



Series ΣHEFG/C



Set-4

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code

62

रोल नं.  
Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

## समाजशास्त्र SOCIOLOGY

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 19 हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 38 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 19 printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.





### सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) यह प्रश्न-पत्र चार खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है — खण्ड क, ख, ग तथा घ ।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 38 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) खण्ड क में प्रश्न संख्या 1 – 20 हैं । ये वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक निर्धारित है ।
- (iv) खण्ड ख में प्रश्न संख्या 21 – 29 हैं । ये अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 30 शब्दों में दीजिए ।
- (v) खण्ड ग में प्रश्न संख्या 30 – 35 हैं । ये लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 4 अंक निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दीजिए ।
- (vi) खण्ड घ में प्रश्न संख्या 36 – 38 हैं । ये दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 6 अंक निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 200 शब्दों में दीजिए । दिए गए अनुच्छेद की सहायता से प्रश्न संख्या 38 का उत्तर दीजिए ।

### खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 तक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है ।

20×1=20

1. किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में एक निश्चित अवधि के दौरान प्रति 1000 पुरुषों के पीछे स्त्रियों की संख्या क्या है ?
  - (a) जनसंख्या की आयु संरचना
  - (b) स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात
  - (c) पराश्रितता अनुपात
  - (d) जनसंख्या संवृद्धि दर
2. अभिकथन (A) : प्रबल जाति शब्द का प्रयोग ऐसी जातियों के लिए किया जाता है जिनकी जनसंख्या काफी अधिक होती है ।  
कारण (R) : स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद किए गए आंशिक भूमि सुधारों द्वारा उन्हें भूमि के अधिकार प्रदान किए गए थे ।
  - (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
  - (b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
  - (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।
  - (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।





### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper is divided into **four** sections — **Section A, B, C and D**.
- (ii) There are **38** questions in all. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) **Section A** includes Questions no. **1 – 20**. These are Objective Type Questions, carrying **1** mark each.
- (iv) **Section B** includes Questions no. **21 – 29**. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **30** words.
- (v) **Section C** includes Questions no. **30 – 35**. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (vi) **Section D** includes Questions no. **36 – 38**. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying **6** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **200** words. Question no. **38** is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

### Section A

Questions no. **1 to 20** are Objective Type Questions, carrying **1** mark each.  $20 \times 1 = 20$

1. The number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period is
  - (a) Age structure of the population
  - (b) Sex Ratio
  - (c) Dependency Ratio
  - (d) Growth rate of population
2. Assertion (A) : Dominant Caste is a term used to refer to those castes which have a large population.  
Reason (R) : They were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after Independence.
  - (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
  - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.





3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी सामाजिक स्तरीकरण की विशेषता **नहीं** है ?
- (a) सामाजिक स्तरीकरण को विश्वास के प्रतिरूपों द्वारा समर्थन मिलता है ।  
(b) यह व्यक्तियों के बीच की विभिन्नता का प्रकार्य है ।  
(c) सामाजिक स्तरीकरण पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी बना रहता है ।  
(d) एक व्यक्ति को यह प्रदत्त अर्थात् अपने-आप मिली हुई होती है ।
4. जनजातिवादी विचारधारा निम्नलिखित में से किसे इंगित करती है ?
- (a) उन्हें अपनी पहचान पर गर्व है ।  
(b) वे स्वेच्छा से अपनी पहचान की कीमत पर मुख्यधारा में शामिल होना चाहते हैं ।  
(c) उन्हें अपनी पहचान पर गर्व नहीं है ।  
(d) जनजातीय समूह नए संपर्क में आए अन्य लोगों से अपने-आप को अलग दर्शाना नहीं चाहते ।
5. आपातकाल (इमरजेंसी) के बाद, जब जनता पार्टी ने शासन की बागडोर संभाली, उस समय \_\_\_\_\_ की अध्यक्षता में द्वितीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था ।
- (a) जवाहरलाल नेहरू  
(b) बी.पी. मंडल  
(c) इंदिरा गाँधी  
(d) वी.वी. गिरी
6. इस संसार में अपना अस्तित्व सक्रिय बनाए रखने के लिए प्रत्येक मनुष्य को एक स्थायी पहचान की ज़रूरत होती है । सामुदायिक पहचान के बारे में **ग़लत** कथन को चुनिए ।
- (a) सामुदायिक पहचान जन्म पर आधारित होती है ।  
(b) सामुदायिक पहचान अपनेपन पर आधारित होती है ।  
(c) किसी समुदाय में जन्म लेने के लिए हमें कुछ नहीं करना होता ।  
(d) सामुदायिक पहचान अर्जित योग्यताओं पर आधारित होती है ।
7. “उन कट्टरपंथियों को, जिनके मन में अल्पसंख्यकों के संरक्षण के विरुद्ध एक तरह का दुराग्रह घर कर गया है, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । एक यह कि यह वर्ग एक विस्फोटक शक्ति है, जो यदि भड़क उठे, तो राज्य की संपूर्ण रचना को तार-तार कर देगी ।” उपर्युक्त कथन \_\_\_\_\_ के विचारों से संबंधित है ।
- (a) डॉ. अम्बेडकर  
(b) श्रीनिवास  
(c) महात्मा गाँधी  
(d) जवाहरलाल नेहरू





