Series SGN

SET-4

कोड नं.
Code No. 62

रोल नं.
Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 7 हैं ।

- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 25 प्रश्न हैं ।

- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।

- 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 छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।

- Please check that this question paper contains 7 printed pages.

- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

- Please check that this question paper contains 25 questions.

- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**

- 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

समाजशास्त्र

SOCIOLOGY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे
Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80
Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

(i) प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 25 है ।

(ii) **सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।**

(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 – 14 तक लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 2 अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 15 – 21 तक दीर्घ-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 4 अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(v) प्रश्न संख्या 22 – 25 तक अति दीर्घ-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 6 अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 200 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए । प्रश्न संख्या 25 का उत्तर दिए गए अनुच्छेद के आधार पर देना है ।

General Instructions :

(i) There are 25 questions in all.

(ii) **All** questions are **compulsory**.

(iii) Questions no. **1 – 14** are short-answer type questions carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **30** words.

(iv) Questions no. **15 – 21** are long-answer type questions carrying **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.

(v) Questions no. **22 – 25** are very long-answer type questions carrying **6** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **200** words. Question no. **25** is to be answered on the basis of the passage given.

1. वि-संस्कृतिकरण क्या है ?

   What is de-Sanskritization ? 2

2. प्रत्यक्ष एवं प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र में अन्तर बताइए ।

   Differentiate between direct and representative democracy. 1+1=2

3. अस्पृश्यता का अर्थ क्या होता है ?

What is meant by untouchability ?

2

4. लोगों को रोज़गार कैसे मिलता है ?

How do people find jobs ?

2

5. पार-राष्ट्रीय निगम क्या होते हैं ?

What are trans-national corporations ?

2

6. फोर्डिज़्म ने वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और विपणन व्यवस्था (बाज़ार की व्यवस्था) को किस तरह से प्रभावित किया है ?

In what ways has Fordism influenced the production and marketing of goods ?

2

7. भारत में जनजातियों का वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार हुआ है ?

How have tribes been classified in India ?

2

8. इतिहास के विभिन्न कालों में महिला आंदोलनों के मुख्य मुद्दे क्या थे ?

What were the major issues taken up by women's movements in different periods of history ?

2

9. विनिवेश शब्द का अर्थ क्या है ?

What is the meaning of the term Disinvestment ?

2

10. अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (ओ.बी.सी.) को परिभाषित करने के मानदंड क्या हैं ?

What are the criteria used for defining OBCs ?

2

11. कॉर्पोरेट संस्कृति ने समाज को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है ?

How has corporate culture transformed society ?

2

12. सब्सिडी और समर्थन की कीमतों के मध्य का अन्तर बताइए ।

Differentiate between subsidies and support prices.

$1+1=2$

13. सामाजिक आंदोलन सामाजिक परिवर्तन से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं ? $1+1=2$

In what ways are social movements different from social change ?

14. घर में किया जाने वाला कार्य (व्यवसाय) अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग है । उदाहरण दीजिए । 2

Home based work is an important part of the economy. Give examples.

15. उपनिवेशवाद से जाति व्यवस्था में क्या परिवर्तन आए ? 4

What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system ?

16. सांस्कृतिक विविधता क्या होती है ? राज्य अक्सर सांस्कृतिक विविधता के प्रति संदेह क्यों रखते हैं ? $1+3=4$

What is cultural diversity ? Why are States often suspicious of cultural diversity ?

17. "73वाँ और 74वाँ संशोधन वास्तव में महिलाओं को अधिकार देने (एन्फ्रेंचाईज़िंग) की तरफ एक बड़ा कदम था ।" टिप्पणी कीजिए । 4

अथवा

कई जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तृणमूल (मूल स्तर) लोकतंत्र की एक समृद्ध परंपरा रही है । व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

"The 73rd and 74th Amendments were a big step indeed in enfranchising women." Comment.

OR

Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroot democracy. Explain.

