

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
SOCIOLOGY
SAMPLE PAPER – I

General Instructions:

1. There are 25 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each, and are to be answered in about 30 words each.
4. Question No. 15–21 are of 4 marks each, to be answered in about 80 words each.
5. Question Nos. 22–24 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in about 200 words each.
6. Question No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.

1	Differentiate between the western & the Indian sense of secularism.	2
2	Give the meaning of the term De-Sanskritisation	2
3	What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats? OR What is meant by Participatory Democracy?	2
4	What does agrarian structure refer to?	2
5	Differentiate between Social change & Social movements. OR What was the central issue behind Tebhaga movement?	2
6	What does the term Adivasi mean?	2
7	Explain 'Status Symbol' OR Explain the term Invisible Hand.	2
8	What is colonialism? Gove one example.	2
9	State some of the features of an authoritarian state.	2
10	What does the term 'Begar' mean? OR What is meant by support price?	2
11	'Urbanization and Industrialization is a linked process.' Justify.	2
12	What do you mean by Feminisation of agricultural labour?	2
13	Examine the emergence of nation-states during colonialism.	2

14	Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.	2
15	Differentiate between subsidies and support prices.	4
16	Write a short note on "New farmer's movement".	4
17	What are the basic tasks of a manager? How can he make the worker produce more	4
18	How do caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business? OR Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issue during the colonial period	4
19	Mention the contentious issues found in the in federal system which led to the inter-regional disparities. OR What are the features of civil society organizations?	4
20	Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain.	4
21	Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the Constitution.	4
22	Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation.	6
23	Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule. OR Write a note on tribal identities in India today with special reference to Jharkhand.	6
24	Trace the changes that have been occurring in the Newspaper Industry.	6
25	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>66% of India in 15-65 age groups. Not only the bulk of India's population, nearly two-thirds, is in the working age group from 15-64 years, the median age of the country is still just 24 (even it's up from 22 a decade ago) making it a rather young country with a large potentially productive workforce. On both counts, however, there are wide variations across states.</p> <p>While India might have a whopping 767.5 million in the working age group, the proportion of working age population varies widely from a high of 74.3% in tiny Daman and Diu, to a low of 55% in Bihar where 40% of the population is in the 0–14 age group. It is the same in Uttar Pradesh, another high fertility state, here the working age population constitutes just 58.6% while children constitute 36% of the population.</p> <p>For India, the proportion of children (0–14 years) is 31%. In low fertility states like Kerala and Tamilnadu, children constitute just 23% and 24% of the population. Of the larger states, Tamilnadu has the highest proportion of population in the working</p>	

	age, 69.8%. In general, among the larger states, the list of states with a high proportion of the population in the working ages bracket overlaps quite a lot with the list of states generally considered among the more developed.	
	This is good news to the extent that they are better placed to make 'demographic dividend' pay than others. (Times of India, 8 September 2016)	
	(a) What is demographic dividend?	2
	(b) Name the states with highest and the lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states.	4

Marking Scheme

1.	In the western context the main sense of the term has to do with the separation of church and state. In the Indian, sense secularism implies equal respect for all religions. The western sense of state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian sense of the state giving equal respect to all religions.	2
2.	In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger, this can be termed as the process of 'de-Sanskritisation'.	2
3	The main income of the Panchayats is from tax levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles, cess on land revenue and rentals. By the grants received through the Zilla Panchayat. To levy, collect & appropriate taxes, duties and fees. OR Participatory Democracy:- It is a system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in all the major decisions. Panchayati Raj is an important example of decentralized and grass root democracy.	2
4	The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholdings. OR Classification of landowners into medium and large landowners, agricultural labour and tenants.	2
5	Social Change : Social change is a continuous and ongoing process, any transformation, shift etc. in society. Social movement : Social movements are directed towards some specific goals; involves masses; having a sustained effort; over a period of time. OR Central issue behind Tebhaga movement was not to give half of produce to the landowners, give only 1/3 share. Tebhaga movement was led by Bhowani Sen	2
6	The term Adivasi connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights literally meaning 'original inhabitant' / primitive/tribal/ Jana etc	2
7	The goods that people buy and use are closely related to their status in society. The	2

	<p>term status symbol is used to describe this relationship. Eg. Cell phone, model of car etc. (Max. Weber may be mentioned)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Invisible Hand term refers to the unseen force that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society.</p>	
8	<p>Establishment of rule by one country over another (by powerful over weaker country).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The ideology by which a country seeks to conquer another. Rule of British over India (any other example).</p>	2
9	<p>It is a state in which the people have no voice. Those in power are not accountable to anyone. 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 use of authority, right to the due process of the law etc.</p> <p>Not a democratic or republican form of Govt.</p> <p>A system of Govt. that does not derive its legitimacy from the people.</p> <p>Non-state actors & institutions become important as they keep a watch on the state. Unwilling to respond to the needs of the people, because of corruption, inefficiency, or lack of resources.</p>	2
10	<p>Begar means free labour where working poor were tied to landowners in 'hereditary' labour relationships (bonded labour).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Minimum procuring price of agriculture products declared by the government for a particular year is called support price.</p>	2
11	<p>They are linked process because :</p> <p>Majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture. People start migrating to towns and cities for work.</p>	2
12	<p>Feminization of agricultural labour means in poor areas (where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages) cultivation has become primarily a female task. Women are emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the feminization of agricultural labour forces.</p>	2
13	<p>During colonial period nation-states become dominant political form :</p> <p>Nation - states are closely associated with rise of nationalism. Nationalism implied that the people of India or of any colonized society have an equal right to be sovereign. Practice of colonialism and principle of nationalism and democratic right are contradictory. It emerges as a community of communities sharing the desire to be a part of the same political collectively i.e., state.</p>	2
14	<p><u>Organised Sector / Formal Sector</u></p> <p>The organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. Recruitment is transparent and there are mechanisms for complaints redressal. Presence of unions.</p> <p><u>Unorganised Sector / Informal Sector.</u></p> <p>The government has laws to monitor conditions in the unorganized sector, but in practice they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or contractor. (One</p>	2