3. Which of the following is **not** a feature of social stratification ?
- (a) It is supported by patterns of belief.
  - (b) It is a function of individual difference.
  - (c) It persists over generations.
  - (d) It is ascriptive to a person.
4. The ideology of tribalism indicates which of the following ?
- (a) They take pride in who they are.
  - (b) They learnt to willingly integrate into the mainstream at the cost of their identity.
  - (c) They do not have pride in their identity.
  - (d) They do not like to be distinguished from the newly encountered others.
5. After Emergency, when the Janata Party came to power, the Second Backward Classes Commission headed by \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed at that time.
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (b) B.P. Mandal
  - (c) Indira Gandhi
  - (d) V.V. Giri
6. Every human being needs a sense of stable identity to operate in this world. Choose the **incorrect** statement about community identity.
- (a) Community Identity is based on birth.
  - (b) Community Identity is based on belonging.
  - (c) We don't have to do anything to be born into a community.
  - (d) Community Identity is based on acquired qualifications.
7. "To die hards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection, I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the State."
- The above statement is related to the views of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Dr. Ambedkar
  - (b) Srinivas
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru





8. 21वीं शताब्दी में भारत की नगरीकरण की प्रक्रिया की दर अत्यंत तीव्र होती नज़र आती है। भारत सरकार की \_\_\_\_\_ की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना इस गति को तीव्र करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देगी।
- (a) स्मार्ट सिटी  
(b) ग्राम उदय से भारत उदय  
(c) स्टैंड अप इंडिया  
(d) स्टार्ट अप इंडिया
9. *अभिकथन (A)* : प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, टेलिग्राफ, और उसके बाद में माइक्रोफोन का विस्तार एवं स्टीमशिप तथा रेल से लोगों व वस्तुओं के आवागमन ने नवीन विचारों को तीव्र गति प्रदान करने में सहायता प्रदान की।
- कारण (R)* : नयी प्रौद्योगिकी ने संचार के विभिन्न स्वरूपों को गति प्रदान की।
- (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।  
(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है।  
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।  
(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
10. *अभिकथन (A)* : महिलाएँ भी कृषि मज़दूरों के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में उभर रही हैं जिससे 'कृषि मज़दूर शक्ति का महिलाकरण' हो रहा है।
- कारण (R)* : निर्धन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ परिवार के पुरुष सदस्य, वर्ष का अधिकतर हिस्सा गाँवों के बाहर काम करने में बिताते हैं, कृषि मूल रूप से महिलाओं का कार्य बन गया है।
- (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।  
(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है।  
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है।  
(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।





8. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, India will be witnessing a fast pace of urbanisation. The ambitious scheme of \_\_\_\_\_ initiated by the Government of India is playing a major role in increasing this pace.
- (a) Smart City
  - (b) Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday
  - (c) Stand up India
  - (d) Start up India
9. *Assertion (A)* : The printing press, telegraph and later the microphone, and movement of people and goods through steamships and railways helped quick movements of new ideas.  
*Reason (R)* : New technologies speeded up various forms of communication.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
  - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
10. *Assertion (A)* : Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour leading to the 'Feminisation of Agricultural Labour Force'.  
*Reason (R)* : In poor areas, where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages, cultivation has become primarily a female task.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
  - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.





