SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed : 3 hours ***Maximum Marks : 80***

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

(i) There are 25 questions in all.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Question Nos. 1–14 are of 2 marks each, and are to be answered in about 30 words.

(iv) Question Nos. 15–21 are of 4 marks each, to be answered in about 80 words.

(v) Question Nos. 22–24 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in about 200 words.

(vi) Question No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.

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

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

1.	What are the basic features of capitalism?	2
2.	Define the term Caste.	2
3.	What is the significance of the term 'Dalit'?	2
4.	What did M.N. Srinivas mean by Sanskritisation and de-sanskritisation?	2
5.	Write a note on the process of disinvestment.	2
6.	What authority does nyaya panchayats possess?	2
7.	What efforts were put in by colonialism for the smooth functioning of its rule?	2
8.	What is status symbol?	2
9.	Differentiate between developed and developing countries.	2
10.	Write a note on tribal political institutions by giving suitable examples.	2

11.	Differentiate between reformist and revolutionary movements.	2
12.	Why are working conditions dangerous in underground mines?	2
13.	Industrialization and urbanization are linked processess. Explain.	2
14.	What is participatory democracy?	2
15.	The varied social reform movements did have common themes, yet they were different. Comment.	4
16.	India is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. Explain.	4
17.	What are the main arguments made for and against liberalization? Explain.	4
18.	Write a note on 'National Development versus tribal development'.	4
19.	What were the features of new farmer's movement?	4
	OR	
	What is meant by counter movements? Explain by giving some examples.	
20.	Explain the meaning of communalism in the Indian context.	4
21.	What does social exclusion mean? Why is it involuntary?	4
	OR	
	What are the common features of 'disability' all over the world?	
22.	Explain the changes that have been occurring in the newspaper industry.	6
23.	Explain globalization and the new international division of labour by giving a suitable example.	6
24.	Why are land reforms necessary? Discuss their impact on Indian agriculture after independence.	6

OR

Explain the concept of circulation of labour.

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Health survey reveals the best and the worst

New Delhi : A few districts in the eight empowered action group (EAG) states have excelled by achieving the targets set by the United Nations under the millennium development goals (MDGs). The EAG states are Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Of the 248 districts of the EAG states and Assam categorized as having the worst health indicators – six have reduced the infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28. The MDG target is to bring down the IMR – the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live birhts – to 28 by 2015. The districts are Purbi Singhbhum and Dhanbad (Jharkhand); Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh and Almora (Uttarakhand).

Bokaro and Ranchi (Jharkhand), Bageshwar and Nainital (Uttarakhand) are also close to achieving the goals but sadly enough, female infants in these districts experience a higher mortality than male infants and mortality in rural areas is worse than those in urban centres.

The survey also reveals that the smaller States carved out of the bigger ones in the recent past have performed better.

Source : The Hindu, New Delhi, August 11, 2011

1. What does Millennium Development Goal target for 2015? 2

2. What is infant mortality rate? Name the districts which have reduced their IMR to 28. 4