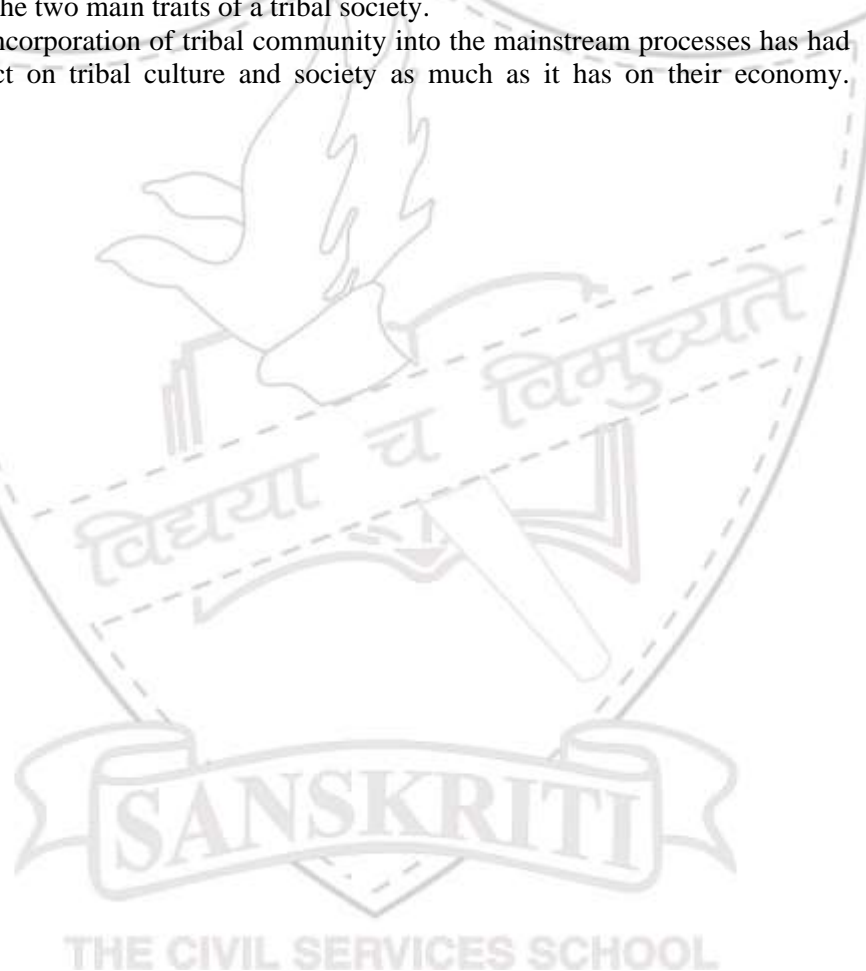
22. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development. OR National development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribal development.
23. What are the problems witnessed in the life of tribes in India today?
24. Discuss any four differences between 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**

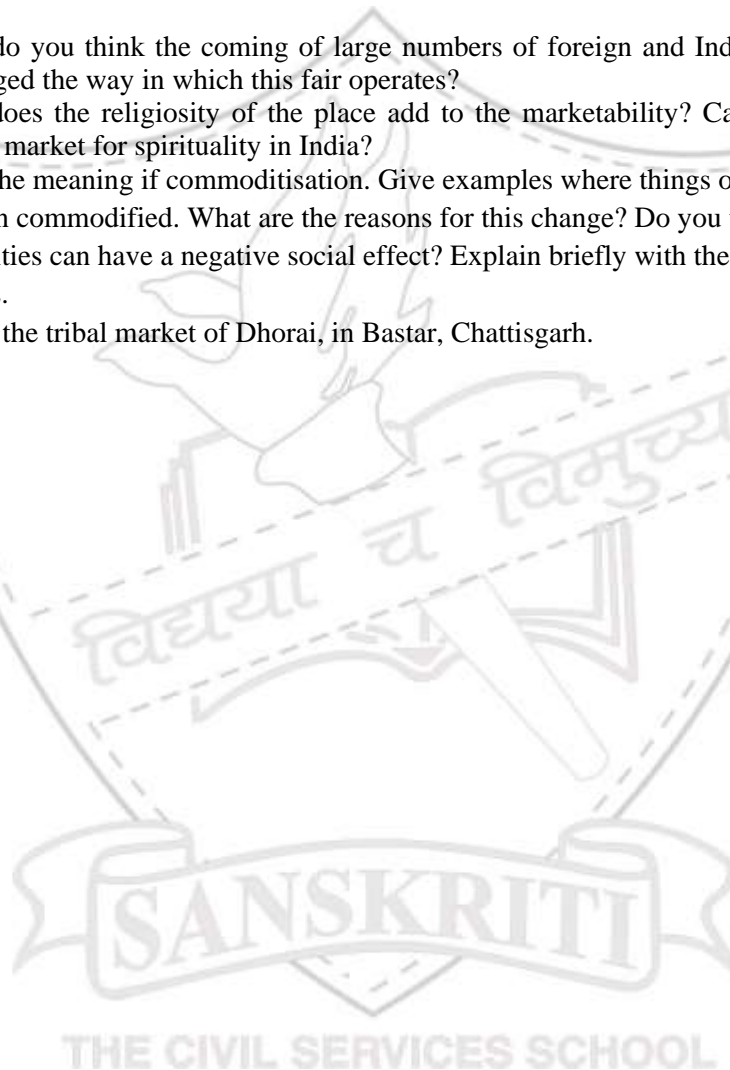
1. Define a market.
2. What is meant by 'Laissez-Faire'?
3. What is meant by 'Invisible Hand'?
4. What is a status symbol?
5. How may caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business?
6. The banking and trading activities are deeply embedded in the social organization of the Nakarattars. 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. Why is Hundi effective in carrying out long distance trade?
18. Sociologists view markets as social institutions that are constructed in culturally specific ways. Discuss briefly giving one example.
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 rational self-interest in a free market economy leads 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? Extensive and sophisticated trading networks existed in pre-colonial India. Elaborate.
30. What is meant by traditional business community? Give an example.
31. Briefly discuss Karl Marx's view of capitalism as a system of commodity production.
32. Explain commodification with the help of suitable examples.
33. Explain the term status symbol by giving appropriate examples.
34. 'Consumption is not only an economic feature but also has symbolic meaning'. How do you explain this statement?
35. How is trading in a stock market like NASDAQ different from trading in other markets?
36. What are the main arguments for and against liberalisation?