11. सरकार सार्वजनिक कंपनियों के अपने हिस्सों को निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को बेचने का प्रयास कर रही है, जिसे \_\_\_\_\_ कहा जाता है ।
- (a) विनिवेश  
(b) संगठित क्षेत्र  
(c) असंगठित क्षेत्र  
(d) उदारीकरण
12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन समांतर श्रेणी को दर्शाता है ?
- (a) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...  
(b) 2, 4, 8, 16, ...  
(c) 1, 2, 4, 6, ...  
(d) 2, 6, 18, 54, ...
13. निम्नलिखित में से किसे संयुक्त परिवार के रूप में पहचाना जा सकता है ?
- (a) भाइयों का एक समूह अपने-अपने परिवारों के साथ  
(b) माता-पिता और उनके बच्चों का एक समूह  
(c) एक बुजुर्ग दंपति अपने बेटे के साथ  
(d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
14. प्रवासी कृषि मज़दूरों की बढ़ती ग्राामीण समाज का एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन है जो कृषि के व्यवसायीकरण से जुड़ा है ।  
प्रवसन करने वाले इन मज़दूरों के लिए जान ब्रेमन ने क्या पद प्रयोग किया है ?
- (a) घुमक्कड़ मज़दूर  
(b) कृषि मज़दूरों का महिलाकरण  
(c) एजेंट  
(d) बँधुआ मज़दूर





11. The government is trying to sell its share in several public companies to private sector companies by a process which is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Disinvestment
  - (b) Organised Sector
  - (c) Unorganised Sector
  - (d) Liberalisation
12. Which of the following indicates Arithmetic Progression ?
- (a) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...
  - (b) 2, 4, 8, 16, ...
  - (c) 1, 2, 4, 6, ...
  - (d) 2, 6, 18, 54, ...
13. Which of the following can be identified as a joint family ?
- (a) A set of brothers with their individual families
  - (b) One set of parents and their children
  - (c) An elderly couple with their son
  - (d) None of the above
14. Another significant change in rural society that is linked to the commercialisation of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour.
- What term is used by Jan Breman for these migrant workers ?
- (a) Footloose labour
  - (b) Feminisation of agricultural labour
  - (c) Agent
  - (d) Bonded labour





15. **अभिकथन (A) :** फर्म में सभी कार्य जैसे सफ़ाई, सुरक्षा, यहाँ तक कि पुर्जों का उत्पादन भी बाह्य स्रोतों से होता है ।  
**कारण (R) :** बाह्य स्रोतों से किया गया और ठीक-समय-पर कार्य कंपनी की लागतों को कम रखता है ।
- (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।  
(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है ।  
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।  
(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।
16. **अभिकथन (A) :** झारखण्ड भारत के नवगठित राज्यों में से एक है, जो एक सामाजिक आंदोलन के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2000 में दक्षिण बिहार से बना है ।  
**कारण (R) :** झारखण्ड के निर्माण की सफलता बिना नेता के आंदोलन में निहित है ।
- (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।  
(b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है ।  
(c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।  
(d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।
17. \_\_\_\_\_ सामाजिक आंदोलन का लक्ष्य अपने व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों की व्यक्तिगत चेतना तथा गतिविधियों में परिवर्तन लाना होता है ।
- (a) सुधारवादी  
(b) प्रतिदानात्मक (विमोचक)  
(c) क्रांतिकारी  
(d) सापेक्षिक वंचन



15. *Assertion (A)* : The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, security, as well as the manufacture of parts.

*Reason (R)* : Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

16. *Assertion (A)* : Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India, carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000 as a result of a social movement.

*Reason (R)* : The success of the creation of Jharkhand lay in it being a leaderless movement.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

17. A \_\_\_\_\_ social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members.

- (a) Reformist
- (b) Redemptive
- (c) Revolutionary
- (d) Relative deprivation





18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन परिवार के संबंध में सत्य है/हैं ?

- I. परिवार एक सामाजिक संस्था है ।
  - II. परिवार की संरचना समाज की अन्य संस्थाओं से जुड़ी है ।
  - III. परिवार की संरचना और गठन में परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं ।
- (a) I असत्य है ।
  - (b) I और II सत्य हैं ।
  - (c) I और III सत्य हैं ।
  - (d) I, II और III सत्य हैं ।

19. अभिकथन (A) : 20वीं शताब्दी में, अनेक भारतीय भाषाओं में संस्कृत शब्दों और वाक्यांशों को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया ।

कारण (R) : 20वीं शताब्दी में ब्राह्मण-विरोधी आंदोलन में वृद्धि और क्षेत्रीय स्व-चेतना में विकास देखा गया ।

- (a) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
- (b) अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन कारण (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या **नहीं** है ।
- (c) अभिकथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R) ग़लत है ।
- (d) अभिकथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है ।

20. संस्कृतिकरण की प्रक्रिया में निम्नलिखित में से किस परिपाटी को **नहीं** अपनाया जाता है ?

