

SAMPLE PAPER
SOCIOLOGY (039)
2020-21

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M.: 80 MARKS

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
4. Section B includes question No. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question no. 26 and 27 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION-A

1. Very few people who relax on their day off realise that this holiday is the outcome of a long struggle by workers. That the work-day should not exceed eight hours, that men and women should be paid equally for doing the same work, that workers are entitled to social security and pension, has not come about automatically. **(KNOW)**
_____ have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so. 1
 - a) Social movements
 - b) dialogue
 - c) public conference
 - d) confrontation
 2. An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out'), when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'.
This phenomenon is referred to as _____ in IT sector. **(APP)** 1
 3. ...Who are these women you give such names to? Whose womb did you take your birth in? Who carried the killing burden of you for nine months? Who was the saint who made you the light in her eye, ... **(KNOW)** 1
_____ wrote these lines.
 4. A) The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were _____ in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent. **(KNOW)** 1
 - a) Tenants
 - b) Absentee landlords
 - c) Dominant caste
 - d) Political leaders
- OR
4. B) Mark the statement as true or false.
Indian independence in 1947 marked a big and complete break with the colonial past. 1
 5. "The theory of Demographic Transition suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth."
Choose the incorrect statement about Demographic Transition Theory. **(CREATE)** 1
 - a) The growth rate in phase I and phase II are high.
 - b) The growth rate in phase II is high due to low death rate.
 - c) The growth rate in phase I and phase III are low.

- d) The growth rate in phase III is approximately same as in phase I.
6. "The argument for a tribe-caste distinction was founded on an assumed cultural difference between Hindu castes, with their beliefs in purity and pollution and hierarchical integration, and 'animist' tribals with their more egalitarian and kinship-based modes of social organisation."
Which of the following is not a characteristic of tribal communities? **(CREATE)** 1
- Egalitarian organisation
 - Kinship based mode of social organisation
 - Animists
 - Organised religion
7. "Peasant movements or agrarian struggles have taken place from pre-colonial days. Some of these issues under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi became partially linked to the Independence movement."
A nation-wide non-tax campaign that took place in Surat in 1928, as a part of the non-cooperative movement is referred to as _____. **(KNOW)** 1
8. Mark the statement as true or false.
Karl Marx propounded the convergence thesis? **(KNOW)** 1
9. Mark the statement as true or false. **(App)**
The religious or cultural minorities are politically vulnerable, irrespective of their economic or social position. 1
10. Social inequality is not the outcome of _____ differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live. **(APP)** 1
11. A) The proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population is known as _____. **(KNOW)** 1
- OR
11. B) The _____ is the number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births. 1
12. "When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here."
The term diversity stands for- **(Appl)**
- Inequalities rather than equalities
 - Differences rather than inequalities
 - Difference and inequality both
 - Neither difference nor inequality
- 1
13. "'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of caste located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale."
Which of the following is not a gesture of deference for untouchable to follow? **(Appl)** 1
- Taking off headgear
 - Wearing clean clothes
 - Carrying footwear in hand
 - Standing with bowed head
14. Correct the given statement. **(APPL)**
There is no correlation between disability and poverty. 1
15. For many centuries until the third quarter of the 19th century the Persian influence was the dominant one and not Sanskritic influence in Punjab. Mark the statement as true or false. **(App)** 1
16. The advent of the railways in Bengal saw the conversion of British forest policy in Assam from _____ to active intervention. **(App)** 1
- SECTION-B**
17. A) A few work harder than those who are located at the lower ranks of society. As a South American proverb says-"If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!"
Defend this proverb using an example. **(CREATE)** 2
- OR
17. B) "Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone. This however is only partially true."
Determine using two examples that social exclusion and discrimination do not pertain to differential economic resources alone. 2
18. Why were land reforms necessary to transform India's agrarian structure? **(Know)** 2
19. A) Identify the reasons why cultural diversity presents tough challenges. **(CREATE)** 2
- OR
19. B) "The religious or cultural minorities-regardless of their economic or social position-are politically vulnerable." Justify. 2

