

SOCIOLOGY (CODE 039)
DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER
CLASS XII

Subject: Sociology

Max. Marks: 80

1. Weightage to Form of Questions

Form of question	No of questions	Marks of each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (LA)	4 (including one passage based question)	6	24	55 min.
Short Answer(SA)	7	4	28	60 min.
Very Short Answer (VSA)	14	2	28	50 min.
	25		80	165 + 15 min for revision = 180 mins.

2. Weightage to Content Units

<u>Units</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Part I : Indian Society	32
1 Introducing Indian Society	Non evaluative
2 Demographic Structure and Indian Society	6
3 Social Institutions-Continuity and change	6
4 Market as a Social Institution	6
5 Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion	6
6 Challenges of Cultural Diversity	8
7 Suggestions for Project Work	Non evaluative
Part II : Change and Development in Indian Society	48
8 Structural change	6
9 Cultural change	6
10 The Story of Democracy	6
11 Change and Development in Rural Society	6
12 Change and Development in Industrial Society	6
13 Globalization and Social Change	6
14 Mass Media and Communications	6
15 Social Movements	6

3. Weightage of Difficulty Level

<u>Estimated difficult Level</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Difficult	20%
Average	50%
Easy	30%

4. Scheme of options: There are internal choices for two 4 mark questions and for one 6 mark question.

SOCIOLOGY
CLASS XII
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1
BLUE PRINT

Units of syllabus	Total marks allotted	Very short answer Questions	Short answer Questions	Long answer Questions	Total marks
Part I		2 marks	4 marks	6 marks	
UT-2	6	2 (1)	4 (1)	--	
UT-3	6	--	--	6 (1)	6 (1)
UT 4	6	--	--	6 (1)	6 (1)
UT 5	6	2 (1)	4 (1)	--	6 (2)
UT 6	8	4 (2)	4 (1)	--	8 (3)
Total of Part 1	32	8 (4)	12 (3)	12 (2)	32 (9)
Part II					
UT 8	6	--	--	6 (1)	6 (1)
UT 9	6	2 (1)	4 (1)	--	6 (2)
UT 10	6	2 (1)	4 (1)	---	6 (2)
UT 11	6	2 (1)	4 (1)	--	6 (2)
UT 12	6	2 (1)	4 (1)	--	6 (2)
UT 13	6	6 (3)	--	--	6 (3)
UT 14	6	--	--	6 (1)	6 (1)
UT 15	6	6 (3)	--	--	6 (3)
Total of Part II	48	20 (10)	16(4)	12(2)	48 (16)
Grand Total	80	28 (14)	28(7)	24 (4)	80 (25)
Sl. No. of questions		01-14	15-21	22-25	Q. 01-25

SOCIOLOGY (CODE 039)
CLASS XII
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

1. *Questions No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.*
2. *Questions No.15-21 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words each.*
3. *Questions No. 22-25 are of 6 marks each and are to be answered in about 200 words each.*
4. *Question No. 25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.*

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | What is meant by the infant mortality rate? | 2 |
| 2 | What is social about social inequality? | 2 |
| 3 | Mention two factors that encourage regionalism. | 2 |
| 4 | What kind of factors is community identity based on? | 2 |
| 5 | What is meant by 'sanskritisation'? | 2 |
| 6 | What is a political party? | 2 |
| 7 | Mention any two policies or laws for land reform introduced after independence. | 2 |
| 8 | List any two characteristic features of the organized sector. | 2 |
| 9 | What is meant by an 'electronic economy'? | 2 |
| 10 | What are transnational corporations? | 2 |
| 11 | Write the meaning of globalization in your own words. | 2 |
| 12 | Mention any two features of social movements. | 2 |
| 13 | Give two examples of peasant movements in India. | 2 |
| 14 | How are 'reformist' social movements different from 'revolutionary' social movements? | 2 |
| 15 | Highlight the main features of the age structure of the Indian population. | 4 |
| 16 | How have the living conditions of tribal communities changed after independence? | 4 |
| 17 | What is meant by 'communalism' in the Indian context? | 4 |
| 18 | Describe the main features of social reforms movements before independence. | 4 |
| 19 | Municipal authorities in cities often have to undertake controversial campaigns for the demolition of illegal structures and encroachments. Discuss the role of competing interests in this context. | 4 |
| 20 | Why are land reforms necessary? Explain their impact on Indian agriculture after independence. | |

OR

- Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labourers. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India. 4

21 Describe some of the consequences of industrialisation.

OR

22 What are the major forms of job recruitment in India? 4
Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste from colonial times to the present day.