- (a) शाकाहारी बन जाना
- (b) यज्ञोपवीत धारण करना
- (c) धार्मिक उत्सव मनाना
- (d) ढोल-नगाड़े बजाना

### खण्ड ख

21. केरल का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र मूल रूप से कृषि प्रधान होने के बजाय मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था वाला है । यह मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था कैसे है ?

2

22. एक उदाहरण का उपयोग करते हुए परिभाषित कीजिए कि कार्यकर्ताओं की दक्षता किस प्रकार कम होती है ?

1+1=2





18. Which of the following statements is/are true with respect to family ?
- I. Family is a social institution.
  - II. The structure of the family can be seen in relation to other social institutions.
  - III. The structure and composition of the family can change.
- (a) I is false.
  - (b) I and II are true.
  - (c) I and III are true.
  - (d) I, II and III are true.
19. *Assertion (A)* : In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was an attempt in several Indian languages to drop Sanskrit words and phrases.
- Reason (R)* : The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw a growth of the anti-brahmanical movement and the development of regional self-consciousness.
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
  - (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
20. Which of the following is **not** practised in the process of Sanskritisation ?
- (a) Adopting vegetarianism
  - (b) Wearing of sacred thread
  - (c) Religious ceremonies
  - (d) Playing drums

### Section B

21. Far from the rural being primarily agrarian, the rural in Kerala is a mixed economy. How is it a mixed economy ? 2
22. Define Deskillling using an example. 1+1=2





23. (क) पर्यावरण के संरक्षण के लिए पेड़ों का होना आवश्यक है । सामान्यतः यह स्वच्छ पर्यावरण स्वच्छ पानी एवं आस-पास की स्वच्छता पर निर्भर करता है और यह महत्वपूर्ण भी है ।

इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में दो अभियानों को प्रारंभ किया । उनके नाम लिखिए । 1+1=2

**अथवा**

- (ख) देशभर में फैले विभिन्न जनजातीय समूहों के मुद्दे समान हो सकते हैं । लेकिन उनके विभेद भी उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

भारत के दो नव-निर्मित राज्यों के नाम लिखिए जो जनजातीय आंदोलनों के तहत बने । 1+1=2

24. (क) ग्रामीण समाज में विविधता के दो कारण बताइए । 1+1=2

**अथवा**

- (ख) ग्रामीण समाज में महिलाओं को भूमि के स्वामित्व से बाहर क्यों रखा जाता है ? दो कारण दीजिए । 1+1=2

25. भारतीय राष्ट्र-राज्य, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से विश्व के सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण देशों में से एक है । दो कारण लिखिए । 1+1=2

26. किन दो प्रकार के व्यापक मुद्दों ने जनजातीय आंदोलनों को तूल देने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है ? 1+1=2

27. मातृवंश और मातृतंत्र में क्या अंतर है ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+1=2

28. माल्थस के जनसंख्या वृद्धि के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए दो अवरोधों के नाम एवं परिभाषा दीजिए । 1+1=2

29. (क) मिल मज़दूरों के सामने आने वाली किन्हीं दो चुनौतियों के नाम लिखिए । 1+1=2

**अथवा**

- (ख) कामगारों से अधिक कार्य करवाने के दो तरीके क्या हैं ? 1+1=2



23. (a) Trees are necessary for the conservation of environment. This clean environment depends on clean water and the cleanliness of the surroundings and it is important also.  
In the light of this, the Government of India has recently started two missions. Write their names. 1+1=2

**OR**

- (b) Different tribal people spread across the country may share common issues. But the distinctions between them are equally significant.  
Name two states of India formed recently as a result of Tribal movements. 1+1=2

24. (a) Give two reasons for diversification in the rural society. 1+1=2

**OR**

- (b) Why are women excluded from ownership of land in the rural society? Give two reasons. 1+1=2