**LA Type**

37. 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.
38. 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.
39. 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?
40. 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.
41. 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. Give two examples of prejudiced behaviour from films or novels.
8. Can you distinguish between instances of prejudice that are intentional or unintentional?
9. What is meant by discrimination?
10. Give an example to show how prolonged experience of discrimination behaviour often produces a reaction from the socially excluded group.
11. Compare the correlation between social status and economic status of the past and contemporary times.
12. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to .....
13. How in your opinion is caste system discriminatory in nature?
14. Why do the scheduled castes prefer to be called dalits and how did it become an accepted term by them?
15. Give two examples to show how dalits have fought for dignity and justice.
16. What factors have contributed for the backwardness among the tribal community?
17. Name any two projects that have alienated the tribal communities.
18. Who are the other backward classes?
19. How are the OBCs different from the dalits?
20. What is apartheid? Give an example, which illustrates the discrimination shown by the whites against the African-Americans.
21. Women from privileged background may face sexual harassment in public places. Why?
22. Who founded Satyashodhak Samaj? What were its objectives?
23. What was the name of the social movement started by Jyotiba Phule? What did it literally mean? What two aspects did he fight for?
24. Give names of any two women organizations that emerged at the national level.
25. What do you mean by the term differently abled?
26. The two common features of the public perception of disability worldwide are.....
27. What do you understand by 'Distance Pollution'?

**SA Type**

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

**LA Type**

41. There have been many state initiatives and laws passed to prohibit caste discrimination. Elaborate.
42. 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.
43. Highlight different dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.
44. Describe some of the States initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
45. What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Elaborate in your own words.
46. 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**

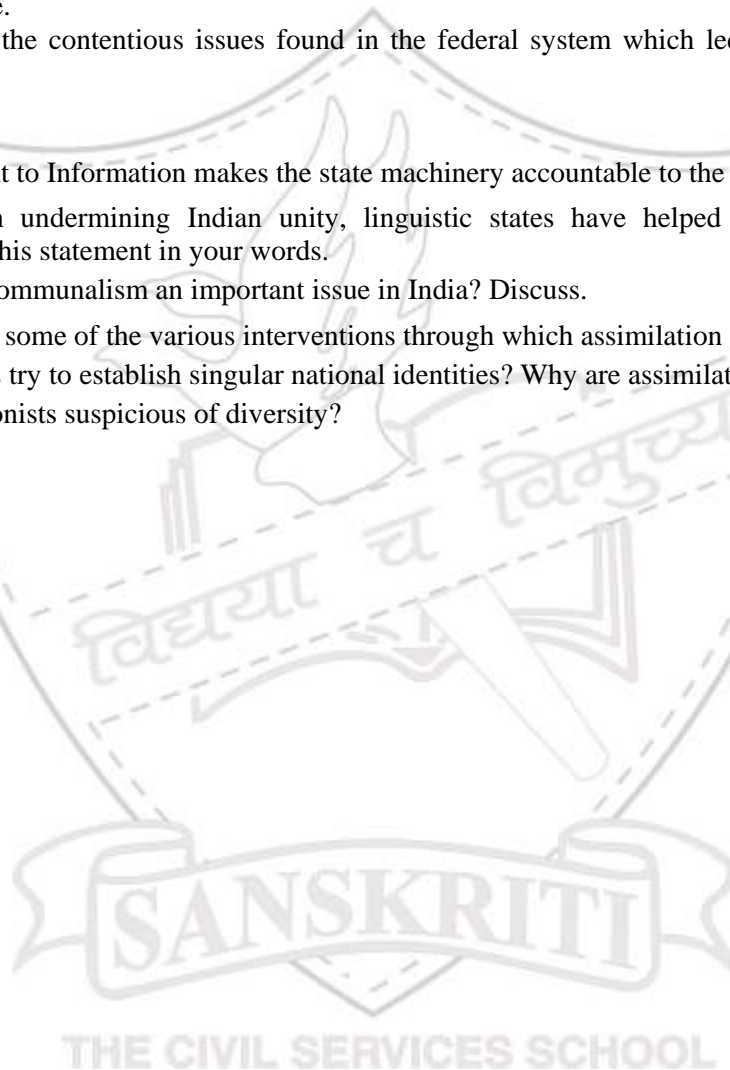
29. What were the features of community identity? Why is community identity important?
30. Give examples of inclusion and exclusion from Indian history.
31. Assimilationist and Integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions. Explain any two in detail.
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 finds 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century reformers initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretation and both intellectual and social growth.
19. The various social reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century had common themes as well as some differences. Elaborate.
20. How did the social reform movements change the mindset of people in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 participatory democracy?
8. What is meant by democratic decentralisation?
9. Write a short note on some basic values of the India Constitution.
10. Discuss any two terms mentioned in the preamble.
11. The difference between law and justice is that.....
12. What is the connection between constitution and law?
13. In addition to political justice, the Indian constitution also seeks to ensure two other kinds of justice; these are.....
14. Why was Dr. Ambedkar not in favour of self government at the grass root level?
15. What was Gandhiji's concept of local government?
16. Why is the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment of 1992 significant in terms of grass root democracy?
17. Mention the four powers and responsibilities of the Panchayat.
18. Mention any four social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayat.
19. What is the main source of income for the panchayats?
20. How is 'right to information' ensured at the grassroots level?
21. What are Nyaya Panchayats?
22. Why have Van Panchayats been set up?
23. The tribal institutions are not necessarily democratic in their structure and functioning. Comment.
24. Long history of inequalities based on caste, class, and gender make democratisation difficult. How?
25. What is meant by political parties?
26. Write a short note on features of a political party.
27. How do interest groups operate in political arena?
28. Who are the pressure groups?
29. Give two important interest groups formed by industrialists.
30. Interest groups are part and parcel of a functioning democracy. Comment.
31. Write two examples of competing interests.
32. What are the functions of Constitution of India?