OR

23 Explain the main factors influencing the formation of tribal identity in recent times. 6

23 What are the main arguments made for and against liberalization and marketisation? What position would you take in this debate and why? 6

24 How is colonialism different from earlier forms of conquest or domination, and in what ways did it affect Indian society? 6

Q.25 Read the following passage, which reproduces a news item from the *Times of India* (20th July, 2009, p.7) and answer the questions below:

Three Die Attempting Aamir Stunt

Three teenaged friends in Punjab attempted Aamir Khan's *Ghulam* stunt of outracing an incoming train to reach a spot in their real life. But they failed and lost their lives too. Police said the boys had struck a bet to run on the track towards the train. However, they were run over by the train before they could jump off the tracks in Ludhiana. Kala and Lalu died on the spot while Anees succumbed to his injuries in a hospital. He told police that they had struck a bet to see who could run for the longest duration in front of a running train, said a railway official.

Q 25 a. The mass media often promotes a strong sense of identification with stars and the characters they play on screen. While this can sometimes result in tragedy (as in the above case), can you think of examples where it can have positive effects on viewers?

Q 25 b. Many Indian films and tv serials are very popular even though they usually depict situations that are far from real life. On the other hand, 'reality shows' and competitions featuring ordinary people (rather than stars) are also becoming very popular. In your opinion, what explains the popularity of these very different mass media products? 6

SOCIOLOGY
CLASS XII
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
MARKING SCHEME

- 1 Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births. 2
- 2 Social Inequality:
○ It is not about individuals but about groups.
○ It is social, not economic (i.e., people may be subjected to social inequality regardless of their economic status), although there is usually a strong link between social and economic inequality. 1+1=2
○ It is systematic and structured rather than accidental.
(Any two points)
- 3 Regionalism is encouraged by:
○ concentration of identity markers in particular regions.
○ a sense of regional deprivation. 1+1=2
- 4 Community identity :
○ It is based on birth and belonging, rather than any achieved status. 1+1=2
○ May be based on features like shared language, history, kinship ties, religion etc.
○ It is ascriptive in nature and is universal.
- 5 Sankritisation is a process by which a low caste or a tribe or other group takes over the customs, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and in particular a twice born (dwija) caste. 2
- 6 Political Party:
A political party is an organization established with the aim of achieving governmental power and using that power to pursue a specific programme. 2
- 7 Some policies and laws for land reform in independent India were:
○ Zamindari abolition, removing the top layer of the many intermediaries with rights on land
○ Tenancy regulation and reform, which gave security of tenure and other rights to tenants.
○ Land ceiling acts which limited the maximum amount of land that could be owned by individual landlords and took away the excess land for redistribution among the landless. 1+1=2
- 8 Features of organised sector.
○ It consists of units employing ten or more people throughout the year.
○ Organized sector have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits
(any other relevant point) 1+1=2

- 9 Electronic economy
It is the kind of economy made possible by the revolution in global telecommunications, which allows transactions to be made across the globe, using highspeed electronic networks to transfer money instantly (or in a few seconds).

(any one). 2
- 10 Transnational Corporations

TNC's are companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country. They may be relatively small firms or gigantic international ones oriented to global markets and global profits. For example Coca-Cola, Kodak. 2
- 11 Globalization refers to the growing interdependence between different people, regions and countries in the world as social and economic relationships come to stretch worldwide. 2
- 12 Features of social movements:
 - It requires sustained collective action .
 - Collective action must be marked by some degree of organization.
 - Social movements have shared objectives and ideologies.
 - They often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue

1+1=2
(any two)
- 13 Examples of peasant movement:
 - Bardoli Satyagraha, a non-tax campaign of refusal to pay land revenue.
 - Champaran satyagraha, against indigo plantation.
 - Tebhaga or Telangana movement demanding freedom from economic exploitation. (Any two) 1+1=2
- 14 Reformist Revolution social movements
 - Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. (eg. Right to Information Campaign).
 - Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations often by capturing state power (for example the Bolshevik revolution in Russia). 1+1=2
- 15 Age structure of Indian population –
India is one of the youngest countries in the world – majority of Indians tend to be young.
 - Average age is also less than most of the other countries.
 - The share of the 15-60 age group has slightly increased while the share of 60 + age group is very small.
 - The present trend indicates that 0-14 age group will reduce, thus the changing age structure could offer a demographic dividend for India.
 - There are wide regional variations as states like Kerala are beginning to acquire age structure like that of developed countries while some states like U.P. have high proportions in younger age group. (Any four points) 1x4=4