25. The Indian nation-state is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. State two reasons. 1+1=2

26. Write two broad sets of issues that have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements? 1+1=2

27. Explain the difference between Matriliney and Matriarchy. 1+1=2

28. According to Malthusian theory of population growth, name and define the two checks to population growth. 1+1=2

29. (a) Name any two challenges that mill workers face. 1+1=2

**OR**

- (b) What are the two ways of making workers produce more? 1+1=2





### खण्ड ग

30. (क) हम किस प्रकार कह सकते हैं कि विभिन्न प्रकार के समाज सुधारक आंदोलनों में कुछ विषयगत समानताएँ थीं, परंतु साथ ही महत्वपूर्ण असहमतियाँ भी थीं। 4

#### अथवा

- (ख) पश्चिम के साथ हमारे औपनिवेशिक संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन को उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए। 4

31. हरित क्रांति और इसके सामाजिक परिणामों की चर्चा कीजिए। 1+3=4

32. हड़ताल और तालाबंदी में अंतर लिखिए। 1982 में बंबई टैक्सटाइल मिलों की प्रसिद्ध हड़ताल में कामगारों की माँगें क्या थीं? 2+2=4

33. दो महिला लेखकों की कृतियों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के अधिकारों के लिए सामाजिक सुधार में उनके योगदान का वर्णन कीजिए। 4

34. (क) चाय बागानों के उदाहरण का उपयोग करते हुए, दर्शाइए कि किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारतीय मज़दूरों का शोषण किया। 4

#### अथवा

- (ख) एम.एस.ए. राव द्वारा दिए गए नगरीकरण के प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। 4

35. विश्वभर में जनता की निर्योग्यता/अक्षमता का जो तात्पर्य समझा जाता है उसके कुछ आम लक्षण कौन-से हैं? 4

### खण्ड घ

36. (क) भारत की जनसंख्या नीति की व्याख्या कीजिए। 4+2=6

#### अथवा

- (ख) जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के सिद्धांत की चर्चा कीजिए। 1+5=6

37. एक सत्तावादी राज्य के साथ नागरिक समाज की तुलना कीजिए। 3+3=6







### Section C

30. (a) How can we say that the varied social reform movements did have common themes, yet there were also significant differences ? 4

**OR**

- (b) Explain with the help of examples the cultural changes that resulted from our colonial encounters with the west. 4
31. Discuss Green Revolution and its social consequences. 1+3=4
32. Write the difference between Strike and Lock-out. What were the demands of the workers of the famous Bombay textile strike of 1982 ? 2+2=4
33. Describe through the works of two women authors, their contribution to social reform for women's rights. 4
34. (a) Using the example of tea plantations, show how the British policies exploited Indian labourers. 4
- OR**
- (b) Describe the kinds of urbanisation as given by M.S.A. Rao. 4
35. What are some common features central to the public perception of disability all over the world ? 4

### Section D

36. (a) Explain the population policy in India. 4+2=6
- OR**
- (b) Discuss the theory of Demographic Transition. 1+5=6
37. Compare and contrast civil society with an authoritarian state. 3+3=6





38. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए तथा प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

2+4=6

इस प्रकार, इस क्षेत्र में संजातीयता का उदय होना जनजाति की एक सशक्त अज्ञात प्रणाली के संपर्क में आने के परिणामस्वरूप विकसित हुई नवीन परिस्थिति का सामना करने का प्रत्युत्तर था । भारतीय मुख्यधारा से लंबे समय तक पृथक् रहने के कारण ये जनजातियाँ, अपना स्वयं का विश्व दर्शन तथा सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को बहुत कम बाहरी प्रभाव से बचा रख पाए ... जबकि पहले की अवस्था ने अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई, यह प्रवृत्ति भारतीय संविधान के दायरे में ही स्वायत्तता की खोज द्वारा प्रस्थापित हो गई । (नाँगबरी 2003 : 115)

(क) संजातीयता के उदय होने के पीछे क्या कारण था ?

2

(ख) आदिवासी आन्दोलनों की प्रवृत्ति में क्या परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहे हैं ?

4





38. Read the given passage and answer the questions :

2+4=6

The rise of ethnicity in this region was thus a response to cope with the new situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe's contact with a powerful alien system. Long isolated from the Indian mainstream, these tribes were able to maintain their own worldview and social and cultural institutions with little external influence... while the earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism, this trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution (Nongbri 2003 : 115).