20. Identify the markers that led to regionalism in the Indian context. **(Know)** 2
21. A) Evaluate the social implications of the small size of the organized sector compared to the presence of a large unorganized sector. **(CREATE)** 2

OR

21. B) Workers in textile mills often described themselves as extensions of the machine. Justify. 2
22. Show the relation between stereotype, prejudice and discrimination. **(APP)** 2
23. What are the features of a social movement? **(KNOW)** 2
24. What makes the OBCs a difficult political category to work with? **(APP)** 2
25. Using Durkheim's study of Suicide, state what is aggregate statistics. **(APP)** 2

SECTION-C

26. A) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

Rabindranath Tagore on the evils of exclusive nationalism
 ...where the spirit of the Western nationalism prevails, the whole people is being taught from boyhood to foster hatreds and ambitions by all kinds of means -- by the manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history, by persistent misrepresentation of other races and the culture of unfavourable sentiments towards them...Never think for a moment that the hurt you inflict upon other races will not infect you, or that the enmities you sow around your homes will be a wall of protection to you for all time to come? To imbue the minds of a whole people with an abnormal vanity of its own superiority, to teach it to take pride in its moral callousness and ill-begotten wealth, to perpetuate humiliation of defeated nations by exhibiting trophies won from war, and using these schools in order to breed in children's minds contempt for others, is imitating the West where she has a festering sore...

- i) A state-nation allows for which of the following-**(appl)**
- a) Inclusion and democracy
 - b) Assimilation
 - c) Integration
 - d) Exclusion
- 1
- ii) To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into _____
- a) Constitution
 - b) Authoritarianism
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Social media
- 1
- iii) In light of exclusive nationalism, which of the following ideas influenced Indian nationalists?
- a) Monarchy
 - b) Humanism
 - c) Individualism
 - d) Exclusion
- 1
- iv) According to Tagore, exclusive nationalism created a sense of _____ for one's own race and culture.
- a) Inferiority
 - b) Superiority
 - c) Equality
 - d) inclusion
- 1

OR

26. B) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

We don't have to do anything to be born into a community - in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' - that is, they are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve any choice on the part of the individuals concerned. It is an odd fact of social life that people feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities in which their membership is entirely accidental. We often identify so strongly with communities we have done nothing to 'deserve' - passed no exam, demonstrated no skill or competence... This is very unlike belonging to, say, a profession or team. Doctors or architects have to pass exams and demonstrate their competence. **(app)**

- i) Most ascriptive identities are accidental and _____.
- a) Conditional
 - b) Unconditional
 - c) Achieved
- 1

- d) Temporary
- ii) Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith...This signifies another feature of community identity i.e.
- Achieved
 - conditional
 - universal
 - localised
- 1
- iii) Our community provides us various identities through the process of-
- socialisation
 - separation
 - exclusion
 - discrimination
- 1
- iv) In times of community conflict, communities become _____ of each other.
- Opposite images
 - Mirror images
 - Friends
 - Kin
- 1
27. A) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

How were labourers recruited?

Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903, the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. ...The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873.

4

- i) The planters were fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the _____ norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
- Democratic
 - Autocratic
 - Exclusionary
 - Discriminatory
- 1
- ii) The Tea industry is an example of how _____ did not happen in India the way it did in Britain.
- De-industrialisation
 - gentrification
 - Industrialisation
 - Exclusion
- 1
- iii) The government helped the planters by providing for _____ in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.
- Penal sanction
 - Reward
 - Appreciation
 - Incentive
- 1
- iv) The life of the planter and that of the labourers in the Tea industry are _____.
- Equal
 - Contrasting
 - Similar
 - Cooperative
- 1

OR

27. B) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

Urban luxury manufactures like the high-quality silks and cottons of Dacca or Murshidabad must have been hit first by the almost simultaneous collapse of indigenous court demand and the external market on which these had largely depended. Village crafts in the interior, and particularly, in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways. (Sarkar 1983: 29)