**SA Type**

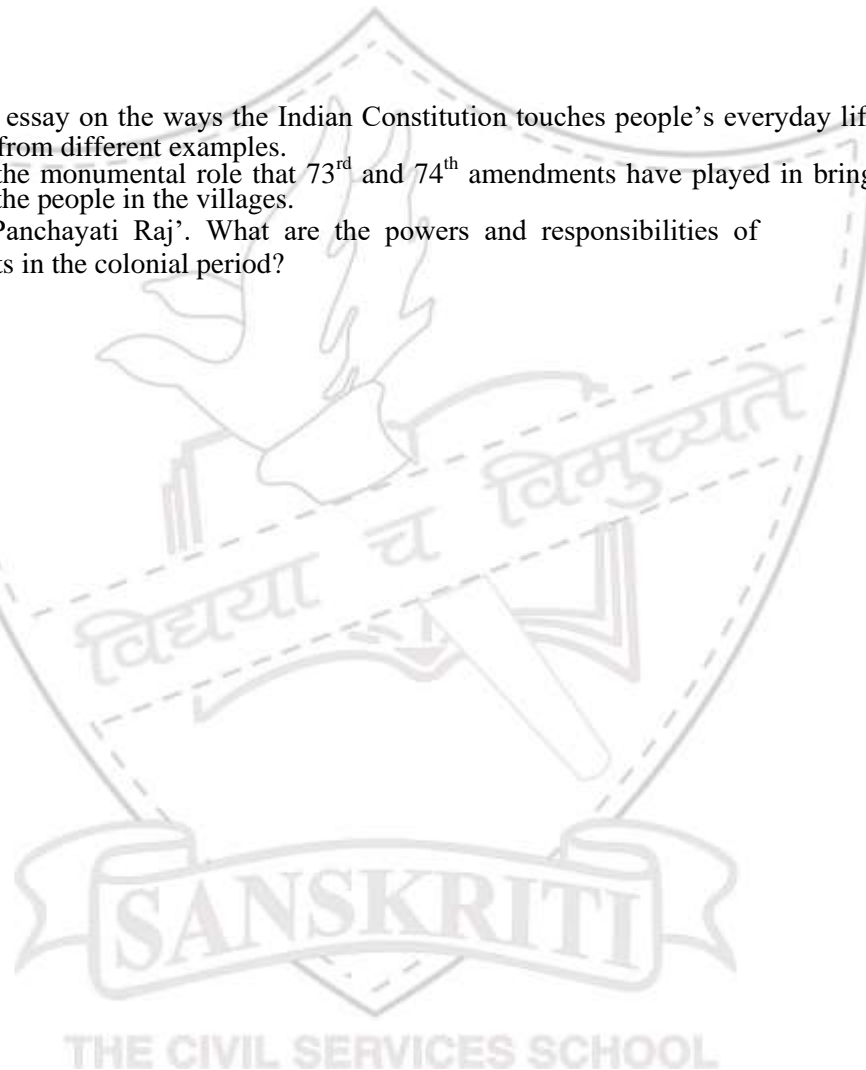
33. The Karachi Resolution clearly spelled out the vision of democracy of the nationalist movement in India. Comment.
34. What do you understand by competing interests? Illustrate with the help of an example. Being aware of this aspect how did the Constituent Assembly decide?
35. Take the example of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



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

#### LA Type

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



**Assignment-9****VSA Type**

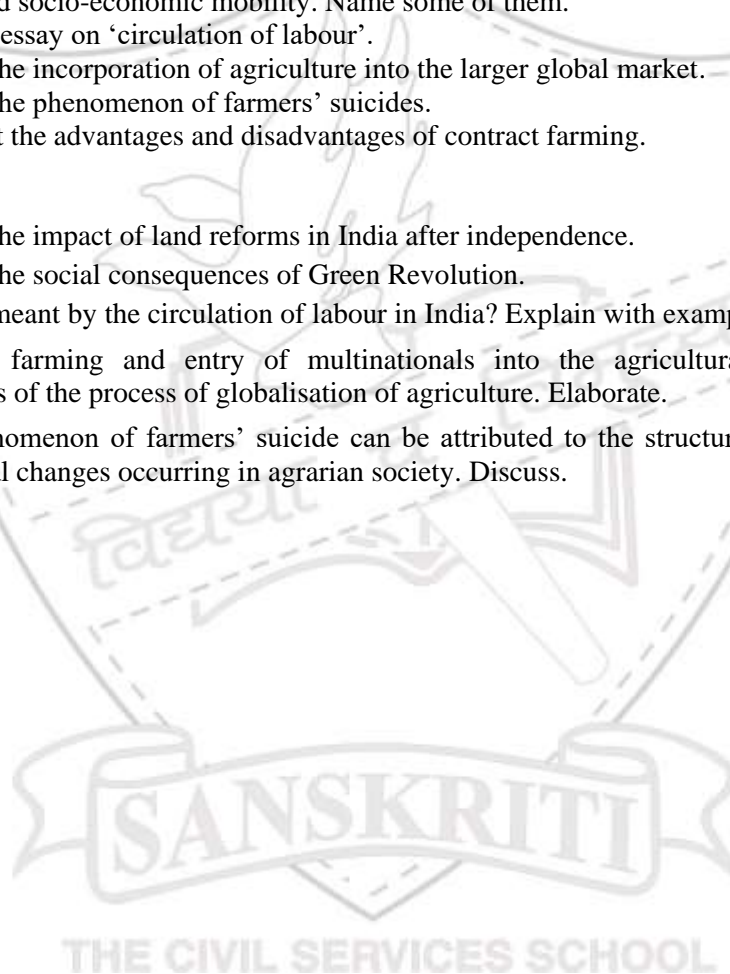
1. In rural societies, agriculture is not just a form of livelihood; it is the way of life. Comment.
2. What types of diverse occupations have resulted due to increased interconnection of the rural and urban economies?
3. The term 'agrarian structure' refers to...
4. Subsistence agriculture refers to.....
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?

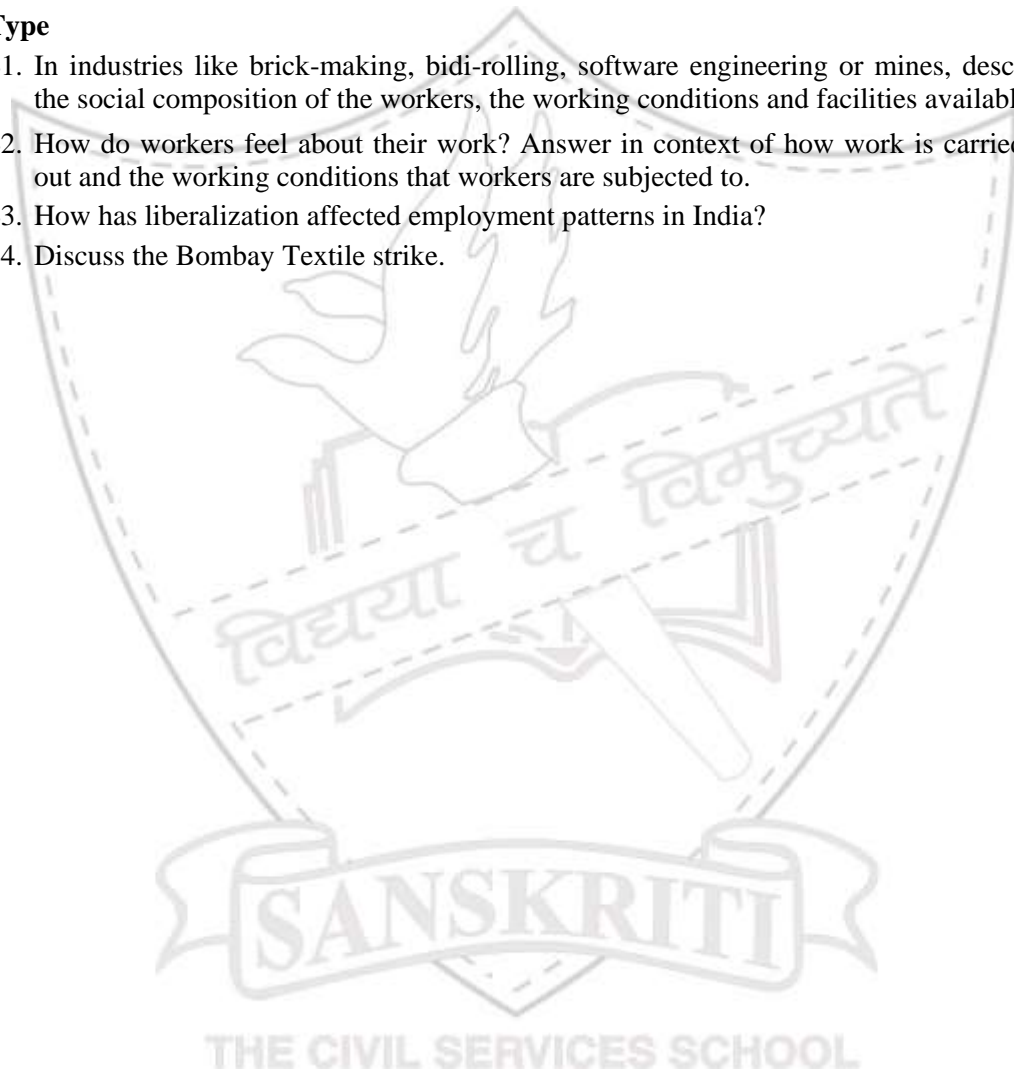
**SA Type**

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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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'.

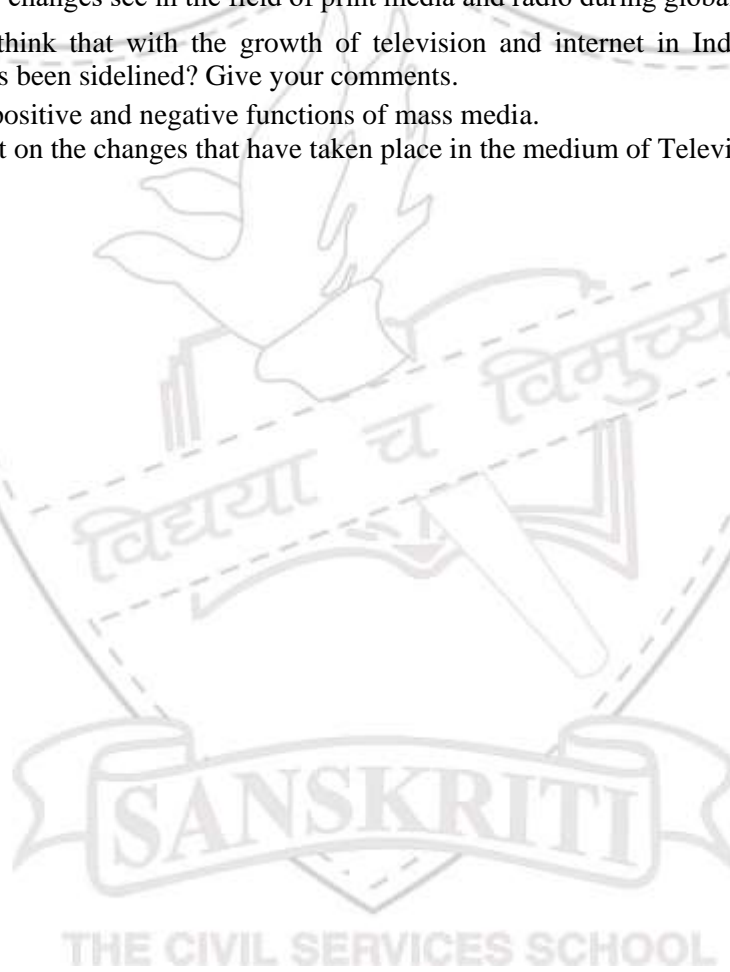
**SA TYPE**

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.

