SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed : 3 hours ***Maximum Marks : 100***

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

(i) There are 30 questions in all.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Question Nos. 1–15 are of 2 marks each, to be answered in about 30 words.

(iv) Question Nos. 16–25 are of 4 marks each, to be answered in about 75-80 words.

(v) Question Nos. 26–29 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in about 200 words.

(vi) Question Nos. 30 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered based on the passage given.

(vii) Answer should be precise and to the point.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

1. Large landowners managed to evade the land ceiling laws through 'Benami Transfer', which refer to 2

2. One of major differences in the western and Indian patterns of industrialisation is..... 2

3. 'Globalisation' affects us all but it affects us differently because 2

4. The phrase 'Laissez Faire' refers to 2

5. A 'Knowledge Economy' is one in which 2

6. The non-agricultural activities and occupations that are a part of rural society include 2

7. The terms 'scientific management' or 'Taylorism' refer to methods of 2

8. Two significant features of 'ascriptive' identity are 2

9. Two examples of a Dalit social movement are 2

10. Two demands from workers that led to the Bombay Textile Strike were 2

11. The 'Jajmani System' can be defined as 2

12. The New Social Movements are different from Old Social Movements because... . 2

13. The difference between law and justice is that 2

14. The changes that have happened in the Indian industry as a result of globalisation include..... 2

15. Media acts as the Watchdog of Democracy because 2

16. Define sex ratio. Give two reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. 4

17. Explain 'commodification' with the help of suitable examples. 4

Or

Explain the term 'status symbol' by giving suitable examples.

18. Explain two key principles of social stratification. 4

19. 'Sanskritisation as a concept has been critiqued at different levels.' Elaborate upon any two points of criticism. 4

20. Write an essay on 'circulation of labour' 4

21. What are the three phases of demographic transition? When does a 'population explosion' occur? 4

22. How is globalisation a threat to indigenous craft and knowledge systems? Explain with suitable examples. 4

Or

With globalisation there emerged a new 'international division of labour' Discuss with suitable examples.

23. Explain 'Ecological Movement' with special reference to 'Chipko Movement.' 4

24. Sociologists have identified three major aspects of change in colonial India as modes of communication; forms of organisation; and the nature of ideas. Elaborate on anyone of these aspects. 4

25. Explain the role of social reformers in uplifting the status of women in India. 4

26. Trace the changes seen in the field of Print Media and Radio due to globalisation. 6

27. Define 'Panchayati Raj'. What are the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats? 6

28. Explain the structural changes seen in the period of colonialism. 6

Or

What is 'industrialisation' ? How did British industrialisation lead to 'deindustrialisation' and 'urbanisation' in India.

29. Explain the most commonly cited defining features of caste. 6

30. Read the given passage and answer the following questions : 6

Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure .... the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community-ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on.

Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity politics was considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.

Source: Adapted from UNDP Human Development Report 2004, Ch. 3, feature3.1

i. Why do most states fear cultural diversity ?

ii. How have the states resolved, the political challenges of community identity ?

iii. In your opinion which type of policy is best in this regard - those based on assimilation, on integration, or other kinds? Give reasons for your answer.