16. Changes in the living conditions of tribal communities after independence.
- Even after independence life did not become easier for the tribal communities
 - Govt.'s monopoly over the forests continues, exploitation of forests has accelerated.
 - Millions of tribals were displaced and without any appropriate compensation and rehabilitation (for example, Sardar Sarovar dam and Polavaram dam displaced many tribals leading them to great destitution).
 - Tribal groups have been waging struggle against the outsiders. The significant achievements include the statehood of Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh. 1x4=4
17. Communalism in Indian context
- Chauvinism based on religious identity.
 - The belief that religion supersedes all other aspects of a person's or a group's identity. Usually accompanied by an aggressive and hostile attitude towards persons and groups of other religious (or non-religious) identities.
 - Communalism in Indian context has been a source of recurring tension and violence, for example anti-Sikh riots of Delhi 1984 and anti-Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 etc.
 - No region has been wholly exempt from communal violence of one kind or the other.
 - Every religious community has faced violence in greater or lesser degree. Although the impact is far more traumatic for minority communities. 1x4=4
18. Main features of social reform movements before independence:
- Social reform movements were to bring about changes in social practices that discriminated against women and lower caste.
 - The well-known issues taken up by the reformers were Sati, Child marriage, widow remarriage, caste discrimination etc.
 - The reform movements were a creative combination of modern ideas of western liberalism and a new look on traditional literature.
 - The varied reform movements did not have common themes. For some the concerns were confined to the problems of upper caste and middle class women and men. For others, the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were the central issue. 1x4=4

19 Competing interests

- Competing interests operate on the Indian social scene and clamor for the control of the state resources.
- Interests of different sections of society may at times be conflicting e.g. ban on child labor may be a positive initiative by the govt. However, it may be contested by the poor people and their children.
- The recent example of demolition in Delhi was to do away with the illegal structures and beautify the city, whereas it led to outrage among the people who were affected-as for it meant loss of livelihood for many.
- The demolitions have witnessed protests by the people whereas the govt. has tried to justify its stand for demolition.

1x4=4

20 Land reforms in India

- Land reforms are necessary to boost agriculture growth, eradicate poverty in rural areas and bring about social justice.
- Land reforms led to abolition of Zamindari system which removed the top layers of the intermediaries between the cultivators and state.
- Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act was introduced that led to reconstruction of the agrarian structure, giving land rights to the tenants.
- Land Ceiling Act was meant to help in redistribution of land to landless families.
- The impact of land reforms has been uneven across the states.

1+3=4

OR

Circulation of labours:

- The commercialization of agriculture has led to migrant agricultural labour that circulates between their home villages and more prosperous areas.
- Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages whereas women and children are often left behind in their villages with elderly grand parents.
- The migrant labor is usually not paid the minimum wage and is easily exploited by the wealthy farmers.
- These labourers get employment only during a part of the year i.e. the harvesting time or other such intensive operations
- As migrant labourers are not locals and come from poor regions, they are in a weak position relative to employers and are often made to live in poor working and living conditions.

1x4=4

21 Consequences of industrialization:

- Urbanization
- Anonymous professional relationship.
- Complex division of labour.
- Reducing social inequalities.
- De-industrialization in some sectors and decline of old urban centers.

OR

Job recruitment is done through

- employment exchange
- advertisements
- personal contacts
- contractors or jobbers

1x4=4

22 Changes in the institution of the caste:

- Caste appears to decline for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes, because it has already benefited these groups.
- For the upper castes, caste is not very significant in public life, being limited in the personal sphere of religious practice or marriage and kinship.
- Untouchability has been abolished legally, but continues to exist in practice, especially in rural areas.
- Reservation for SC & ST and OBC has provided some protection and benefits. However, this has also resulted in the intensification of caste identities for these groups.
- The confrontation between a seemingly casteless upper caste group and an apparently caste defined lower caste group is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in the present.
- Caste remains central to electoral politics.