18. अनुष्ठानों के पंथनिरपेक्ष आयाम पंथनिरपेक्षता के लक्ष्यों से पृथक् होते हैं । व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

Rituals also have secular dimensions, as distinct from secular goals. Explain.

19. महिला आंदोलन का दूसरा चरण जो कि 1970 के दशक के मध्य में था, में उठाए गए मुद्दे क्या थे ?   4

What were the issues taken up by the women's movement in the second phase i.e., mid-1970s ?

20. "भारत में व्यापार और वाणिज्य को जाति और नातेदारी के संजाल (नेटवर्क) द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है ।" विवेचना कीजिए ।   4

"Trade and commerce operate through caste and kinship networks in India." Discuss.

21. सांप्रदायिकता क्या है ? यह तनाव और हिंसा का आवर्तक (recurrent) स्रोत क्यों है ? उपयुक्त उदाहरण देते हुए विवेचना कीजिए ।   4

अथवा

अल्पसंख्यक समूह क्या होता है ? अल्पसंख्यकों को राज्य के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ?   4

What is communalism ? Why is it a recurrent source of tension and violence ? Explain by giving suitable examples.

OR

What is a minority group ? Why do minorities need protection from the State ?

22. उपनिवेशवाद ने हमारी ज़िंदगी को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है ? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।   6

In what ways has colonialism affected our lives ? Explain with suitable examples.

23. प्रिन्ट मीडिया पर भूमंडलीकरण के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए ।   6

Discuss the effects of globalization on Print media.

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24. स्वतंत्रता के बाद सरकार ने कौन-से महत्त्वपूर्ण भू-सुधार कानूनों को शुरू किया था ? 6

What were the major land reform laws introduced by the government after Independence ?

25. नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

जनसंख्या की वृद्धि की दर भरण-पोषण के संसाधनों के उत्पादन में होने वाली वृद्धि की दर से सदा आगे रहती है; इसलिए समृद्धि को बढ़ाने का एक ही तरीका है कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को नियंत्रित किया जाए । दुर्भाग्यवश, मनुष्यों में अपनी जनसंख्या को स्वेच्छापूर्वक घटाने की एक सीमित क्षमता ही होती है (कृत्रिम निरोधों (Preventive Checks) द्वारा जैसे कि बड़ी उम्र में विवाह करके या यौन संयम रखकर अथबा ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करते हुए सीमित संख्या में बच्चे पैदा किए जाएँ) । माल्थस का विश्वास था कि अकालों और बीमारियों के रूप में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने के प्राकृतिक निरोध (Positive Checks) अनिवार्य होते हैं क्योंकि वे ही खाद्य आपूर्ति और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के बीच असंतुलन को रोकने के प्राकृतिक उपाय हैं । उदारवादी और मार्क्सवादी विद्वानों ने माल्थस के इस विचार की आलोचना की कि गरीबी का कारण जनसंख्या वृद्धि है । आलोचकों का कहना था कि गरीबी और भुखमरी जैसी समस्याएँ जनसंख्या वृद्धि की बजाय आर्थिक संसाधनों के असमान वितरण के कारण होती हैं ।

(अ) जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने के लिए माल्थस ने कौन-से कृत्रिम और प्राकृतिक निरोध बताए हैं ?

2

(ब) उदारवादी और मार्क्सवादी विद्वानों ने माल्थस की आलोचना की । व्याख्या कीजिए ।

4

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions :

Population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources; hence the only way to increase prosperity is by controlling the growth of population. Unfortunately, humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population (through 'preventive checks' such as postponing marriage or practising sexual abstinence or celibacy). Malthus believed therefore that 'positive checks' to population growth — in the form of famines and diseases — were inevitable because they were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population. Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. Critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.

(a)   What were the preventive and positive checks suggested by Malthus for controlling growth of population ?

(b)   Malthus was criticised by the liberal and Marxist scholars. Explain.

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only Guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.

2. Candidates are permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request and on payment of the prescribed fee. All Examiners / Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

3. All the Head Examiners/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded 0 Marks.

4. Details of question papers:

5. Practical Exam: 20 Marks, Theory Exam : 80 Marks

6. Question No. 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each, Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each, Question No. 22 to 25 are of 6 marks each and Question No. 25 is a passage having question of 2 & 4 Marks

S. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Marks
1	**What is de-sanskritization?** • In certain regions Non-Sanskritic castes were dominant • Their influence was stronger and this is known as de sanskritization. (Any other relevant point)	2
2	**Differentiate between direct and representative democracy.** **Direct Democracy:** • In a direct democracy, all citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions. • It is only practical with relatively small numbers • Example: community organization or tribal council or the local unit of a trade union, where members can meet and arrive at decisions by consensus or majority vote. (Any one) **Representative democracy:** • It is also called Indirect democracy • In a representative democracy citizens elect representatives/officials to make political decisions, formulate laws and administrative programs. • For eg: Panchayat, Municipal boards, state assemblies, Parliament etc. (Any one)	1+1=2

3	**What is meant by untouchability?**	2
	• 'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system	
	• It prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale.	
	• The 'untouchable 'castes are within the caste system and outside the caste hierarchy – they are considered to be so 'impure 'that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals.	
	• The mere presence or the shadow of an 'untouchable' person is considered polluting.	
	(Any one)	
4	**How do people find jobs?**	1+1=2
	• Advertisements	
	• Employment exchanges	
	• Personal contacts	
	• Mobile phones	
	• Contractors or jobbers	
	• Agencies or Consultants	
	(Any two)	
5	**What are trans-national corporations?**	1+1=2
	• TNCs are companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.	
	• Some of the biggest TNCs are companies known all around the world: Coca Cola, General Motors, Colgate-Palmolive, Kodak, Mitsubishi and many others.	
	• They are oriented to the global markets and global profits even if they have a clear national base	
	(Any two)	
6	**In what ways has Fordism influenced the production and marketing of goods?**	2
	It refers to a system of production made popular by the American industrialist Henry Ford in the early part of 20th century. He popularized the assembly line method of mass production of a standardized product (cars). This era also led to payment of better wages to the workers and social welfare policies being implemented by both industrialists and the state.	
7	**How have tribes been classified in India?**	1+1=2
	• Permanent traits - Language, regions, Physical characteristics and ecological habitat.	
	• Acquired traits – Mode of livelihood, and extent of incorporation into Hindu society – or a combination of the two	
8	**What were the major issues taken up by women's movements in different periods of history?**	1+1=2
	In the pre-independence period -	
	• Women participated along with men in struggles and revolts originating in tribal and rural areas in the colonial period.	
	In the post Independence period –	
	• Issues of Land rights, employment, sexual harassment and dowry	
	Students may also mention caste and gender issues, child marriage, ill-treatment of widows, murders, domestic violence, rape, sex specific abortions, sati pratha, widow remarriage)	

9	What is the meaning of the term Disinvestment? • A process in which the government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies. • Privatization of public sector or government companies (Any one)	2
10	What are the criteria used for defining OBCs? • Socially and educationally backward classes • They are generally identified by caste • They are neither part of the forward class nor of the Dalits (Any one)	2
11	How has corporate culture transformed society? • Through the creation of unique organizational culture • Promotes group solidarity. • Through a dynamic corporate culture involving events, rituals and traditions • Creation of metropolitan cities of upwardly mobile IT professionals working in software firms, multinational banks, stock markets, travel, fashion designing, entertainment and media. • High-flying professionals have highly stressful work schedules, • Get exorbitant salaries • Main clientele of the booming consumer industry. (Any Two)	1+1=2
12	Differentiate between subsidies and support prices. • In subsidies, the government pays part of the price charged for inputs because of which it lowers the cost of farming . Example diesel oil and fertilizer etc. • Support prices help to ensure a minimum income for farmers because they are the prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities.	1+1=2
13	In what ways are social movements different from social change? • Social movements are directed towards some specific goals. It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people. • Social change is a continuous ongoing process. The sum total of countless individual and collective actions gathered across time and space. (Any other relevant point)	1+1=2
14	Home based work is an important part of the economy. Give examples. • Work is mainly done by women and children • Workers are paid on piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make • Examples – This includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products. (Any other relevant point) (Any two)	1+1=2