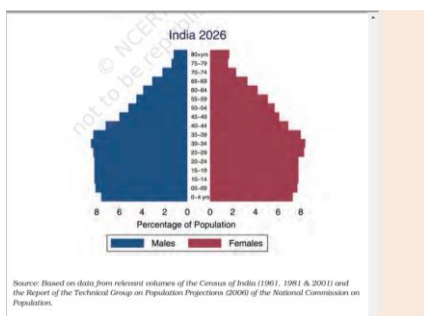
- i) In India the impact of British industrialisation led to _____ in some sectors. 4
- Progress
 - De-industrialisation 1
 - Urbanisation
 - De-urbanisation
- ii) As a result of British penetration, village artisans abandoned their hereditary craft in favour of _____. 1
- Agriculture
 - Government service
 - Education
 - New crafts
- iii) Traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of _____ competition. 1
- American
 - Chinese
 - Korean
 - Manchester
- iv) During colonial rule in India, cities like _____ declined. 1
- Mumbai and Kolkata
 - Kolkata and Chennai
 - Chennai and Surat
 - Surat and Masulipatnam
28. A) What are the reasons that can be attributed to caste system becoming invisible for the upper classes, in the contemporary period? **(KNOW)** 4

OR

28. B) How can we say that adivasis were not always the oppressed groups? 4
29. Express the correlation between agricultural productivity and agrarian structure. **(Create)** 4
30. Critically examine the concept of Sanskritisation. **(KNOWL)** 4
31. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development. **(Know)** 4
32. How does circulation of labour lead to footloose labour? **(App)** 4

SECTION-D

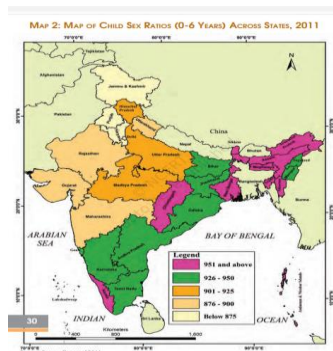
33. A)



What does the bulge in the above given population pyramid indicate? The bias towards younger age groups in the age structure is believed to be an advantage for India. Explain. **(APP)**

OR

33. B)



6

Express the reasons for the regional pattern of low child sex ratio in India.

34. Elaborate the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalisation and liberalisation. (**KNOW**)
35. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage

6

Chipko Movement

The unusually heavy monsoon of 1970 precipitated the most devastating flood in living memory. In the Alaknanda valley, water inundated 100 square kilometres of land, washed away 6 metal bridges and 10 kilometres of motor roads, 24 buses and several other vehicles; 366 houses collapsed and 500 acres of standing paddy crops were destroyed. The loss of human and bovine life was considerable. ...The 1970 floods mark a turning-point in the ecological history of the region. Villagers, who bore the brunt of the damage, were beginning to perceive the hitherto tenuous links between deforestation, landslides and floods. It was observed that some of the villages most affected by landslides lay directly below forests where felling operations had taken place.... The villagers' cause was taken up by the Dashauli Gram Swaraja Sangh (DGSS), a cooperative organisation based in Chamoli district. ...Despite these early protests, the government went ahead with the yearly auction of forests in November. One of the plots scheduled to be assigned was the Reni forest.... The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire.

6

Is this social movement raising 'old' or 'new' issues? Substantiate your answer with one reason. How was the economy of subsistence pitted against the economy of profit?