- (a) What was the reason behind the rise of ethnicity ? 2
- (b) What are the changes visible in the trend of the tribal movements ? 4



## Marking Scheme

Strictly Confidential

(For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior Secondary School Supplementary Examination, July-2023

SUBJECT NAME: SOCIOLOGY | SUBJECT CODE: 039 | PAPER CODE: Set-4

### General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark ( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right ( ✓ ) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____80_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours



	every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>2. Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> </ol> <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>4. Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>5. Wrong grand total.</li> <li>6. Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>7. Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>8. Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> <li>9. Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ol>
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for spot Evaluation</b> ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

**SECTION A**  
**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

20 x 1

1	B
2	A
3	B
4	A
5	B
6	D
7	A
8	A
9	A
10	A
11	A
12	A



13	A	
14	A	
15	A	
16	C	
17	B	
18	D	
19	A	
20	D	
<b>SECTION B</b>		
21	<b>Far from the rural being primarily agrarian, the rural in Kerala is a mixed economy. How is it a mixed economy?</b>	2
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Far from the rural being primarily agrarian, the rural in Kerala is a mixed economy that integrates some agriculture with a wide network of retail sales and services, and where a large number of families are dependent on remittances from abroad.</li> <li>Thus, States such as Kerala have undergone a different process of development, with political mobilisation, redistributive measures, and linkages to an external economy (primarily the Gulf countries).</li> </ul>	
22	<b>Define Deskilling using an example.</b>	2
Ans	The use of machinery actually deskills workers. For example, earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them. (any other example)	
23A	<b>Trees are necessary for the conservation of the environment. This clean environment depends on clean water and the cleanliness of the surroundings is also important. In the light of this the government of India has recently started two missions. Write their names.</b>	1+1=2
Ans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission (Namami Ganga)</li> <li>Swachh Bharat Abhiyan</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	
23B	<b>Different tribal people spread across the country may share common issues. But the distinctions between them are equally significant. Name two states of India formed recently as a result of Tribal Movements.</b>	1+1=2
Ans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jharkhand</li> <li>Chhattisgarh</li> </ol>	

<b>24A</b>	<b>Give two reasons for diversification in rural society.</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural social structure was altered by agricultural development since the 1960s through the enrichment of the medium and large farmers who adopted the new technologies.</li> <li>• In several agriculturally rich regions, such as coastal Andhra Pradesh, western Uttar Pradesh, and central Gujarat, well-to-do farmers belonging to the dominant castes began to invest their profits from agriculture in other types of business ventures.</li> <li>• This gave rise to new entrepreneurial groups that moved out of rural areas and into the growing towns of these developing regions, giving rise to new regional elites that became economically as well as politically dominant (Rutten 1995).</li> <li>• The spread of higher education, especially private professional colleges, in rural and semi-urban areas, allowed the new rural elites to educate their children – many of whom then joined professional or white-collar occupations or started businesses.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Two</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	1+1=2
<b>24B</b>	<b>Why are women excluded from ownership of land in the rural society? Give two reasons.</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Women are usually excluded from ownership of land, because of ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prevailing patrilineal kinship system and</li> <li>• Mode of inheritance</li> </ul>	
<b>25</b>	<b>The Indian nation-state is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. State two reasons.</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Indian nation-state comprises of people speaking different languages and dialects.</li> <li>• In terms of religion, there is a plurality in beliefs and practices, and divided by castes and languages.</li> <li>• The Constitution of the Indian nation-state explicitly recognizes and includes all diverse communities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Two</b></p>	
<b>26</b>	<b>Write two broad sets of issues that have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements?</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements are —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to control over vital economic resources like land and specially forests, and</li> <li>• Issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity.</li> </ul>	

27	<b>Explain the difference between Matriliney and Matriarchy.</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Matriliney:</b> Where women inherit property from their mothers but do not exercise control over it, nor are they the decision makers in public affairs. <b>Matriarchy:</b> Where women play a dominant role and exercise authority.	
28	<b>According to Malthusian theory of population growth, name and define the two checks to population growth.</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Preventive Checks:</b> humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population such as postponing marriage or practicing sexual abstinence or celibacy. <b>Positive Checks:</b> In the form of famines and diseases – were inevitable because they were nature’s way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population.	
29A	<b>Name any two challenges the mill workers face.</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workers feel themselves as extensions of the machine where the body movements should be in sync with the machine.</li> <li>Workers do not get enough breaks in between during their work day and get exhausted by the age of 40 or take voluntary retirement.</li> </ul>	
<b>OR</b>		
29B	<b>What are the two ways of making workers produce more?</b>	1+1=2
<b>Ans.</b>	There are two main ways of making workers produce more. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One is to extend the working hours.</li> <li>The other is to increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.</li> </ul>	
<b>SECTION C</b>		
30A	<b>How can we say that the varied social reform movements did have common themes, yet there were also significant differences?</b>	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For some the concerns were confined to the problems that the upper caste, middle class women and men faced.</li> <li>For others the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were central questions.</li> <li>For some social evils had emerged because of a decline of the true spirit of Hinduism.</li> <li>For others caste and gender oppression was intrinsic to the religion.</li> <li>Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah.</li> <li>Sati was opposed by the Brahmo Samaj.</li> <li>Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation called Dharma Sabha</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Four</b></p>	