15	What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?	1+1+1+1 =4
	• The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley a survey was conducted to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste	
	• Methodical and intensive surveys and reports on the custom and manner of various castes were also conducted.	
	• Caste identity became rigid once it was counted and recorded.	
	• Land revenue settlements gave legal recognition to the customary rights of upper castes.	
	• Government of India Act 1935 gave legal recognition to the list of schedule castes.	
	(Any four)	
16	What is cultural diversity? Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?	1+3=4
	By cultural diversity we mean that :	
	• The presence within the larger, regional or other context of many different kinds of cultural communities such as those defined by language, religion, region, ethnicity and so on. A multiplicity of plurality of identities.	
	• There are many types of social groups and communities living in India	
	• These are communities defined by cultural identity markers such as language, religion, race, sect, or caste	
	(any one)	
	States are often suspicious of cultural diversity because :	
	• Sometimes cultural diversities are accompanied by economic and social inequalities which lead to rivalries.	
	• Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river water, jobs or government funds have to be shared.	
	• Divisive forces like communal riots, demands for regional autonomy or caste wars are hard at work, tearing the country part.	
	• Leads to social fragmentation and prevents the creation of a harmonious society.	
	• Such 'identity politics' was considered a threat to state unity.	
	• Accommodating these differences is politically challenging.	
	• Many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain	
	• States generally tend to favour a single, homogenous national identity, in the hope of being able to control and manage it.	
	(Any other relevant point)	
	(any three)	
17	"The 73rd and 74th Amendments were a big step indeed in enfranchising women."Comment.	1+1+1+1 =4
	• Reservation of 1/3rd of the total seats for women in the elected offices of local bodies in both rural and urban areas.	
	• 17 % seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes.	
	• The amendments are significant as for the first time it brought women into elected bodies which also bestowed on them decision making powers.	
	• It brought in a huge number of women into the political process in a single election.	

		OR	
	Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass root democracy. Explain.		1+1+1+1 =4
	• Three major ethnic tribal groups, the Khasis, Jaintias and Garos have their own traditional political institutions		
	• Well developed and functioned at various tiers – village, clan and state level.		
	• Durbar Kur – traditional political system of the Khasis presided over by the clan headman		
	• Concerned policymakers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institution.		
	(Any other relevant point)		
18	**Rituals also have secular dimensions, as distinct from secular goals. Explain.**		1+1+1+1 =4
	• Provide men and women with occasions for socializing with their peers and superiors		
	• To show off the family wealth, clothing and jewellery		
	• Last few decades, the economic, political and status dimension of ritual have become increasingly conspicuous		
	• Example – Number of cars lined up outside wedding house, VIPs attending wedding provide the index to the household' standing in the local community.		
	(Any other relevant point)		
19	**What were the issues taken up by the women's movement in the second phase i.e., mid – 1970s?**		1+1+1+1 =4
	• In the mid 1970s there was a renewal of the women's movement in India.		
	• While many of the concerns remained same there were changes both in terms of organizational strategy as well as ideologies		
	• There was growth in autonomous women's movements independent from political parties		
	• Issues of violence against women, important legal changes, land rights, employment, sexual harassment, dowry etc.		
	• There were new issues that were focused like violence against women		
	(any other relevant point) (Any four)		
20	**"Trade and commerce operate through caste and kinship networks in India."Discuss.** Trade and commerce operated through caste and kinship networks –		1+1+1+1 =4
	• The Nattukottai Chettiars (or Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial trading networks.		
	• The structures of caste, kinship, and family were oriented towards commercial activity; business activity was carried out within these social structures.		
	• Nakarattar banks were basically joint family firms, so that the structure of the business firm was the same as that of the family.		
	• An important instrument of exchange and credit was the *hundi*, or bill of exchange (like a credit note), which allowed merchants to engage in long-distance trade.		
	• Caste based social networks allowed Chettiar merchants to expand their activities into South West Asia and Ceylon.		
	(Any four)		