**SAMPLE PAPER
MARKING SCHEME
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2020-21**

SECTION-A

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_____ have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so. 1
a) Social movements
b) dialogue
c) public conference
d) confrontation
2. An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out'), when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'.
This phenomenon is referred to as _____ in IT sector. **(APP)** 1
TIME SLAVERY
3. ...Who are these women you give such names to? Whose womb did you take your birth in? Who carried the killing burden of you for nine months? Who was the saint who made you the light in her eye, ... **(KNOW)** 1
_____ wrote these lines.
TARABAI SHINDE
4. A) The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were _____ in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent. **(KNOW)** 1
a) Tenants
b) Absentee landlords
c) Dominant caste
d) Political leaders
- OR
4. B) Mark the statement as true or false.
Indian independence in 1947 marked a big and complete break with the colonial past.
FALSE
5. "The theory of Demographic Transition suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth."
Choose the incorrect statement about Demographic Transition Theory. **(CREATE)** 1
a) The growth rate in phase I and phase II are high.
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7. "Peasant movements or agrarian struggles have taken place from pre-colonial days. Some of these issues under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi became partially linked to the Independence movement." 1
A nation-wide non-tax campaign that took place in Surat in 1928, as a part of the non-cooperative movement is referred to as _____.(KNOW)
BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA
8. Mark the statement as true or false.
Karl Marx propounded the convergence thesis? (KNOW) 1
FALSE
9. Mark the statement as true or false.(App)
The religious or cultural minorities are politically vulnerable, irrespective of their economic or social position. 1
TRUE
10. Social inequality is not the outcome of _____ differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live. (APP) 1
INNATE/BIOLOGICAL
11. A) The proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population is known as _____.(KNOW) 1
AGE STRUCTURE
- OR
11. B) The _____ is the number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births. 1
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
12. "When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here."
The term diversity stands for-(AppI) 1
- a) Inequalities rather than equalities
b) Differences rather than inequalities
c) Difference and inequality both
d) Neither difference nor inequality
13. "'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of casted located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale." Which of the following is not a gesture of deference for untouchable to follow? (AppI) 1
- a) Taking off headgear
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c) Carrying footwear in hand
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14. Correct the given statement.(APPL) 1
There is no correlation between disability and poverty.
There is a close correlation between disability and poverty.
15. For many centuries until the third quarter of the 19th century the Persian influence was the dominant one and not Sanskrit influence in Punjab. Mark the statement as true or false.(App) 1
TRUE
16. The advent of the railways in Bengal saw the conversion of British forest policy in Assam from _____ to active intervention.(App) 1
LAISSEZ FAIRE

SECTION-B

17. A) A few work harder than those who are located at the lower ranks of society. As a South American proverb says-"If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!" Defend this proverb using an example. (CREATE) 2
- all over the world, back-breaking work like stone breaking, digging, carrying heavy weights etc are invariably done by the poor people.
 - located at the lower ranks of the society, they rarely are able to improve their life chances.
- OR
17. B) "Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone. This however is only partially true."
Determine using two examples that social exclusion and discrimination do not pertain to differential economic resources alone. 2
- e.g. women from privileged background may face sexual harassment in work place,
 - a middle-class professional from a minority group (Religious or ethnicity) may find it difficult to get accommodation in a metropolitan city.
18. Why were land reforms necessary to transform India's agrarian structure? (Know) 2

- not only to boost agricultural growth
 - also to eradicate poverty in rural areas and bring justice.
19. A) Identify the reasons why cultural diversity presents tough challenges. (CREATE)
- cultural identities are very powerful and arouse intense passion.
 - able to mobilize large number of people.
 - sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities which provoke opposition from other communities.
 - situation becomes worse when resources like river, water, govt jobs have to be shared.
- (any two points) 2

OR

19. B) "The religious or cultural minorities-regardless of their economic or social position-are politically vulnerable." Justify.
- face the risk that majority community will capture political power.
 - use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions and force them to abandon their distinctive identity.
20. Identify the markers that led to regionalism in the Indian context. (Know)
- Regionalism in India is rooted in India 's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions and encouraged by the geographical concentrations of these identity markers in particular regions
 - Sense of regional deprivation
21. A) Evaluate the social implications of the small size of the organized sector compared to the presence of a large unorganized sector. (CREATE)
- very few people have the experience of employment of large firms where they get to meet people from other regions and backgrounds.
 - work for most Indians is still in small scale work places where personal relationships determine many aspects of work.
 - very few Indians have access to secure jobs with benefits.
- (any two) 2