	point for organized and one for unorganized).	
15	<p>Subsidies : Subsidies lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs. e.g. fertilizers or diesel oil.</p> <p>Support Prices : support prices help to ensure a minimum income for farmers. The prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities.</p>	4
16	These movements were regionally organized, were non party and involved farmers rather than peasants. Began in Punjab & Tamil Nadu. The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti urban. The focus of demand were price and related issues. Novel methods of agitation were used : blocking of roads and railways etc. Broadened their agenda & ideology & include environment and women's issues.	4
17	<p>The basic tasks of a manager are :</p> <p>To control workers</p> <p>To get more work out of them.</p> <p>There are two main ways of making workers produce more.</p> <p>To extend the working hours.</p> <p>To increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.</p>	4
18	<p>The Nattukottai Chettiars (or Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu provide an interesting illustration of how these indigenous trading networks were organized and worked. The structures of caste, kinship and family were oriented towards commercial activity, business activity was carried out within these social structures. Nakarattar banks were basically joint family firms, so that the structure of the business firm was the same as that of the family. Their extensive caste - based social networks allowed Chattiars merchants to expand their activities into South West Asia and Ceylon. The working in any of the following communities has to be considered - Marwaris, Jain, Baniya, Vaishya, Sindhi, Parsis, Bohras etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Raja Rammohan Roy's attempts to reform society, religion and the status of women can be taken as the starting point of nineteenth century social reform in Bengal. Roy undertook the campaign against "sati" which was the first women's issue to receive public attention. M.G. Ranade's Shastric sanction for remarriage of widows. Jyotibha Phule came from a socially excluded caste and his attack was directed against both caste and gender discrimination. He founded the Satyashodak Samaj with its primary emphasis on "truth seeking". Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted girls to be educated but within the precincts of their homes.</p> <p>(Any other male or female social reformer may be mentioned).</p>	4
19	<p>Increasing inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities. Private investors generally want to invest in already developed states where the infrastructure and other facilities are better. The government can give some consideration to regional equity and other social goals rather than just seek to maximize profits. The market economy tends to increase the gap between developed and backwards regions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The features of civil society organizations are :</p>	4

	Civil Society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily. Here individuals take up social issue, try to influence the state or make demands on it. It should not be a purely commercial profit – making entity. It includes media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious organisations, political parties and other kinds of collective entities.	
20	It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up social ladder. It has been pointed out that the ideology of Sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior. Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. It appears to suggest that to believe in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable. It leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practicing caste discrimination / against other groups. The effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of dalit culture and society are corded.	4
21	Dr. Ambedkar argued that local elites and upper castes were so well entrenched in society that local self government only meant a continuing exploitation of the downtrodden masses of Indian society. The upper castes would no doubt silence this segment of the populations further. Gandhiji envisaged each village as a self-sufficient unit conducting its own affairs and saw gram-swarajya to mean ideal model to be continued after independence.	4
22	The term liberalisations refers to a range of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market. Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations – economic reforms. The basic assumption was that greater integration into the global market would be beneficial to Indian economy. The process of liberalization also involved the taking of loans from international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The government makes commitments to pursue certain kinds of economic measures that involve a policy of structural adjustments. There is also a greater say by international institutions such as the World Trade organisation (WTO).	6
23	<p>The British administrations began by trying to understand the complexities of caste to govern the country efficiently. Some of these efforts took the shape of very methodical and intensive surveys and reports. The most important official effort to collect information on caste was through the census. Before this kind of intervention, caste identities had been much more fluid and less rigid; once they began to be counted and recorded in became rigid. The land revenue settlements and related arrangements and law served to give legal recognition to the customary (caste— based) right of the upper cases. The Government of India Act was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists of 'scheduled' of castes and tribes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Achievement of statehood for Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh after a long struggle is moderated by continuing problems. Many of the states of the North-East have been living for decades under special laws that limit the civil liberties of citizens. Jharkhand and Chattisgarh are yet to make full use of their new found statehood. Political system there is still not autonomous of larger structures in which tribals</p>	6

	are powerless. Gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities. Policies of reservation is creating an urbanized professional class and creating divisions within themselves.	
24	New technologies have helped boost the production and circulation of newspaper. A large number of glossy magazines have also made their entry into the market. There is a rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities. The needs of the readers in the small towns and villages are different from that of the cities and the Indian languages newspapers cater to those needs. Marketing strategies have also marked the growth as they carry out consumer contact programmes, door-to-door surveys and research e.g., Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran etc. English language newspapers have on the one hand reduced prices and on the other hand brought out editions from multiple centres. Pullouts, supplements, booklets etc are there. Vernacular newspapers have vastly increased their circulation. Increased dependence on sponsors of advertisement have led to cuts in prices. (Any other relevant point).	6
25	<p>a) What is demographic dividend? Ans. When the generation of working age group (15-64 years) is relatively larger than dependents.</p> <p>(b) Name the states with highest and the lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states. Ans. Highest : Daman & Diu (U.T.) or Tamil Nadu (State) Lowest : Bihar Reasons : Illiteracy Ignorance Development Lack of technological advancements.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p>