21	**What is communalism? Why is it a recurrent source of tension and violence? Explain by giving suitable examples.**	1+3=4
	• Communalism' refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity.	
	• Religious identities override everything else.	
	• During communal riots people become face less members of their respective communities.	
	• The dominating attitude is that one's group is only legitimate or worthy	
	• Willing to kill rape and loot members of other religious communities.	
	• Justified to avenge the death and dishonor suffered by the followers of their own religion.	
	Example- anti Sikh riots of Delhi 1984,anti Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 (Any other relevant example)	
	(Any four)	
	OR	
	What is a minority group? Why do minorities need protection from the State?	
	1. A group of people is a minority, who, because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics find themselves in situations of inequality within the society. Such groups include ethnic minorities.	1+3=4
	2. Religious or cultural minorities need special protection because of the numerical/demographic dominance of the majority.	
	• Religious or cultural minorities are politically vulnerable.	
	• The majority community will use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions, forcing them to abandon their distinctive identity.	
	• To ensure the rights of minority groups	
	• To do away with discrimination.	
	• To bring forth a just and equitable society.	
	• To safeguard minority rights for a strong, unified and democratic Nation.	
	• Article 29:(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part there of having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.	
	• No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or received out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.	
	• Article 30:(1)All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.	
	• The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.	
	(Any other relevant point)	
22	**In what ways has colonialism affected our lives? Explain with suitable examples.**	1+1+1+1
	• Our social reform and nationalist movement, our laws, our political life and our Constitution, our industry and agriculture, our cities and our villages have been shaped by our paradoxical experience with colonialism.	+1+1
	• We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model.	=6

	• We drive on the left side of the road like the British. • We have 'bread-omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. • A very popular manufacturer of biscuits, is actually named after Britain. • Many school uniforms include neck-ties • English Education • Colonialism brought into being new political, economic and social structural changes. Such as industrialisation and urbanisation. • This has led to cultural change like westernization, modernization and secularization. (Any six)	
23	**Discuss the effects of globalization on print media.** • The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets. • Technological changes in news gathering have increased the speed of news and helped newspaper managements to push their deadlines to dawn. • They are also able to plan a greater number of editions and provide the latest news to the readers. • A number of language newspapers are using the new technologies to bring out separate editions for each of the districts. • While print centers are limited, the number of editions has grown manifold. • Example Newspaper chains like Meerut-based Amar Ujala are using new technology for news gathering as well as for improving pictorial coverage. (Any other relevant point)	1+1+1+1 +1+1=6
24	**What were the major land reform laws introduced by the government after independence?** • Abolition of Zamindari system (abolition ofd the intermediaries that stood between the cultivator and the State) • Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act (to give security to the tenants) • Land Ceiling Act (loophole – 'benami transfer' can be mentioned) (Each point to be explained in details)	2+2+2=6

25	(a) What were the preventive and positive checks suggested by Malthus for controlling growth of population?	2
	• Preventive Checks – postponing marriage, sexual abstinence, celibacy etc. • Positive checks – through famines and diseases	
	(b) Malthus was criticized by the liberal and Marxist scholars. Explain.	
	• Malthus was criticized by Marxists and Liberals for his theory. • Food production and standards of living rise despite population growth as seen in the historical experience of European countries. • Poverty and starvation caused not due to rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.. (any two)	4