OR

21. B) Workers in textile mills often described themselves as extensions of the machine. Justify.
- work is done under a continuous gaze- one cannot go anywhere and the focus must be on the machines.
 - need a lot of energy since their whole body gets involved in running the machines.
22. Show the relation between stereotype, prejudice and discrimination. (APP)
- Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes , fixed and inflexible characterisation of a group of people
 - Prejudice and stereotype thinking leads to discrimination i.e. actual behavior towards another group or individual
23. What are the features of a social movement? (KNOW)
- Sustained collective action over time
 - Collective action marked by some degree of organisation
 - Leadership and structure in the organisation
 - Shared objectives and ideologies
 - Aim of bringing about a change on a public issue
- (ANY TWO) 2
24. What makes the OBCs a difficult political category to work with? (APP)
- disparities between the upper OBCs who are largely landed castes and enjoy dominance in rural society in many regions of India and the lower OBCs who were poor and disadvantaged makes this a difficult political category to work with.
25. Using Durkheim's study of Suicide, state what is aggregate statistics. (APP)
- numerical characteristics that refer to a large collectivity consisting millions of people, offer a concrete and strong argument for the existence of social phenomena.
 - Durkheim's study on Suicide rates across different countries show that they had to be explained using social causes apart from individual reasons.
- 2

SECTION-C

26. A) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

Rabindranath Tagore on the evils of exclusive nationalism

...where the spirit of the Western nationalism prevails, the whole people is being taught from boyhood to foster hatreds and ambitions by all kinds of means -- by the manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history, by persistent misrepresentation of other races and the culture of unfavourable sentiments towards them...Never think for a moment that the hurt you inflict upon other races will not infect you, 4

or that the enmities you sow around your homes will be a wall of protection to you for all time to come? To imbue the minds of a whole people with an abnormal vanity of its own superiority, to teach it to take pride in its moral callousness and ill-begotten wealth, to perpetuate humiliation of defeated nations by exhibiting trophies won from war, and using these schools in order to breed in children's minds contempt for others, is imitating the West where she has a festering sore...

- i) A state-nation allows for which of the following-(**appl**)
 - a) **Inclusion and democracy**
 - b) Assimilation
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- ii) To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into_____
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 - b) Authoritarianism
 - c) Communalism
 - d) Social media
- iii) In light of exclusive nationalism, which of the following ideas influenced Indian nationalists?
 - a) Monarchy
 - b) **Humanism**
 - c) Individualism
 - d) exclusion
- iv) According to Tagore, exclusive nationalism created a sense of _____for one's own race and culture.
 - a) Inferiority
 - b) **Superiority**
 - c) Equality
 - d) inclusion

OR

26. B) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

We don't have to do anything to be born into a community - in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' - that is, they are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve any choice on the part of the individuals concerned. It is an odd fact of social life that people feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities in which their membership is entirely accidental. We often identify so strongly with communities we have done nothing to 'deserve' - passed no exam, demonstrated no skill or competence... This is very unlike belonging to, say, a profession or team. Doctors or architects have to pass exams and demonstrate their competence. (**app**)

- i) Most ascriptive identities are accidental and _____.
 - a) Conditional
 - b) **Unconditional**
 - c) Achieved
 - d) Temporary
- ii) Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith...This signifies another feature of community identity i.e.
 - a) Achieved
 - b) conditional
 - c) **universal**
 - d) localised
- iii) Our community provides us various identities through the process of-
 - a) **socialisation**
 - b) separation
 - c) exclusion
 - d) discrimination
- iv) In times of community conflict, communities become _____ of each other.
 - a) Opposite images
 - b) **Mirror images**
 - c) Friends
 - d) Kin

27. A) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

How were labourers recruited?

4

Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903, the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. ... The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873.