<b>OR</b>		
<b>30B</b>	<b>Explain with the help of examples the cultural changes that resulted from our colonial encounters with the west.</b>	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been the general spread of Western cultural traits, such as the use of new technology, dress, food, and changes in the habits and styles of people.</li> <li>• A very wide section of middle class homes have a television set, a fridge, some kind of sofa set, a dining table and chair in the living room.</li> <li>• Apart from ways of life and thinking, the west influenced Indian art and literature.</li> <li>• Artists like Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Chandu Menon and Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya were all grappling with the colonial encounter.</li> <li>• Style, technique and the very theme of an artist like Ravi Varma were shaped by western and indigenous traditions.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Four</b></p>	
<b>31</b>	<b>Discuss Green Revolution and its social consequences.</b>	1+3=4
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. It was largely funded by international agencies that was based on providing high-yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers, and other inputs, to farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology.</li> <li>• It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology.</li> <li>• India was able to become self sufficient in food grain production.</li> <li>• It was the farmers who were able to produce a surplus for the market who were able to reap the most benefits from the Green Revolution and from the commercialisation of agriculture that followed.</li> <li>• The introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society.</li> <li>• In many cases it led to the displacement of tenant-cultivators.</li> <li>• This made the rich farmers better off and worsened the condition of the landless and marginal holders.</li> <li>• The introduction of machinery such as tillers, tractors, threshers, and harvesters (in areas such as Punjab and parts of Madhya Pradesh) led to the displacement of the service caste groups who used to carry out these agriculture-related activities. This process of displacement also increased the pace of rural-urban migration.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Revolution was a process of ‘differentiation’, in which the rich grew richer and many of the poor stagnated or grew poorer.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Three</b></p>	
<b>32</b>	<b>Write the difference between Strike and Lock-out. What were the demands of the workers of the famous Bombay textile strike of 1982?</b>	2+2=4
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><b>Strike:</b> In response to harsh working conditions, workers go on a strike and do not go to work.</p> <p><b>Lockout:</b> the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.</p> <p>The workers of Bombay Textile strike of 1982, wanted –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better wages and</li> <li>The right to form their own union.</li> </ul>	
<b>33</b>	<b>Describe through the works of two women authors, their contribution to social reform for women’s rights.</b>	2+2=4
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><b>Stree Purush Tulana</b> (or Comparison of Men and Women) was written by a Maharashtrian housewife, <b>Tarabai Shinde</b>, as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. A young Brahmin widow had been sentenced to death by the courts for killing her newborn baby because it was illegitimate, but no effort had been made to identify or punish the man who had fathered the baby.</p> <p><b>Sultana’s Dream</b> :This remarkable short story is probably the earliest example of science fiction written by <b>Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain</b>, in India, and among the first by a woman author anywhere in the world. In her dream, Sultana visits a magical country where the gender roles are reversed. Men are confined to the home and observe ‘purdah’ while women are busy scientists vying with each other at inventing devices that will control the clouds and regulate rain, and machines that fly or ‘air-cars’.</p>	
<b>34A</b>	<b>Using the examples of tea plantations, show how the British policies exploited Indian Labourers.</b>	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters.</li> <li>They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.</li> <li>Since, the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hill sides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces.</li> <li>Instead of giving them financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam</li> </ul>	