OR

Tribal identity in recent times

- Tribal identity is formed by forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream.
- Resistance and opposition to the non-tribals.
- Positive impact has been achievement of statehood of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.
- There has been gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities.
- Education has resulted in urbanized professional class.
- As tribal society is getting more differentiated, different bases are growing for assertion of tribal identity, such as those of the middle classes and the masses.

1x6=6

Liberalisation and marketisation

A

- Liberalisation includes a range of policies such as privatization of public sector enterprises, loosening of Govt. regulations on capital, labour and trade.
- Marketisation refers to the use of markets or market based processes to solve social, political or economic problems which include relaxation on removal of economic controls, privatisation etc.

B Positive Impact:

- Liberalisation stimulated economic growth. It has opened up Indian market to foreign companies resulting in increasing foreign investments leading to economic growth and employment. Privatization is supposed to increase efficiency

C Negative Impact:

- Some sectors of Indian industry like software and I.T. may benefit whereas other sectors like automobiles may lose, being unable to compete with foreign producers. Privatisation has also led to loss of employment in some sectors, growth of unorganized sectors, small farmers and small manufacturer are unable to cope up with tough competition with foreign producers

2x3=6

24. Colonialism distinguished from earlier rules :

- (a) Pre-capitalists conquerors did not interfere with economic base where as British colonialism was based on capitalist system which directly interfered to ensure maximum profit. Every policy of the colonial rule was towards strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.
- (b) Not only were land ownership laws changed but colonizers decided what crops to be grown and what not.

The changes brought by colonialism have been far reaching and deep

- (a) Colonial rulers altered the way of production and distribution of goods.
- (b) They also brought in Forest Act, started tea-plantation that changed the life of pastoralists.
- (c) Colonialism also led to considerable movement of people from one part of the country to another.
- (d) Changes were introduced in many spheres -be it legal, cultural or architectural.

1x6=6

(any other relevant points)

25. **Passage based question**

25 a: Beneficial effects of star-identification: Campaigns for social causes involving stars can have a good impact, such as those on HIV/AIDS, against dowry, for polio immunization and similar campaigns. Positive values shown on screen also help to keep them alive in society etc.

25 b: Any answer supported with an argument. For example:

Fantasy has always been attractive in the mass media because people want to be treated to things they cannot possibly have or enjoy – for three hours in a cinema hall an average person can imagine that they are (through identification with the hero or heroine) strong, handsome/beautiful, wealthy, powerful and so on. This has been a traditional form in the mass media. 2x3=6

However, more recently, audiences also want to see themselves or someone like themselves. This may be both from the point of view of wanting to see such people succeed as well as wanting to see them fail or be humiliated (as in many competition programmes and reality shows). These kind of media products appeal to the darker side of our nature and seem to be on the rise these days...

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
QUESTIONWISE ANALYSIS

S.NO.	MARKS	FORM OF QUESTIONS	CONTENT UNIT	ESTIMATED DIFFICULTY LEVEL
1	2	VSA	UT-2	Easy
2	2	VSA	UT-5	Average
3	2	VSA	UT-6	Average
4	2	VSA	UT-6	Average
5	2	VSA	UT-9	Easy
6	2	VSA	UT-10	Average
7	2	VSA	UT-11	Difficult
8	2	VSA	UT-12	Easy
9	2	VSA	UT-13	Easy
10	2	VSA	UT-13	Easy
11	2	VSA	UT-13	Average
12	2	VSA	UT-15	Easy
13	2	VSA	UT-15	Easy
14	2	VSA	UT-15	Average
15	4	SA	UT-2	Easy
16	4	SA	UT-5	Average
17	4	SA	UT-6	Average
18	4	SA	UT-9	Average
19	4	SA	UT-10	Difficult
20	4	SA	UT-11	Difficult
21	4	SA	UT-12	Average
22	6	LA	UT-3	Easy
23	6	LA	UT-4	Average
24	6	LA	UT-8	Difficult
25	6	LA	UT-14	Average

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
SOCIOLOGY
CLASS XII
BLUE PRINT

Max. Marks 80

Time allotted: 3 hrs

Unit of syllabus	Total marks allotted	Very short answer Questions	Short answer Questions	Long answer Questions	Total marks
Part-I		2 marks	4 marks	6 marks	
Unit 2	6	--	--	6(1)	6 (1)
Unit 3	6	2(1)	4(1)	-	6 (2)
Unit 4	6	2(1)	4(1)		6 (2)
Unit 5	6	4(2)		6(1)	6 (1)
Unit 6	8		4(1)	--	8 (3)
Total of Part -I	32	8(4)	12(3)	12(2)	32 (9)
Part-II					
Unit 8	6	6(3)	-	--	6 (3)
Unit 9	6	--		6(1)	6 (1)
Unit 10	6	2(1)	4(1)	-	6 (2)
Unit 11	6	2(1)	4(1)	-	6 (2)
Unit 12	6	6(3)	-	-	6 (3)
Unit 13	6	-	-	6(1)	6 (1)
Unit 14	6	2(1)	4(1)	-	6 (2)
Unit 15	6	2(1)	4(1)	-	6 (2)
Total of Part II	48	20(10)	16(4)	12(2)	48 (16)
Grand Total	80	28(14)	28(7)	24(4)	80 (25)
Serial No. of Questions		Q1-Q14	Q15-Q21	Q22-Q25	Q1-Q25

SOCIOLOGY (CODE 039)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
CLASS XII

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

- 1) *Question No. 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.*
- 2) *Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each, and are to be answered in about 80 words each.*
- 3) *Question No. 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each, and are to be answered in about 200 words each.*
- 4) *Question No. 25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered based on the passage given.*

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Write two examples of caste based social movements. | 2 |
| 2 | Differentiate between jati and varna. | 2 |
| 3 | What are prejudices? | 2 |
| 4 | What is regionalism? | 2 |
| 5 | What do you understand by cultural diversity? | 2 |
| 6 | Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism. | 2 |
| 7 | Why were coastal cities favoured by the colonial regime? | 2 |
| 8 | In what ways did colonial labour laws benefit the owner's tea plantations? | 2 |
| 9 | What are pressure groups? | 2 |
| 10 | What is contract farming? | 2 |
| 11 | Why is disinvestment (or privatisation) not preferred by workers in state owned units? | 2 |
| 12 | What are the dangers and risks faced by mine workers ? | 2 |
| 13 | Distinguish between 'lock out' and 'strike'? | 2 |
| 14 | Mention any two factors that have led to the growth of print media. | 2 |
| 15 | In what ways has globalisation affected Indian television? | 4 |
| 16 | Highlight the sources of conflict between 'National development' and 'tribal development'. | 4 |

OR

Explain the ways in which tribal societies have been classified on the basis of permanent traits.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 17 | What has been role of colonialism in the emergence of new markets? | 4 |
| 18 | Explain the social consequences of green revolution? | 4 |
| 19 | What are community identities and why are they important? | 4 |
| 20 | What were the sources of inspiration for Indian democracy? | 4 |

OR

What is the difference between law and justice, and how is this relationship expressed in constitutional norms?

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 21 | Describe the main features of the Women's Movement since the 1970s. | 4 |
| 22 | Compare and contrast Sanskritisation and Westernisation as processes of social change in Indian Society. | 6 |

23 Analyse the success and failures of the family planning programme. 6

OR

Highlight the main social aspects of the process of Urbanisation.

24 Globalisation affects different sections of people differently. Discuss. 6

25 Read the given passage and answer the following questions 6

PASSAGE

In a country where half of the children in the age group of 5-14 are out of school how can there be space for children with disabilities, specially if segregated schooling is being advocated for them? Even if the legislation optimistically tries to make education available to every disabled child, parents in a village do not see this as instrumental in achieving any autonomy for their disabled child. What they would prefer is perhaps a better way of fetching water from the well and improved agricultural facilities. Similarly, parents in an urban slum expect education to be related to a world of work that would enhance their child's basic quality of life.

- (a) According to the author of this passage, what kind of educational facilities do disabled children need? Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
- (b) It is said that social attitudes towards the disabled are as much of a problem for them as their disability itself. What is the justification for such a view, and what is your own opinion on this issue?

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
SOCIOLOGY CLASS XII
MARKING SCHEME