- i) The planters were fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the _____ norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
 - a) Democratic 1
 - b) Autocratic
 - c) Exclusionary
 - d) discriminatory
- ii) The Tea industry is an example of how _____ did not happen in India the way it did in Britain.
 - a) De-industrialisation 1
 - b) gentrification
 - c) Industrialisation
 - d) Exclusion
- iii) The government helped the planters by providing for _____ in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.
 - a) Penal sanction 1
 - b) Reward
 - c) Appreciation
 - d) Incentive
- iv) The life of the planter and that of the labourers in the Tea industry are _____.
 - a) Equal
 - b) Contrasting 1
 - c) Similar
 - d) Cooperative

OR

27. B) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

Urban luxury manufactures like the high-quality silks and cottons of Dacca or Murshidabad must have been hit first by the almost simultaneous collapse of indigeneous court demand and the external market on which these had largely depended. Village crafts in the interior, and particularly, in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways. (Sarkar 1983: 29) 4

In India the impact of British industrialisation led to _____ in some sectors.

- a) Progress
- b) De-industrialisation 1
- c) Urbanisation
- d) De-urbanisation

As a result of British penetration, village artisans abandoned their hereditary craft in favour of _____.

- a) Agriculture 1
- b) Government service
- c) Education
- d) New crafts

Traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of _____ competition.

- a) American 1
- b) Chinese
- c) Korean
- d) Manchester

During colonial rule in India, cities like _____ declined.

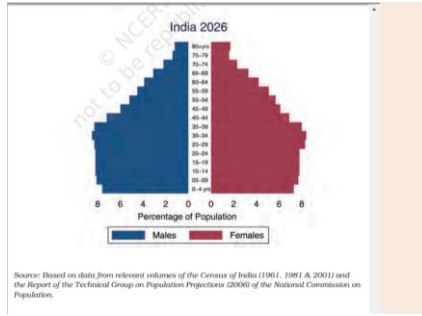
- a) Mumbai and Kolkata 1
- b) Kolkata and Chennai
- c) Chennai and Surat

d) **Surat and Masulipatnam**

28. A) What are the reasons that can be attributed to caste system becoming invisible for the upper classes, in the contemporary period? (KNOW)
- Upper caste elite were able to benefit from subsidised public education, especially professional education.
 - took advantage of the expansion of state sector jobs in the early decades after Independence.
 - This lead over the rest of society (in terms of education) ensured that they did not face any serious competition. As their privileged status got consolidated in the second and third generations, these groups believed that caste played no role in their advancement.
 - For the third generations from these groups their economic and educational capital is sufficient to ensure that they will get the best in terms of life chances.
- OR
28. B) How can we say that adivasis were not always the oppressed groups?
- there were several Gond kingdoms in Central India such as that of Garha Mandla, or Chanda.
 - Many of the so-called Rajput kingdoms of central and western India actually emerged through a process of stratification among adivasi communities themselves.
 - adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them, and through their services as local militias.
 - They also occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants.
29. Express the correlation between agricultural productivity and agrarian structure. (Create)
- There is a direct correspondence between agricultural productivity and the agrarian structure.
- In areas of assured irrigation, those with plentiful rainfall or artificial irrigation works (such as rice-growing regions in river deltas, for instance the Kaveri basin in Tamil Nadu) more labour was needed for intensive cultivation.
 - Here the most unequal agrarian structures developed.
 - The agrarian structure of these regions was characterised by a large proportion of landless labourers, who were often 'bonded' workers belonging to the lowest castes.
30. Critically examine the concept of Sanskritisation. (KNOWL)
- No structural change only positional change for some individuals.
 - Assumption of upper castes as being superior hence to be imitated.
 - Justification of the practice of inequality and exclusion as marks of privileges of upper castes hence are discriminatory.
 - Adoption of higher caste rituals and beliefs which are discriminatory in nature.
 - Adopting dowry practices instead of bride price.
 - Erosion of dalit culture.
- (any 4)
31. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development. (Know)
- Tribes have paid disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian society
 - national developments started in Nehruvian era involving the building of large dams, factories and mines were undertaken at the cost of dispossessing tribes of their land.
 - the loss of forests, community based collective ownership on which tribal communities depended has been a major blow
 - heavy immigration of non-tribals threaten to disrupt their culture
32. How does circulation of labour lead to footloose labour? (App)
- commercialization of agriculture led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour that circulated between their home villages and more prosperous areas.
 - Migrants were more easily exploited by the wealthy farmers and were usually not paid the minimum wages.
 - These migrant workers were terms as 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman.
 - Migration and lack of job security have created very poor working and living conditions for these workers.