	<p>were unwilling to offer, they took recourse to fraud and coercion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Four</b></p>	
	<b>OR</b>	
<b>34B</b>	<b>Describe the kinds of urbanization as given by MSA Rao.</b>	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>The nature of urban impact varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town. He describes three different situations of urban impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firstly, there are villages in which a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities. They live there leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages.</li> <li>• The second kind of urban impact is to be seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town...When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in the midst of villages, some villages are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. The latter are found to receive an influx of immigrant workers, which not only stimulates a demand for houses and a market inside the village but creates problems of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants.</li> <li>• The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages...While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development.</li> </ul>	
<b>35.</b>	<b>What are some common features central to the public perception of disability all over the world?</b>	4
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability is understood as a biological given.</li> <li>• Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment.</li> <li>• The disabled person is seen as a victim.</li> <li>• Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self-perception.</li> <li>• The very idea of disability suggests that they need help.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Four</b></p>	

**SECTION D**

	<b>SECTION D</b>	
<b>36 A</b>	<b>Explain the population policy in India.</b>	6
<b>Ans.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population policy took the concrete form of the National Family Planning Programme. The broad objectives of this programme are to try to influence the rate and pattern of population growth in socially desirable directions.</li> <li>• In the early days, the most important objective was to slow down the rate of population growth through the promotion of various birth control methods, improve public health standards, and increase public awareness about population and health issues.</li> <li>• The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of the National Emergency (1975–76). Normal parliamentary and legal procedures were suspended during this time and special laws and ordinances issued directly by the government (without being passed by Parliament) were in force.</li> <li>• During this time the government tried to intensify the effort to bring down the growth rate of population by introducing a coercive programme of mass sterilisation.</li> <li>• There was massive pressure on lower-level government officials (like school teachers or office workers) to bring people for sterilisation in the camps that were organised for this purpose.</li> <li>• There was widespread popular opposition to this programme, and the new government elected after the Emergency abandoned it.</li> <li>• The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme. The programme now has a broad-based set of socio-demographic objectives. A new set of guidelines were formulated as part of the National Population Policy of the year 2000.</li> <li>• In 2017, Government of India came out with National Health Policy 2017 in which most of these socio–demographic goals were incorporated with new targets.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Six</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	
<b>36 B</b>	<b>Discuss the theory of Demographic Transition.</b>	2+2+2= 6
<b>Ans.</b>	In the theory of Demographic Transition, population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development-related population growth. There are three basic stages of population growth.	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The first stage</b> is that of low population growth in a society that is underdeveloped and technologically backward. Growth rates are low because both the death rate and the birth rate are very high, so that the difference between the two (or the net growth rate) is low.</li> <li>• Between these two stages is a <b>transitional stage (Second Stage)</b> of movement from a backward to an advanced stage, and this stage is characterised by very high rates of growth of population. This '<b>population explosion</b>' happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition. However, it takes longer for society to adjust to change and alter its reproductive behaviour.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>Third (and last) stage</b> is also one of low growth in a developed society where both death rate and birth rate have been reduced considerably and the difference between them is again small.</p>	
37	<b>Compare and contrast civil society with an authoritarian state.</b>	3+3=6
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Civil society</b> is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both state and market.</li> <li>• Civil society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations.</li> <li>• It is the sphere of active citizenship: here, individuals take up social issues, try to influence the state or make demands on it, pursue their collective interests or seek support for a variety of causes.</li> <li>• It consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed by groups of citizens. It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), religious organisations, and other kinds of collective entities.</li> <li>• The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organisation should not be state-controlled, and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Three</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An authoritarian</b> state is the opposite of a democratic state.</li> <li>• It is a state in which the people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone.</li> <li>• Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political activity, right to protection from wrongful</li> </ul>	



	<p>use of authority, right to the due processes of the law, and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apart from authoritarianism, there is also the possibility that state institutions become unable or unwilling to respond to the needs of the people because of corruption, inefficiency, or lack of resources.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Any Three</b></p>	
<p><b>38</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>	<p><b>Read the given passage and answer the questions:</b></p> <p><b>The rise of ethnicity in the region is thus a response to cope with the new situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe’s contact with a powerful alien system. Long isolated from the Indian mainstream the tribes were able to maintain their own worldview and social and cultural institutions with little external influence. ...While the earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism, this trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution (Nongbri 2003: 115)</b></p> <p><b>(a) What was the reason behind the rise of ethnicity?</b></p> <p>The rise of ethnicity in the region is a response to cope with the new situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe’s contact with a powerful alien system.</p> <p><b>(b) What are the changes visible in the trend of the tribal movements?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long isolated from the Indian mainstream.</li> <li>• Tribes having their own worldview with little external influences.</li> <li>• Earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism.</li> <li>• This trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution.</li> </ul>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p>

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