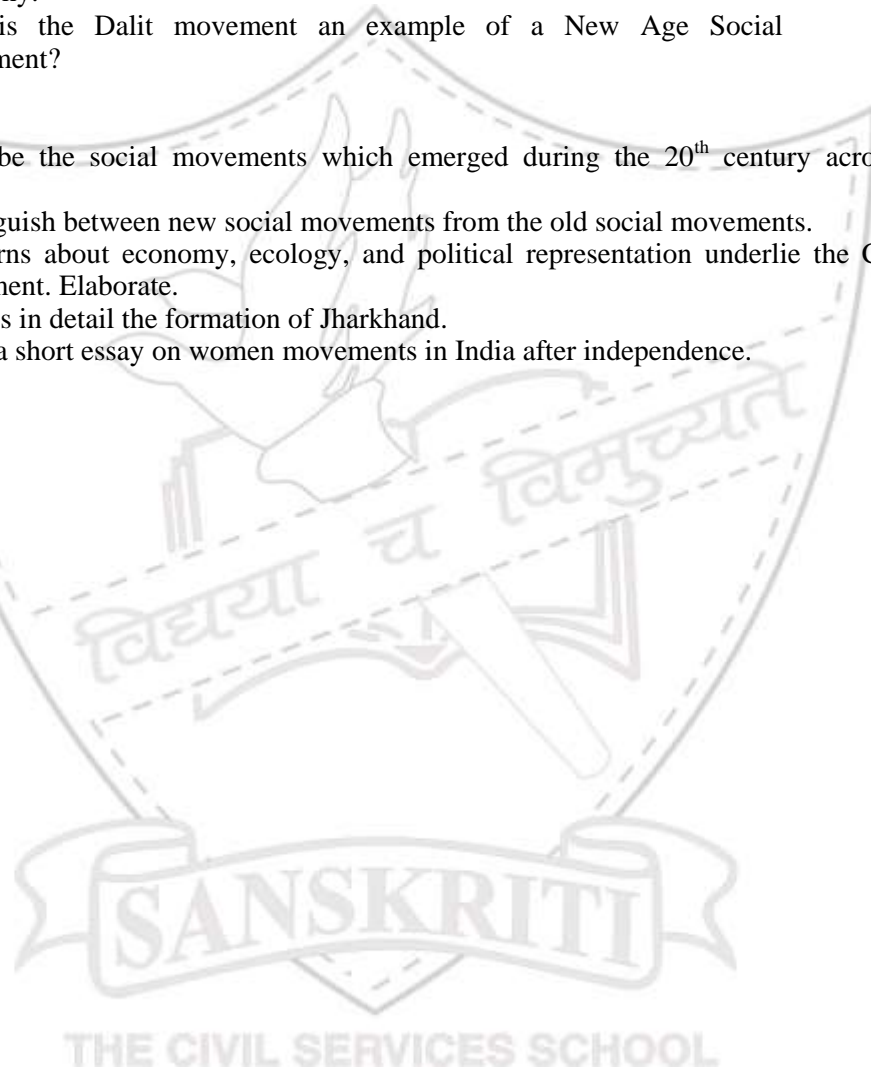
**SA TYPE**

30. Explain with the help of examples counter movements.
31. Why did Mc Carthy 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (039)**  
**CLASS XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2019-20**

**TIME: 3HOURS**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question, there can be either one or two answers only.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A		
1.	The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning _____ and graphien implying _____.	1
2.	According to Robert Malthus, population rises in _____ progression whereas agricultural production grows in _____ progression.	1
3.	Correct the given incorrect statement. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Population Programme.	1
4.	The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend- a) 0-14 b) 15-64 c) 64-75 d) 75 and above	1
5.	A bill of exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade during pre-colonial period in India is called _____.	1
6.	The goods that people buy and use conveys their socio-economic status. _____ is the term coined to refer to this relationship by Max Weber.	1
7.	There is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. This refers to the negative social effects of the process of _____.	1
8.	_____ lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs.	1
9.	Correct the given statement. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and easy to define.	1
10.	"Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities." Is this statement true or false?	1

11.	Sanskritisation has been criticised for which of the following reasons? a) It allows for positional change. b) It allows for structural change. c) It stops exclusion and discrimination. d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.	1
12.	In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called _____ debating the issue of _____.	1
13.	A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called- a) dictatorship b) monarchy c) representative democracy d) participatory democracy	1
14.	_____ carries the means to coerce whereas the essence of _____ is fairness.	1
15.	Democratic values and institutions are purely western. Is this statement true or false?	1
16.	_____ can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.	1
17.	The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless as some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them under _____.	1
18.	Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? a) educational expenses b) agriculture loans c) diversification d) Marriage and dowry	1
19.	A situation where people do not enjoy the work but continue to do it only in order to survive is called _____.	1
20.	Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen but now computer does a lot of work for them. This phenomena is called _____.	1
<b>SECTION-B</b>		
21.	Identify the reasons for the rapid growth of metropolises.	2
22.	What are the two sets of principles to understand the theoretical interpretation of caste?	2
23.	What do you understand by the phrase Invisible Hand? OR What is marketisation?	2
24.	Illustrate the correlation between disability and poverty. OR State the meaning of the term 'Social' in the phrase Social Inequality and Exclusion.	2
25.	Examine how cultural diversity presents tough challenges.	2
26.	How has English language impacted our society?	2
27.	How can we say that rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals?	2
28.	Exemplify how sanskritisation is a gendered process.	2
29.	What was the significance of 73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment? OR What was the argument given by Dr. Ambedkar against the institution of Panchayati Raj?	2



SECTION-C		
30.	Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian Society. Identify the reasons.  OR Show your understanding of the concept of role conflict using the case study of Khasi tribes.	4
31.	What is social stratification? Explain its key principles.	4
32.	Elucidate the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.  OR Outline the Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building. Give suitable examples for the same.	4
33.	What facts can you compile to show the hypocrisy of colonial administration in the context of Tea plantations they made in India?	4
34.	What examples can you find to show that Green Revolution strategies created regional inequalities?	4
35.	"The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed." Justify the statement with suitable examples.	4
SECTION-D		
36.	Infer the reasons for the emergence of Post-Fordism and the new international division of labour with suitable example.	6
37.	In what ways has globalisation affected Print Media.  OR What is the impact of liberalisation on Television as a form of mass media.	6
38.	Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformative, redemptive, revolutionary. ...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. But on the whole...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.	6 (2+4)
	Define any two types of social movements.	
	Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain.	

**MARKING SCHEME  
SOCIOLOGY (039)  
CLASS XII**

	SECTION-A	
1.	The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning <u>people</u> and graphien implying <u>describe</u> .	1
2.	According to Robert Malthus, population rises in <u>geometric</u> progression whereas agricultural production grows in <u>arithmetic</u> progression.	1
3.	Correct the given incorrect statement. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Population Programme. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the <b>National Family Welfare Programme</b>	1
4.	The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend- a) 0-14 b) <b>15-64</b> c) 64-75 d) 75 and above	1
5.	A bill of exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade during pre-colonial period in India is called <u>Hundi</u> .	1
6.	The goods that people buy and use conveys their socio-economic status. <u>Status-symbol</u> is the term coined to refer to this relationship by Max Weber.	1
7.	There is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. This refers to the negative social effects of the process of <u>commodification</u> .	1
8.	<u>Subsidies</u> lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs	1
9.	Correct the given statement. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and easy to define. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe and <b>hard</b> to define.	1
10.	"Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities." Is this statement true or false? - <b>True</b>	1
11.	Sanskritisation has been criticised for which of the following reasons? a) <b>It allows for positional change.</b> b) It allows for structural change. c) It stops exclusion and discrimination. d) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.	1