SECTION-D

33. A)



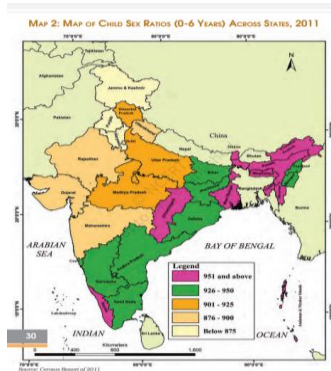
What does the bulge in the above given population pyramid indicate? The bias towards younger age groups in the age structure is believed to be an advantage for India. Explain. (APP)

6

- The bulge in the middle age group indicates that majority of Indians belong to the working population providing the opportunity called demographic dividend.
 - The average age is also less than that of most other countries thus the changing age structure could offer a demographic dividend for India.
 - Thus, the dependency ratio is low and provides the opportunity for economic growth.
 - This dividend arises from the fact that the current generation of working age people is relatively large and it has only a relatively small preceding generation of old people to support.
 - This potential can be converted into actual growth with the increased level of education and employment.
 - Thus, these benefits have to be utilised through planned development.
- (Elaborate on the points)

OR

33. B)



Express the reasons for the regional pattern of low child sex ratio in India.

6

- The regional pattern of low child sex ratios in India, is that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.
 - Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, and they are the states with the lowest child sex ratio.
 - So, the problem of selective abortion is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.
 - For example, if practices like dowry mean that parents have to make large dowry payments to marry off their daughters, then prosperous parents would be the ones most able to afford this.
 - Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children and they may wish to choose the sex of their child.
 - This becomes possible by misusing pre-natal diagnostic technique.
- (Elaborate on the points)

34. Elaborate the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalisation and liberalisation. (KNOW)

- the government has followed a policy of liberalization since the 1990s
 - private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government including telecom civil aviation etc.
 - licenses are no longer required to open industries
 - many Indian companies have been brought over by MNCs
 - government is following the policy of disinvestment and outsourcing
 - liberalisation and privatisation is associated with rising income inequality
- (Elaborate on the points)

6

35. Chipko Movement

The unusually heavy monsoon of 1970 precipitated the most devastating flood in living memory. In the Alaknanda valley, water inundated 100 square kilometres of land, washed away 6 metal bridges and 10 kilometres of motor roads, 24 buses and several other vehicles; 366 houses collapsed and 500 acres of standing paddy crops were destroyed. The loss of human and bovine life was considerable. ...The 1970 floods mark a turning-point in the ecological history of the region. Villagers, who bore the brunt of the damage, were beginning to perceive the hitherto tenuous links between deforestation, landslides and floods. It was observed that some of the villages most affected by landslides lay directly below forests where felling operations had taken place.... The villagers' cause was taken up by the Dashauli Gram Swaraja Sangh (DGSS), a cooperative organisation based in Chamoli district. ...Despite these early protests, the government went ahead with the yearly auction of forests in November. One of the plots scheduled to be assigned was the Reni forest.... The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire.

6

Is this social movement raising 'old' or 'new' issues? Substantiate your answer with one reason.

- **Chipko movement raises both old issues along lines of class-based inequality. The conflict placed the livelihood of villagers against government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber.**
- **This also raises new issue of environmental destruction and the loss of ecological wealth.**

How was the economy of subsistence pitted against the economy of profit?

When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled. At stake was the question of villagers' subsistence. All of them relied on the forest to get firewood, fodder and other daily necessities. This conflict placed the livelihood needs of poor villagers against the government's desire to generate revenues from selling timber. The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit.