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HS/XII/A/Sg/20

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SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 56)

SECTION—I

(Very short answer-type Questions)

(Marks : 28)

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences
each :

2×14=28

1. What is demography?
2. What is the 'age structure of the population'?
3. What is the concept of 'purity' and 'pollution'?
4. What is sanskritization?

(2)

5. Define discrimination.
6. Who was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?
7. Define secularism.
8. Define westernization.
9. What is Panchayati Raj?
10. What are Pressure Groups?
11. What is land reform?
12. What is home-based work?
13. What is the main aim of World Trade Organization?
14. What is contract farming system?

SECTION—II

(Short answer-type Questions)

(Marks : 28)

Answer the following questions in not more than 8 sentences each : 4×7=28

15. (a) Give the characteristics of caste.

Or

- (b) What are the forms of family?

(3)

16. (a) Write on the policy of globalization.

Or

(b) Write on the policy of isolation.

17. (a) Mention two issues giving rise to Tribal Movement.

Or

(b) Mention two reasons for the decline of sex ratio in India.

18. (a) Write a note on Women's Movement.

Or

(b) Write a note on Chipko Movement.

19. (a) Briefly discuss modern mass media.

Or

(b) How do people find jobs?

20. Discuss capitalism as a social system.

21. Write a note on civil society.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 24)

Answer the following questions :

6×4=24

22. Write on the three different urban impacts according to M. S. A. Rao.

23. What are the impacts of land reforms after India's Independence?

(4)

24. Show the relationship between agrarian distress and farmers' suicide.
25. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

“Another significant change in rural society that is linked to the commercialization of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour. As ‘traditional’ bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab, a pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages. Labourers migrate also due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas from the mid-1990s, which have forced many households to combine multiple occupations to sustain themselves. As a livelihood strategy, men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children are often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents. Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less-productive regions, and they go to work for part of the year on farms in the Punjab and Haryana, or on brick kilns in UP or construction sites in cities such as New Delhi or Bangalore. These migrant workers have been termed ‘footloose labour’ by Jan Breman, but this does not imply freedom.”

Questions :

- (a) Mention the change that is linked to commercialization of agriculture.

1

(5)

- (b) Why did a pattern of seasonal migration emerge? 1
- (c) From which regions migrant workers came? 1
- (d) Why did the rural labourers migrate from the mid-1990s? 1
- (e) Mention the livelihood strategy of the migrant labourers. 1
- (f) What term Jan Breman used to describe migrant workers? 1

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