12.	In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called <b>Dharma Sabha</b> debating the issue of <b>Sati</b> .	1
13.	A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called- a) dictatorship b) monarchy c) representative democracy d) <b>participatory democracy</b>	1
14.	<b>Law</b> carries the means to coerce whereas the essence of <b>justice</b> is fairness.	1
15.	Democratic values and institutions are purely western. Is this statement true or false? - <b>False</b>	1
16.	<b>Nyaya Panchayat</b> can impose fines but cannot award a sentence.	1
17.	The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless as some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them under <b>Benami Transfers</b> .	1
18.	Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? a) educational expenses b) agricultural loans c) <b>diversification</b> d) marriage and dowry	1
19.	A situation where people do not enjoy the work but continue to do it only in order to survive is called <b>Alienation</b> .	1
20.	Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen but now computer does a lot of work for them. This phenomenon is called <b>De-Skilling</b> .	1
	<b>SECTION-B</b>	
21.	Identify the reasons for the rapid growth of metropolises. • The metros attract migrants from the rural as well as from small towns. • With the mass-media's primary focus on these cities, the public face of India is becoming more and more urban rather than rural.	2
22.	What are the two sets of principles to understand the theoretical interpretation of caste? • Difference and separation: the scriptural rules ranging from marriage to food sharing. Wholism and hierarchy: higher and lower in status based on purity and pollution	2
23.	What do you understand by the phrase Invisible Hand? • Proposed by Adam Smith • Individual transactions & own self-interest leads to looking after the interests of all, referred as unseen force. OR	2

	<p>What is marketisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of markets or market based processes rather than government regulations.</li> <li>• Policies to solve social, political &amp; economic problem for e.g. privatization</li> </ul>	
24.	<p>Illustrate the correlation between disability and poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent child birth, inadequate immunization, accidents in overcrowded homes etc.</li> <li>• Disability also creates poverty by increasing isolation &amp; economic strain, not only for the individual but for the family also.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>State the meaning of the term 'Social' in the phrase Social Inequality and Exclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not about individual but groups.</li> <li>• Not just economic though a link is found between social &amp; economic inequality.</li> </ul> <p>It is systematic &amp; structured.</p>	2
25.	<p>Examine how cultural diversity presents tough challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural identities are very powerful &amp; can arouse intense passion.</li> <li>• Able to mobilize large nos. of people.</li> <li>• Sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic &amp; social inequalities that provoke oppositions from other communities.</li> <li>• Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river waters, jobs of Govt., have to be shared.</li> </ul>	2
26.	<p>How has English language impacted our society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widely used and created a middle class of educated Indians.</li> <li>• A major contributor to growth of nationalism.</li> <li>• Its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market (Post Globalization).</li> </ul>	2
27.	<p>How can we say that rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides occasion to socialize with friends and kin, to show off wealth and style to enhance social status.</li> </ul> <p>Rituals have a new dimension of social, economic and political status for e.g. no. of VIPs attending wedding provide the index to the household's standing in the local community</p>	2
28.	<p>Exemplify how sanskritisation is a gendered process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage.</li> </ul> <p>Dowry in place of bride price is regressive as far as women are concerned</p>	2
29.	<p>What was the significance of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monumental in bringing voice to the people.</li> <li>• Reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seats for women.</li> </ul>	2



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17% seats reserved for SC women &amp; tribes.</li> <li>• Local resources controlled by local bodies.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>What was the argument given by Dr. Ambedkar against the institution of Panchayati Raj?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local elites and upper castes would continue to exploit lower caste through power given to Panchayats.</li> <li>• Leading to further exploitation of lower castes &amp; downtrodden.</li> </ul>	
	<b>SECTION-C</b>	
30.	<p>Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian Society. Identify the reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This kind of development benefitted the mainstream at the expense of the Tribes.</li> <li>• National Development particularly in the Nehruvian Era involved building of large Dams.</li> <li>• Dispossessing tribal of their land resulted as a necessary by-product of the exploitation of minerals and utilisation of favorable sites for setting up hydroelectric power plants in Tribal areas.</li> <li>• Loss of forests was a major blow to the tribal communities. The coming in of private property adversely affected the tribal community based forms of collective ownership. Forests were systematically exploited in British times and continued after Independence.</li> <li>• Series of Dams built on Narmada where most of the costs and benefits seem to flow disproportionately to different communities and regions.</li> <li>• Tribal community regions started experiencing problem of heavy in migration of Non Tribals due to pressure of Development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures besides accelerating exploitation.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>Show your understanding of the concept of role conflict using the case study of Khasi tribes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intense contradiction in the matrilineal system arises from the separation of line of descent and inheritance on one hand and structure of authority and control on the other.</li> <li>• The former which links mother to the daughter comes in conflict with the latter which links the mother's brother to the sister's son.</li> <li>• This generates role conflict for men, they are torn between their responsibilities of their natal house on one hand and to their wife and children on the other.</li> <li>• The situation generated by such a conflict affects khasi women as they can never be fully assured that her</li> </ul>	4

	<p>husband can never find his sister's house more congenial place than her own.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sister is apprehensive of her brother's commitment for her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can pull him away from his natal responsibilities.</li> <li>Women are more adversely affected by this role conflict than men because system is more lenient for men and there is a transgression of rules.</li> </ul>	
31.	<p>What is social stratification? Explain its key principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social stratification is a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in hierarchy.</li> </ul> <p>Key Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social stratification is a characteristic of society and not simply a function of individual differences.</li> <li>Social Stratification persists over generations.</li> <li>Social stratification is supported by the patterns of belief and ideology.</li> </ul>	4
32.	<p>Elucidate the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the western context the main sense of secularism has to do with the separation of church and state.</li> <li>The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west.</li> <li>This separation was related to the process of "secularization" or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice.</li> <li>The Indian sense of secularism implies equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing. For example, the secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>Outline the Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building. Give suitable examples for the same.</p> <p><b>Policy of Assimilation:</b> Outright suppression of the ethnic religious or linguistic groups. try to erode cultural differences between the groups.</p> <p><b>Policy of Integration:</b> seek to assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno national and cultural differences from public and political arena while allowing them in private domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centralising all policies to forums where dominant group constitutes the majority and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups.</li> <li>Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant groups traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups.</li> <li>Adopting the dominant groups language and culture through national institution including state controlled media.</li> <li>Adoption state symbols celebrating the dominant groups</li> </ul>	4



