

Series : X4YZW



SET ~ 4

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड

Q.P. Code

62

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

समाजशास्त्र
SOCIOLOGY



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

नोट / NOTE

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|-------|---|
| (I) | कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages. |
| (II) | प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate. |
| (III) | कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 35 प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 35 questions. |
| (IV) | कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यथा स्थान पर प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book at the given place before attempting it. |
| (V) | इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. |

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *The question paper is divided into four sections — Section A, B, C and D.*
- (ii) *There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Section A includes questions no. 1 – 16. These are Objective Type Questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.*
- (iv) *Section B includes questions no. 17 – 25. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*
- (v) *Section C includes questions no. 26 – 32. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- (vi) *Section D includes questions no. 33 – 35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.*
- (vii) *Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given graphics.*

SECTION A

1. *Assertion (A) : Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres, such as, caste distinctions do not matter any more in trains, buses, etc.*

Reason (R) : Social inequalities are reducing in the world.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



2. **Assertion (A) :** The old social movements functioned within the frame of political parties.

Reason (R) : Old social movements were national.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
3. As per the theory of Demographic Transition, which of the following statements are correct ?
- (I) Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development.
(II) Every society follows a typical pattern of development.
(III) The development is related to population growth.
(IV) There are four stages of population growth.

Options :

- (A) (I) and (II)
(B) (II) and (IV)
(C) (I) and (III)
(D) (I), (II) and (III)
4. **Assertion (A) :** Often it is thought that imparting knowledge of 'scientific' farming methods will improve the conditions of Indian farmers.
- Reason (R) :** The Indian farmers have been cultivating the land for centuries, much before the advent of the Green Revolution.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



5. Which of the following statements related to Tribal Identity is *not* true ?
- (A) Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise.
 - (B) This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society.
 - (C) Issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity are becoming less important.
 - (D) Issues relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, are on the rise.

Based on the following passage, answer Q.No. 6 and 7.

Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power – than others. People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability.

6. Social inequality and exclusion are facts of life because :
- (I) This everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often makes them appear inevitable, almost natural.
 - (II) We often think of them as being 'deserved' or 'justified' in some sense.
 - (III) These are natural which can be changed.
 - (IV) The poor and marginalised are not blamed for their own plight.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

Options :

- (A) (I) and (II)
 - (B) (I) and (III)
 - (C) (I) and (IV)
 - (D) (II) and (III)
7. Which of the following statements is *not* true related to Exclusion of Dalits ?
- (A) The institution of untouchability does not refer to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact.
 - (B) Untouchability refers to a much broader set of social sanctions.
 - (C) Untouchable castes are outside the caste hierarchy.
 - (D) They are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes.

8. **Assertion (A) :** The laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.

Reason (R) : The colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefitted the planters.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Based on the following passage, answer Q.No. 9 and 10.

The socialisation process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggle against significant others (those directly involved in our lives) like our parents, family, kin group and our community. Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.

9. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* ?

- (A) We don't have to do anything to be born into a community.
- (B) No one has any choice about which family they are born into.
- (C) No one has any choice about which country they are born into.
- (D) These types of identities are acquired.

10. Community conflicts are hard to deal with because :

- (I) Each side in the conflict thinks of the other side as a hated enemy.
- (II) There is a tendency to exaggerate the virtues of one's own side.
- (III) There is a tendency not to exaggerate the vices of the other side.
- (IV) In such conflicts, they are constructing matching but reversed mirror images of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

Options :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) (I), (III) and (IV) | (B) (I), (II) and (III) |
| (C) (I), (II) and (IV) | (D) (II), (III) and (IV) |



11. Why is the study of Social Movements important in Sociology ?
- (A) Social movements were about protests which were perceived by elites as a major threat to the established order of society.
 - (B) Social movements were not seen as forces that led to disorder.
 - (C) Participants of social movements do not have their own shared understanding of right and wrong.
 - (D) Participants did not often resort to public protest.

12. While urbanization has been occurring at a rapid pace, it is the biggest cities – the metropolises – that have been growing the fastest.

Which of the following statements related to urbanization is *not* true ?

- (A) These metros attract migrants from the rural areas as well as from small towns.
 - (B) The larger cities in India are not growing at such a rapid rate.
 - (C) Urban infrastructure can hardly keep pace.
 - (D) With the mass media's primary focus on these cities, the public face of India is becoming more and more urban rather than rural.
13. *Assertion (A)* : Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population.
- Reason (R)* : The rural is not just agriculture. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



14. **Assertion (A) :** There is absorption of different tribal groups into caste Hindu society at varying levels of the hierarchy.

