



Series Σ HEFG

Set-4



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

62

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 15 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में 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 15 printed pages.
- 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.
- Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book 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.



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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 **38** questions in all. **All** questions are **compulsory.**
- (iii) **Section A** includes questions no. **1 – 20.** These are **Objective Type Questions,** carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** includes questions no. **21 – 29.** 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. **30 – 35.** 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. **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

Questions no. **1 to 20** are **Objective Type Questions,** carrying **1** mark each. $20 \times 1 = 20$

1. The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is :
 - (a) Age structure of the population
 - (b) Sex ratio
 - (c) Dependency ratio
 - (d) Growth rate of population
2. **Assertion (A) :** Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group.
Reason (R) : Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
 - (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. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources — money, property, education, health, and power — than others. These social resources can be divided into three forms of capital.

Which of the following is *not* a form of capital ?

- (a) Economic (b) Cultural
(c) Social (d) Educational
4. Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves, i.e. Castes almost always have sub-castes and sometimes sub-castes may also have sub-sub-castes. This is referred to as a _____.
- (a) Class (b) Division
(c) Kinship (d) Segmental Division
5. Which of the following features is *not* an element of the policy of Apartheid ?
- (a) Denial of ownership of land
(b) Denial of South African citizenship
(c) Permission for mixed marriages
(d) Denial of formal voice in government
6. A nation is a peculiar sort of community. Choose the *incorrect* statement about the nation.
- (a) Hard to describe
(b) Hard to define
(c) Based on shared religion, language, culture
(d) It is a community of communities
7. To assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno-national and cultural differences from the public and political arena will be considered as a/an _____ policy.
- (a) Assimilationist (b) Dominant group
(c) State (d) Diversity
8. Which of the following is true for a model of South Asian colonial city ?
- (a) Recreational facilities were not available
(b) Unplanned streets
(c) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city
(d) Cramped bungalows



9. **Assertion (A)** : Urbanization in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries.

Reason (R) : There was emergence of new colonial cities.

- (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.

10. **Assertion (A)** : The government has passed a number of laws to regulate the working conditions in coal mines.

Reason (R) : Many contractors maintain proper register of workers and take responsibility for accidents giving all possible benefits.

- (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.

11. What is *not* true for globalisation and liberalisation in the rural society ?

- (a) Non-participation in WTO
- (b) Free international trade
- (c) Opening of Indian markets to imports
- (d) Competition from the global market

12. Which of the following statements is true in the scenario of high fertility rate ?

- (a) It takes more time to reach the replacement level.
- (b) It takes less time to reach the replacement level.
- (c) It does not impact the replacement level.
- (d) The impact on replacement level cannot be determined.



13. *Assertion (A)* : To call a strike is a difficult decision.
Reason (R) : Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.
- (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. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Which one of the following is a permanent trait ?
- (a) Region, language
 - (b) Physical characteristics
 - (c) Ecological habitat
 - (d) All of the above
15. The sociological importance of contract farming does *not* include which of the following ?
- (a) It disengages people from the production process.
 - (b) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.
 - (c) It caters primarily to the production of elite items.
 - (d) It is ecologically sustainable.
16. *Assertion (A)* : Social movements are directed towards some broad goals.
Reason (R) : It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people.
- (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.



17. _____ social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps.
- (a) Reformist (b) Redemptive
(c) Revolutionary (d) Relative deprivation

18. Which of the following is true for caste system ?

- I. Hierarchy
II. Achieved status
III. Segmental division

- (a) I is false (b) I, II are true
(c) I, III are true (d) I, II, III are true

19. Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant ?

- (a) Land rights granted by land reforms
(b) Intermediate caste identity
(c) Large numbers converting to political power
(d) All of the above

20. Which term is applicable to foreigners, slaves and conquered people ?

- (a) Panchama (b) Brahman
(c) Kshatriya (d) Jati

Section B

21. Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution. Name any two transformations.

1+1=2

22. How has liberalization impacted the employment patterns in India ?
Mention any two ways.

1+1=2

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3. (a) Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest. 1+1=2

OR

(b) At the time of Independence, we had the two most classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names of the two peasant movements. 1+1=2

4. (a) Write the meaning of the term "circulation" in the concept of circulation of labour. 2

OR

(b) In the first phase of the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society.

Mention two ways by which inequalities increased. 1+1=2

5. States are often doubtful of cultural diversity. State two reasons for the given statement. 1+1=2

6. Very often family is a site of bitter conflicts. Give two reasons to justify the statement. 1+1=2

7. Identify the two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Define any one set. 1+1=2

8. Explain the two types of Demography. 1+1=2

9. (a) Define work in the organised sector. 2

OR

(b) What is the basic task of a manager? 2

Section C

10. (a) Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. Explain this model. 4

OR

(b) Explain the phenomenon of Modernity as given by Rudolph and Rudolph. 4

11. Discuss the phenomenon of "Time Slavery" in the I.T. sector. 4

12. Discuss the impact of land reforms during the colonial period. 4

13. (a) How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens? 4

OR

(b) How did the planters in the tea plantations live? 4



34. Who wrote the book "Sultana's Dream"? Why is this a remarkable story? 1+3=4
35. The women's question arose in modern India as part of 19th century middle-class social reform movements. These reformers used a mix of ideas. Explain these ideas. 4

Section D

36. (a) "Malthus's theory of population growth was a rather pessimistic one. It was challenged by theorists." Justify the statement. 6

OR

- (b) "Sometimes the city may be preferred for social reasons." Enumerate these social reasons. 6

37. "The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organization should not be State-controlled, and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity." Discuss the given statement at length. 6

38. Read the passage given and answer the questions : 2+2+2=6

The following observations were made by G.B. Pant during a speech that moved the constitution of the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, minorities, etc. "We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes, and the Backward Classes... we must do all we can to bring them up to the general level... the strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalized, we will not have a healthy body politic. Recent years have seen renewed debate about the States' decisions on reservation to this section."

- (a) Based on the passage above, who are referred to as the weakest link of society ? 1+1=2
- (b) Why should and how can this weakest link be fully revitalized ? 2
- (c) Define 'secularisation of caste'. 2