	history, heroes and culture.	
33.	<p>What facts can you compile to show the hypocrisy of colonial administration in the context of Tea plantations they made in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters.</li> <li>• 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 had to follow in Britain.</li> <li>• The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under contract for a number of years.</li> <li>• The government helped the planters by providing for penal sanction in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.</li> </ul>	4
34.	<p>What examples can you find to show that Green Revolution strategies created regional inequalities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The areas that underwent this technological transformation became more developed while other areas stagnated.</li> <li>• For instance, the Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P., than in the eastern parts of the country.</li> <li>• As a result, states such as Bihar and in eastern U.P., and dry regions such as Telengana, were relatively undeveloped.</li> <li>• The sharp caste and class inequalities, together with exploitative labour relations, in these regions has given rise to various kinds of violence (including inter-caste violence) in recent years.</li> </ul>	4
35.	<p>"The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed." Justify the statement with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed however they too have to work at the pace of the machine.</li> <li>• For example, In Maruti Udyog Ltd. two cars roll off the assembly line every minute.</li> <li>• Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day. Two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour.</li> <li>• Most of them are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement.</li> <li>• While production has gone up, the number of permanent jobs in the factory has gone down.</li> <li>• The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, and security, as well as the manufacture of parts. Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but the workers are very tense, because if the supplies fail to arrive, their production targets get delayed, and when they do arrive they have to run to</li> </ul>	4

	keep up. Thus, they get exhausted and they leave their jobs.	
	<b>SECTION-D</b>	
36.	<p>Infer the reasons for the emergence of Post-Fordism and the new international division of labour with suitable example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new international division of labour has emerged in which more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities.</li> <li>• Nike grew as an importer of shoes.</li> <li>• The company grew to a multinational enterprise, a transnational corporation.</li> <li>• As costs increased production shifted to South Korea in mid-1970s. Labour costs grew in South Korea, so in the 1980s production widened to Thailand and Indonesia. In the 1990s we in India produce Nike.</li> <li>• However, if labour is cheaper elsewhere production centers will move somewhere else.</li> <li>• This entire process makes the labouring population very vulnerable and insecure.</li> <li>• This flexibility of labour often works in favour of the producers.</li> <li>• Instead of mass production of goods at a centralised location (Fordism), we have moved to a system of flexible production at dispersed locations (post-Fordism).</li> </ul>	6
37.	<p>In what ways has globalisation affected Print Media?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In India we have seen the circulation of newspapers grow.</li> <li>• New technologies have helped boost the production and circulation of newspapers.</li> <li>• A large number of glossy magazines have also made their entry into the market.</li> <li>• There is a rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities.</li> <li>• 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 using simplified and colloquial language.</li> <li>• The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets.</li> <li>• Marketing strategies like consumer contact programmes, door-to-door surveys, and research have marked the growth of circulation.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <p>What is the impact of liberalisation on Television as a form of mass</p>	6



	<p>media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Privately run satellite channels have multiplied rapidly since the mid-1990s.</li> <li>The growth of private satellite television has been one of the defining developments of contemporary India.</li> <li>The Gulf War of 1991 and the launching of Star-TV in the same year by the Whampoa Hutchinson Group of Hong Kong, signalled the arrival of private satellite Channels in India.</li> <li>By 2000, private cable and satellite channels were available including several that focused exclusively on regional-language broadcasting like Sun-TV, Eenadu-TV, etc.</li> <li>The VCR greatly multiplied entertainment options for Indian audiences, providing alternatives to Doordarshan's single channel programming. Video viewing at home and in community-based parlours increased rapidly.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Most television channels are on throughout the day, 24X7. News has been made far more immediate, democratic and intimate.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
38.	<p>a) Define any two types of social movements.</p> <p>They can be classified as: (i) redemptive or transformatory; (ii) reformist; and (iii) revolutionary. A <b>redemptive social movement</b> aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. <b>Reformist social movements</b> strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. <b>Revolutionary social movements</b> attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. <b>(Any two)</b></p> <p>b) Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals.</li> <li>The 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from</li> </ul>	2+4=6

	<p>changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility.</li> </ul> <p>On the whole, this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines; it has attempted and achieved societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits.</p>	
--	---	--



**SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY****CLASS XII**

Time: 3Hours.  
Maximum Marks: 80

**General Instructions**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question, there can be either one or two answers only.
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.

---

**Section-A**

1. Demography is the systematic study of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jyotiba Phule established the \_\_\_\_\_ Samaj.
3. Mention if the statement is true or false:  
"Communalism refers to mutual respect towards other religions."
4. What is meant by laissez faire?
5. Give one example for commodification.
6. Name the tribal leader who led a major uprising against the british.
7. Define sex ratio.
8. Wearing jeans with Kurta in India is an example of homogenisation of culture. State True or False.
9. What are the different forms of mass media?
10. Who wrote the book the "Wealth of Nations"?
11. Name the association formed by industrialists.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_, 1790 was the first modern census ever

undertaken.

13. Mention any two newspapers of the colonial period.
  14. The non-market exchange of produce goods and services in India is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  15. Large landowners managed to evade land ceiling laws through \_\_\_\_\_.
  16. State True or False.
- Infotainment involves a kind of print media where there is no space for entertainment.
17. Who said, "Media should act as the watchdog of Democracy"?
  18. Which of the options is not a part of the population planning programme. The National Family Planning Programme had the following objectives-
    - (a) Promotion of birth control methods
    - (b) Improve public health standards.
    - (c) Promotion of One child policy.
    - (d) Increase public awareness about population and health.
  19. State True or False. Minorities in a statistical sense such as people who are left handed are minorities in the sociological sense.
  20. Name a 19th century reformer who belonged to middle class and upper caste.

Or

Who was the first headmistress of the nation's first school for girls in Pune?

### Section -B

21. Define corporate culture.
- Or
- Identify the reasons for the fast growth of metropolises.
22. Discuss the close relationship between disability and poverty.
  23. What is syncretism? Give an example of India's syncretic heritage?
  24. Match the following.
 

(a) Footloose labour.	(i) Alfred Gell
(b) Bhuria Committee report	(ii) Jan Breman
(c) Dhorai	(iii) Benedict Anderson
(d) Imagined community	(iv) Tiplut Nongbri.



3

25. Why was Dharma Sabha formed?
26. What does the theory of resource mobilization tell us about Social Movements?
27. What is social about social inequality?  
Or  
Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?
28. What was the significance of the silk route?
29. What are the concerns of the policy makers regarding the State-Centre equation after liberalisation?

**Section –C**

30. In a democratic form of government, political parties are key players. Explain.  
Or  
Write a note on home based industry with suitable examples.
31. What were the main issues against which the leaders of the tribal movements agitated in Jharkhand.
32. In India it is difficult to make a clear distinction between the old and new social movements. Discuss.
33. Explain the integration and assimilation policy. Which policy is adopted by the Indian government?
34. Write in brief about Panchayati Raj in the tribal areas.
35. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India. Elaborate.

**Section – D**

36. If capitalism became the dominant economic system nation states became the dominant political form. Explain?
37. What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?  
Or  
Critically evaluate the view that Tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilisation.
38. In what ways has Globalization affected print media?  
Or  
Discuss the growth of Radio in India.

SESSION: 2019-20  
GRADE: XII  
SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY (THEORY)

**Duration: 3 Hours**  
**80**

**Maximum Marks:**

**General Instructions:**

1. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
3. Questions No. 1-20 are of 1 mark each and are to be answered in about 15 words each.
4. Questions No. 21- 29 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.
5. Questions No. 30 - 35 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words each.
6. Question No. 36 and 37 are of 6 marks and are to be answered in about 200 words.
7. Question No. 38 is of 6 marks and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

- Q1 Quantitative data on various aspects of the population and economy is the definition of \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- Q2 Comparison of Men and Women was written by \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- Q3 Fort William was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- Q4 According to the theories of social movements , social conflicts arises when a group feels that it is worse off than others around it. This is referred as \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- a. the logic of collective action
  - b. resource mobilisation
  - c. relative deprivation
  - d. redemptive action
- Q5 Life expectancy is ..... (1)
- Q6 What is **not** a public perception of disability? (1)
- a. Disability is not a biological given
  - b. Their problems always emerge from their impairment.
  - c. He/she is a victim
  - d. He/she needs help.
- Q7 Who was Job Carnock? (1)



- Q8 Correct the given statement. (1)  
Durbar Kur among the Garos is headed by the religious headman.
- Q9 What led to the displacement of service caste groups in rural India? (1)
- Q10 Resources of panchayats are further increased by grants received through \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- Q11 Farmers form Unions like the \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
a. Kisan Sangathan b. Kisan Sabha c. Shetkhari Sangathan d. none of the above
- Q12 Two examples of rural non farming activities are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- Q13 20 % of the seats amongst women are reserved for SC and ST category in local governments. True/ false? (1)
- Q14 Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village landlord or zamindar. This system was called \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
\_\_\_\_\_ OR  
\_\_\_\_\_ have lower income than owner cultivators .
- Q15 Local Self governments are to be elected every \_\_\_\_\_ years. (1)
- Q16 Laissez Faire policy was introduced by Amartya Sen( Correct the statement) (1)
- Q17 Political parties, media, NGO's are all part of authoritarian society . ( Correct the statement) (1)
- Q18 Name the famous sociologist who argued that the use of machinery actually deskills workers. (1)  
a. Marx b. Weber c. Harry Braverman d. Louis Dumont
- Q19 A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the revenue directly with the cultivator was called \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
a. Zamindari system b. raiyatwari system c. halpati system d. Jeeta System
- Q20 Printing press, telegraph and movement of people and goods are the various forms of \_\_\_\_\_ which was speeded up by new technologies. (1)
- Q21 State briefly the contribution of Periyar and Shri Narayan Guru against social evils. (2)
- Q22 How does apology resolutions of various countries show importance of community identity? (2)
- Q23 Negate the assumption that modern societies become increasingly secular. (2)  
OR  
Why did Srinivas suggest that lower castes sought to sanskritise ,whereas upper caste sought to westernise?

- Q24 Differentiate between law and Justice. (2)  
OR  
Why was Dr Ambedkar against the idea of local self government.
- Q25 How did modern organisation act as modern framework of change in colonial India (2)
- Q26 How does the contractor system work in hiring casual labour (2)
- Q27 Prove that rise in electronic media has not led to a decline in the circulation of print media. (2)
- Q28 How has the character of weekly market in tribal areas changed over time? (2)
- Q29 The more mechanised the industry gets, the fewer people are employed' Justify. (2)  
OR  
How are children exploited as workers ?
- Q30 National development has benefited the mainstream at the expense of the tribes. Identify the reasons for the same. (4)  
OR  
Identify and explain the most significant yet paradoxical change in the caste system.
- Q31 Illustrate how commoditisation and consumption is a characteristic feature of new market system. (4)
- Q32 Apply key principles of social stratification to understand prejudices and stereotypes. (4)  
OR  
Demonstrate the role of government and non governmental initiatives in addressing caste and tribe discrimination.
- Q33 Examine the impact of British Industrialisation on India. (4)
- Q34 Discuss the consequences of agricultural development on rural social structure. (4)
- Q35 The population policy of India and the National Socio Demographic Goals of 2010 go hand in hand. Discuss. (4)
- Q36 Bring out the relevance of civil society organisations today. (6)  
OR  
'Indian nationalists understood the imperative need to recognize and respect India's Diversity' . Discuss the given statement in terms of *minority rights*.
- Q37 Classify types of social movements. (6)  
OR  
Write an essay on Workers' movements in India with special emphasis on the contribution of trade unions.

Q38 Read the passage and answer the questions given below:  
The Dark side of globalisation

The rapid growth of global markets has not seen the parallel development of social and economic institutions to ensure balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth.

Although we may not have yet reached “the end of history,” globalisation has brought us closer to “the end of geography” as we have known it. The compression of time and space triggered by the Third Industrial Revolution –roughly, since 1980 – has changed our interactions with the international environment. For many, globalisation – the intensified cross-border exchange of goods, services, capital, technology, ideas, information, legal systems, and people – is both desirable and irreversible, having underwritten a rising standard of living throughout the world. Others recoil from globalisation as they feel it is the soft underbelly of corporate imperialism that plunders and profiteers on the back of rampant consumerism.

Globalisation is not uncontrolled. The movement of people remains tightly restricted. The flow of capital is highly asymmetrical. Over the last two decades, overseas development assistance from the rich to poor countries has totalled \$50-80 billion per year. In the same period, every year, \$500-800 billion of illegal funds have been sent from the poor to rich countries. That is, for every one dollar of aid money over the table, the West gets back \$10 under the table and, for good measure, lectures the rest on corruption.

The benefits and costs of linking and delinking are unequally distributed. Industrialised countries are mutually interdependent; developing countries are largely independent in economic relations with one another; and developing countries are highly dependent on industrialised countries. Brazil, China and India are starting to change this equation.

- a. What is globalisation of culture? (2)
- b. What are the ways of combating inequality caused by globalisation? (4)