- 1 Caste based movements
- Mahar Movement in Maharashtra
 - Anti-Brahmin Movement in South India
 - Adi-Dharma Movement in Punjab
 - Satnami Movement in Chhattisgarh
- (Any two) 1+1=2
- 2 Varna and Jati
 Varna is an all India phenomenon and Jati is regional or local in nature. There are only 4 Varnas, whereas jatis (including sub castes) number in the hundreds and even thousands. 2
- 3 Prejudice:
 Prejudice refers to pre-conceived and pre-judged opinion or attitudes. Prejudices ignore evidence or examples that go against the belief contained in the prejudice. 1+1=2
 Prejudices can be positive or negative, though the word is usually used in the negative sense. (We can be positively prejudiced towards people of our own group or kind).
- 4 Regionalism :
 The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity, and other characteristics in addition to geography. 2
- 5 Cultural diversity refers to the existence of different cultural groups based on language, race, religion by sect, caste etc. 2
- 6 Structural changes brought about by colonialism:
- Urbanization
 - Industrialization
- 1+1=2
- 7 Preference for Coastal cities:
 Coastal cities were favoured by the colonial regime because they offered the means for easy and cheap export of raw materials & primary products (minerals, tea, jute etc) and import of manufactured goods (machinery, textiles etc.). They were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and peripheral margins of colonized India. 2
- 8 Ways in which colonial labour laws benefited the owners:
- The laws allowed owners to use unfair and harsh measures to recruit and forcibly keep labourers.
 - The law provided for harsh measures to be taken against the labourers, thus giving owners complete power over their lives.
 - Law was not according to the democratic norms, and allowed for penal sanctions in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers.
- 1+1=2
- 9 Pressure groups :
- Pressure groups are organized by certain groups to fulfil specific interests.
 - They primarily lobby with the government to pursue specific interests in the political arena.
- 1+1=2

- 10 Contract farming
- Contract farming is when farmers sign contracts with big companies to grow the crops wanted by these companies. The manner of cultivation is also specified by the companies, who often also provide the inputs. 1+1=2
- 11 Disinvestment is not preferred by the workers because
- They fear that they would lose their jobs.
 - Private companies do not look after the social security of the labourers. 1+1=2
- 12 Dangers and risks faced by mine workers:
Working in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures. 2
- 13 Difference between strikes and lock outs:
In a strike, the workers do not go to work and in a lock out the management shuts the gates and prevents workers from coming in the factory. Strikes are started by workers; lockouts are started by management. 2
- 14 Factors leading to growth in Print media
- Advancement in technology
 - New marketing strategy (Any other relevant point) 1+1=2
- 15 Effect of globalization on television:
- Privately run satellite channels have multiplied.
 - Viewer ship has increased rapidly.
 - Several new channels and regional network have been introduced.
 - Foreign network has introduced regional language segment or regional language channel. (Any other relevant point) 1x4=4
- 16 National development Vs. Tribal development:
- National development involves the building of large dams, factories and mines for which tribals pay a disproportionate price.
 - The process of national development dispossess tribal of their land.
 - The loss of forests affects the tribal economy.
 - Heavy in migration of non-tribal also threatens the tribals community and culture e.g. Narmada Dam.

OR

Classification of Tribal society on the basis of permanent traits :

∴

- Region – Middle India, North-eastern states, Rest of India.
- Language – Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric and Tibeto – Burman
- Physical racial terms – Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian, Aryan.

Size – Biggest tribe – Gonds, Bhils etc. Smallest tribe – Andamanese Islanders 1x4=4

- 17 Colonialism and the emergence of new markets:
- Colonialism linked India to the world capitalist economy.
 - New groups entered into trade and business sometimes in alliance with existing merchant communities.
 - It completely overturned the existing economic institution.
 - It provided new opportunity to some merchant communities. For example Marwaries. 1x4=4
- 18 Social consequences of Green Revolution:
- Agricultural productivity increased and India became self-sufficient in food grain production.
 - It led to increasing inequalities in rural society.
 - It led to the displacement of the service caste groups who used to carry out agriculture related activities.
 - It also resulted in the worsening of regional inequalities. 1x4=4
- 19 Community identity
- Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. It is what we are rather than what we have become.
 - People feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities.
 - The accidental, unconditional and almost inescapable belonging creates an emotional attachment with the community.
 - It also gives meaning to people's world. 1x4=4
- 20 Sources of inspiration for Indian democracy
- Our ancient epics like Mahabharat and diverse folk tales.
 - Modern ideas of equality and traditional ideas of justice.
 - Karachi resolution also spells out vision of democracy.
 - French revolution and Russian revolution also were the sources of inspiration for Indian democracy.