Reason (R) : Tribal lands were colonised and the forests cut down.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

15. Which of the following statements is true for westernisation ?

- (A) The changes brought about in Indian society and culture is a result of over 150 years of British rule.
- (B) Westernisation does not involve the imitation of external forms of culture.
- (C) The west did not influence Indian art and literature.
- (D) Westernisation did not include the sub-culture of Indian intellectuals.

16. Put the following statements in the correct order.

- (I) Workers have to work at the pace of the machine.
- (II) The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed.
- (III) Two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour.
- (IV) Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day.

Options :

- (A) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
- (B) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
- (C) (IV), (I), (III), (II)
- (D) (I), (IV), (III), (II)

SECTION B

17. "By and large, work for most Indians is still in smallscale workplaces. Here personal relationships determine many aspects of work."

In large organisations work is not determined by personal relationships. What inference can you draw from this statement ?

2

18. (a) "Cultural Diversity can present tough challenges."
Support the statement with suitable examples.

2

OR

- (b) Give one argument each for and against secularism.

19. Adivasis shared a common hatred for dikus. Why ? Give two reasons.

2

20. (a) Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions. Give examples.

2

OR

- (b) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the policy of liberalisation.

21. During the 1960s, scholars debated whether tribes should be seen as one end of a continuum with caste-based (Hindu) peasant society, or whether they were an altogether different kind of community.

What is the basis for the argument for tribe and caste distinction ?

2

22. Many districts of colonial India were administered through the Zamindari system.

What problems were faced by the peasants due to the Zamindari system ?

2

23. One of the negative outcomes of the Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities.

Give two reasons for your answer.

2



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24. The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various sorts, plague, smallpox and cholera. But the single largest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1918 – 19, which killed about 5% of the total population of India at that time.

Differentiate between epidemic and pandemic.

2

25. "Theoretically, the caste can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles." Name them and define any one.

2

SECTION C

26. From the 1950s to the 1970s, a series of land reform laws were passed — at the national level as well as in the states. What were the reasons behind these reforms ?

4

27. Sociologists use the term 'Social Stratification' to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.

How does Social Stratification persist over generations ?

4

28. (a) Westernisation does involve the imitation of external forms of culture. Illustrate the process of westernisation.

4

OR

(b) The varied Social Reform Movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. Discuss.

29. Each one of us is born into a family, and most of us spend long years within it. Usually we feel very strongly about our family. The family is an integral part of lives. Elaborate.

4

30. "In India, the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors."

Identify the impacts on the basis of the above statement.

4

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4

4

31. There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Discuss.
32. "In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike." Justify taking the example of the famous Bombay Textile Strike of 1982.

SECTION D

33. The declining Sex Ratio in India 1901 – 2011 is given below :

Year	Sex Ratio all age groups	Variation over previous decade	Child Sex Ratio (0 – 6 years)	Variation over previous decade
1901	972	–	–	–
1911	964	– 8	–	–
1921	955	– 9	–	–
1931	950	– 5	–	–
1941	945	– 5	–	–
1951	946	+ 1	–	–
1961	941	– 5	976	–
1971	930	– 11	964	– 12
1981	934	+ 4	962	– 2
1991	927	– 7	945	– 17
2001	933	+ 6	927	– 18
2011	943	+ 10	919	– 8

Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

- (a) What are the reasons for the declining child sex ratio ?
- (b) Based on the above data, compare the data of the 20th century with that of the 21st century and state your inferences.

2

4

**Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidate
(In lieu of Q.No. 33)**

As is clear from the data, India has had a declining sex ratio for more than a century. From 972 females per 1000 males at the turn of the 20th century, the sex ratio has declined to 933 at the turn of the 21st century.

The trends of the last four decades have been particularly worrying — from 941 in 1961, the sex ratio had fallen to an all time low of 927 in 1991 before posting a modest increase in 2001. According to the provisional data of Census of India 2011, sex ratio is 943 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio for the 0 – 6 years age group has generally been substantially higher than the overall sex ratio for all age groups, but it has been falling very sharply. In fact the decade 1991 – 2001 represents an anomaly, in that the overall sex ratio has posted its highest ever increase of 6 points from the all time low of 927 to 933, but the child sex ratio has dropped from 945 to 927, a plunge of 18 points, taking it below the overall sex ratio for the first time. In 2011 Census the child sex ratio again decreased by 8 points and now it is 919.

Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

- (a) What are the reasons for the declining child sex ratio ? 2
- (b) Based on the above data, compare the data of the 20th century with that of the 21st century and state your inferences. 4

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34. Discuss the classification of Social Movements.

6

35. The Civil Society has been instrumental in taking many significant initiatives, the most recent being the campaign for the Right to Information. Discuss the initiative and its outcome.

2+4=6