SOCIOLOGY

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: Three Hours

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes** for **only** reading the paper.*

*They must **NOT** start writing during this time.)*

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*Answer **all** questions in **Section A, Section B** and **Section C**.*

***Section A** consists of **objective / very short answer** questions.*

***Section B** consists of **short** answer questions.*

***Section C** consists of **long** answer questions.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

(i)   The agrarian economic structure consists of: **[1]**

    (a)   Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

    (b)   Weekly Haats and Floating Markets.

    (c)   The Jajman and the Kamin.

    (d)   Owner, Tenant and Sharecropper.

(ii)   Barter exchange involves an exchange of goods between individuals or   **[1]**
groups.

    Which one of the following is an example of Barter Exchange?

    (a)   A sharecropper giving a part of his produce to a landowner.

    (b)   A farmer cultivating on zamindar's land and repaying him in cash.

    (c)   A farmer exchanging a sack of wheat for a pair of shoes from a
shoemaker.

    (d)   A farmer buying cattle in a weekly market.

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(iii) Assertion: In the kinship usage of teknonymy, a kin member is not addressed **[1]**
       by his own name.

       Reason: The name of the kin member is not known to the other members.

       Which one of the following is correct?

       (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct
            explanation for Assertion.

       (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct
            explanation for Assertion.

       (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.

       (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.

(iv)   Ravi lost his wife Seema after two years of marriage. He married Seema's **[1]**
       younger sister Suman. What is this rule of marriage known as?

       (a) Levirate

       (b) Hypogamy

       (c) Hypergamy

       (d) Sororate

(v)   In this social system, occupations were determined by birth. While those at the
       top of the hierarchy performed priestly functions, the ones immediately below
       them were the rulers and warriors. Below the warriors, the landowners and
       merchants were placed. Those who performed the unclean tasks were at the
       bottom of the hierarchy.

       Identify this system of stratification.

       (a) Caste system

       (b) Types of Races.

       (c) Kinship usages.

       (d) Tribal economies.

(vi)   Rani lives in the residence of her maternal uncle along with her brothers, **[1]**
       sisters, maternal grandmother, mother, and maternal aunts.

       The type of residence referred to here is _____.

(vii) Caste symbolises the ascribed social status while _____ indicates the **[1]**
       achieved social status.

(viii)   The communal residence in tribal society created a sense of community among   **[1]**
        the tribal youth and helped in continuity of tribal culture. Name the institution
        referred to here.

(ix)   In a village, an organisation led by children sensitises the villagers on the   **[1]**
        significance of education and sanitation.

        Which organisation is being referred to?

(x)   What is meant by *free goods*?   **[1]**

(xi)   The five principles of the policy introduced by the Indian government for the   **[1]**
        tribal communities aimed at promoting self-governance and development.
        Which policy is being referred to?

(xii)   Sumit and Ratan are two friends. After marriage, Sumit stayed with his   **[1]**
        parents, married brothers, and their families. Ratan, on the other hand, shifted
        to the residence of his wife and stayed along with his mother-in-law and his
        wife's married sisters and their families.

        Identify the types of residence that Sumit and Ratan inhabit.

(xiii) Monogamous marriage is the most common and preferred marriage form   **[1]**
        across societies. State *any one* reason for the preference given to monogamy.

(xiv)   Give *any one* negative aspect of Mass Media.   **[1]**

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 2   **[4]**

Mohan uses a specific term to address his father's younger brother and elder brother.
Briefly explain the type of kinship term that Mohan uses. Discuss *any three* features
of this kinship term.

Question 3   **[4]**

Briefly discuss *any four* ways in which RTE has brought social change in India.

Question 4   **[4]**

The distinct vertical layers found in rocks are called stratification, and help one
understand the divisions and layers. Discuss how this concept can be applied to a
study of society.

Question 5 [4]

Discuss in detail the programme for rural employment which served as Indian Labour Law and as a social security measure.

Question 6 [4]

What is meant by *degree of kinship*? Discuss the *three* degrees of kinship.

Question 7 [4]

(i) Briefly discuss *any four* social problems of tribes in India.

OR

(ii) Briefly discuss *any four* economic problems of tribes in India.

Question 8 [4]

(i) Religion performs both positive and negative functions in a society. With respect to the given statement, explain *any four* dysfunctions of religion.

OR

(ii) An attitude of awe and respect towards non-material, spiritual beings are the core of primitive religion. With respect to the given statement, discuss the theory of Animism in religion.

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9 [7]

(i) Discuss the gradual shift from joint family system to small family norm in India.

OR

(ii) MacIver defined Family as "A group defined by sex relationship, sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children."

In the light of the definition of Family given by MacIver, discuss *any seven* features of Family.

Question 10 [7]

What does the term *caste* mean? Explain the Divine Origin theory of Caste.

Question 11

(i) Define *panchayati raj*. [2]

(ii) The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act was instrumental in empowering women. Discuss this statement with reference to empowerment of women in rural India. [5]

Question 12

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

The city of Mumbai is built on seven islands. There was a time when streams flowed across different parts of the city, separating one island from another. There was an abundance of green fields and marshlands. The beaches were clean and beautiful. Over the years, due to an increase in population and scarcity of land these areas have been used for constructing roads and buildings. This has affected the city's ecology and biodiversity and has led to many environmental problems.

(i) "Over the years, due to an increase in population and scarcity of land these areas have been used for constructing roads and buildings." Which aspect of development does this refer to? [1]

(ii) Discuss *any four* sources of Social Change. [4]

(iii) With reference to the image given below, suggest how a city's ecological balance can be maintained. [2]