OR

Difference between Law and Justice

- The essence of law is force; the power of state is behind it.
- The essence of justice is fairness.
- Indian constitution is the India's basic norm and all laws are made as per the procedures the constitution prescribes. The constitution reflects the desires and goals of the republic and its people; it is therefore open to interpretation.
- The laws are made and implemented by the authorities specified by the Constitution. A hierarchy of courts interprets the laws when there is a dispute. 1x4=4

- 21 Women's movement in the post 1970s phase in India
- Changes in organisational structure as well as ideology; increasing importance of autonomous movements and organisations not linked to any political party..
 - New issues: violence against women, dowry, legal changes in land rights, employment, sexual harassment..
 - Recognition that though all women suffer in a patriarchal society, they do not all suffer in the same way or to the same extent – there are differences between middle class urban women, peasant women, Dalit women etc..
 - Recognition that both women as well as men are oppressed by gender roles; a gender just society will allow both men and women to be free.
- 1x4=4

22 Sanskritisation and Westernization
 Sanskritisation is a process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs , rituals, beliefs, ideology and style of the life of high and, in particular, a twice born caste whereas westernization is the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule at different levels.

Sanskritization

- In sanskritisation people follow indigenous culture.
- Lower caste people go for Sanskritization.
- Sanskritisation justifies caste system and therefore justifies inequality and exclusion.
- Sanskritization does not lead to structural change but only positional change.

Westernisation

- In westernization people imitate western culture.
- All categories of people go for westernization, specially the upper castes.
- Westernization encourages values of equality.
- Westernization may lead to structural change.

2

23 Family planning programme

Success

- The growth rate of population has decreased.,
- People have started appreciating small family norms.
- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down.
- Life expectancy has increased.
- Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning.

Failures

- The growth rate still continues to be high as compared to developed nations.
- Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by the people.
- Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods.

3+3=6

OR

Urbanization

It leads to

- Migration of people from rural to urban areas leaving behind the members of their families in their native villages.
- Overcrowding, development of slums etc.
- Crime and deviant activities.
- Pollution
- Civic problems in the urban areas.
- Growth of metropolitan cities has an impact on surrounding villages as they are absorbed in the process of expansion.

24 **Effect of Globalisation on Different Sections of Society**

- Globalization (definition)
- For some globalization may mean new opportunities for others the loss of livelihood. For example, women silk spinners, gum collectors may lose their jobs.
- It has resulted in digital divide, i.e., division between those able to access computer and telecom based technologies (like internet) and those who do not have access to this.
- It has posed threat to many indigenous craft, literary traditions and knowledge system.
- It has widened the gap between the rich and poor. Privileged section has benefited whereas a large section has been excluded from the benefits.

2x3=6

- 25 (a) According to the author, when most of the “normal” or non-disabled children in the age group 5-14 yrs. do not find place in schools, it is hard to think of how the disabled children will get schooling. The author advocates practically useful and context-specific forms of schooling for the disabled. She says that rather than simply wanting to put disabled children in the standard type of school, we should pay attention to what kind of schooling will actually help a particular disabled child to benefit. Rural disabled children may have different needs from urban ones etc.

3x2=6

- (b) Disability is a social problem as a disabled person is perceived as a victim of his past karma. They are labeled as “crippled”, ‘Handicapped’, ‘Bechara’ and these terms are often hurled at people as insults. The disablement lies in the construction of society and not only in the physical condition of the individual. Society focuses on what they cannot do rather than what they are able to do.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
QUESTIONWISE ANALYSIS

S.NO.	MARKS	FORM OF QUESTIONS	CONTENT, UNIT GROUP	ESTIMATED DIFFICULTY LEVEL
1	2	VSA	UT-15	Easy
2	2	VSA	UT-3	Average
3	2	VSA	UT-4	Difficult
4	2	VSA	UT-6	Easy
5	2	VSA	UT-6	Average
6	2	VSA	UT-8	Average
7	2	VSA	UT-8	Easy
8	2	VSA	UT-8	Average
9	2	VSA	UT-10	Easy
10	2	VSA	UT-11	Average
11	2	VSA	UT-12	Average
12	2	VSA	UT-12	Easy
13	2	VSA	UT-12	Average
14	2	VSA	UT-14	Average
15	4	SA	UT-14	Average
16	4	SA	UT-3	Difficult
17	4	SA	UT-4	Easy
18	4	SA	UT-11	Easy
19	4	SA	UT-6	Average
20	4	SA	UT-10	Average
21	4	SA	UT-15	Difficult
22	6	LA	UT-9	Easy
23	6	LA	UT-2	Difficult
24	6	LA	UT-13	Average
25	6	LA	UT-5	Average