

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
SOCIOLOGY
SAMPLE PAPER – II

General Instructions

1. There are 25 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Questions No. 1-14 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
4. Questions No. 15-21 are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Questions No. 22-25 are of long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Questions no 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

1	<p>1. In what way formal demography is different from social demography?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Formal demography –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative field • Analysis • Measurement • Statistics • Mathematical • Counting and enumeration. (Any One). <p>Social demography –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Focus on social, economic and political aspects. (ii) Enquires into causes & consequences of population structures and change. (iii) Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes. (iv) Trace the racial reasons for population trends. (Any One) 	2
2	<p>Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalization</p> <p>Ans. Adverse effects of liberalization :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Small local industry/manufactures exposed to MNC's and could not compete. (ii) Some sectors like automobiles, electronics did not benefit from the policy of liberalization as they cannot compete with foreign products. (iii) Indian farmers now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries, because import of agricultural products is allowed. (iv) Support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn affecting the farmers. (Any other relevant point). (Any two) 	2
3	<p>State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.</p> <p>Ans. Article 29</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any sections of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. 2. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or received out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, 	2

	<p>language or any of them.</p> <p>Article 30</p> <p>1. All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.</p> <p>2. The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.</p> <p>(Any other provision particular to "Minority")</p>	
4	<p>Who are the privileged minorities? 2</p> <p>Ans. Privileged Minority :</p> <p>Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group.</p> <p>(any other relevant explanation)</p>	2
5	<p>What does the term modernity assume?</p> <p>Ans. Modernity involves—</p> <p>(i) Local and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes.</p> <p>(ii) Behaviour, thought, attitude is not decided by family, tribe, caste, community etc.</p> <p>(iii) Occupation / work based on choice not birth.</p> <p>(iv) Scientific & rational approach / attitude prevails over emotion.</p> <p>(v) Positive and desirable values – humanitarian, egalitarian etc.</p> <p>(Any two).</p>	2
6	<p>State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats. 2</p> <p>Ans. Social responsibilities of panchayats—</p> <p>(i) Maintenance of burning & burial grounds.</p> <p>(ii) Recording of birth & deaths.</p> <p>(iii) Establishment of child welfare & maternity centres.</p> <p>(iv) Control of cattle, ponds.</p> <p>(v) Promotion of agricultural activities.</p> <p>(vi) Propagation of family planning.</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>	2
7	<p>In what ways are agriculture and culture linked? 2</p> <p>Ans. Agriculture & cultural linkages -</p> <p>(i) Cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds – e.g., Baisakhi, Ugadi etc.</p> <p>(ii) Celebration of new year festivals in different regions of India, Pongal, Bihu, Onam etc.</p> <p>(iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices.</p>	2
8	<p>What do mean by the term "Begar"? 2</p> <p>Ans. Begar -</p> <p>(i) It is free - labour - members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.</p> <p>(ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in "hereditary" labour relationships – Bonded labour. (Anyone).</p>	2
9	<p>Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism. 2</p> <p>Ans. FORDISM –</p> <p>(i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location - popularized by Henry Ford</p> <p>POST FORDISM.</p> <p>(ii) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations. (Any other relevant point</p>	2

	and example)	
10	<p>State the features of transnational corporations. 2</p> <p>Ans. Transnational corporations :</p> <p>(i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.</p> <p>(ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based</p> <p>(iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.</p> <p>(iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations across the globe.</p>	2
11	<p>In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness? 2</p> <p>Ans. Increase in productivity & competitiveness by corporate culture.</p> <p>(i) Management seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm.</p> <p>(ii) By involving in company events, rituals and traditions - enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.</p> <p>(iii) By creating new ways of promoting & packaging products. (Anyone)</p>	2
12	<p>Distinguish between social change and social movement. 2</p> <p>Ans. Differentiate between social change & social movement–</p> <p>(a) Social Movement</p> <p>(i) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals</p> <p>(ii) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people.</p> <p>(b) Social Change</p> <p>(i) Its continuous & ongoing</p> <p>(ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space.</p>	2
13	<p>How has, the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour? 2</p> <p>Ans. Colonial Govt, was cautious–</p> <p>(i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest.</p> <p>(ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours</p> <p>(iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed. (Any other relevant point)</p>	2
14	<p>In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ? 2</p> <p>Ans. Difference between Reformist & Redemptive Movements</p> <p>Reformist-this type of social movement strives to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. The 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis language and the recent Right to Information campaign are examples of reformist movements.</p> <p>Redemptive-this type of social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members. For instance, people in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayan Guru to change their social practices.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	2
15	<p>Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India. 2</p> <p>Ans. Regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India – Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per Capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio. – The problem of selective, abortions is not due to poverty, dowry or lack of 	4

	resources. – Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child. (Any other relevant point)	
16	<p>Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss. 4</p> <p>Ans. Trade & Commerce operated through Caste & Kinship network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-colonial India had well organized indigenous merchant groups, trading networks and banking system. • Nakarattars of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial networks. • Traditional business communities in India include not only Vaisyas but also other groups with distinctive religious identities. • Exchange of credit through Hundi encouraged merchant to engage in long distance trade. (Any other relevant point) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.</p> <p>Ans. Commodification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of capitalism led to the extension of markets into places and sphere of life that were previously untouched by this system. • Things that were earlier not traded in the market becomes commodities. • Labour, or skills became things that can be bought or sold. • The process of commodification has negative social effects. (Any other relevant point). 	4
17	<p>Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.</p> <p>Ans. Forced response of state to RTI</p> <p>(i) RTI enacted by the Parliament in India in 2005 gives the right to any citizen to seek information from public authority</p> <p>(ii) Public authority should disseminate information as it leads to transparency.</p> <p>(iii) Spending of Govt. funds.</p> <p>(iv) Citizens have a right to inspect documents, works & records on public issues. (Any other relevant point).</p>	4
18	<p>Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.</p> <p>Ans. Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas :</p> <p>1. Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization.</p> <p>2. For example –</p> <p>Among the Khasis, Jaintias and the Garo have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for 100 years.</p> <p>These institutions were fairly well developed and functioned at village level, clan level and state level. Political system of Khasis each clan had its own council known as "Durbar KJur" presided by clan headman. (Example of any other tribal area of India may be explained).</p>	4
19	<p>Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.</p> <p>Ans. Three aspect of change in colonial India - Satish Saberwal</p> <p>1. Modes of communication</p>	4

	<p>2. Forms of organisation 3. The nature of ideas (Explanation of the above aspects has to be considered for 4 marks even if the questions says Three aspects).</p>	
20	<p>Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming. 4 Ans. Contract farming – (a) Advantages 1. Company provides inputs know how and working capital. 2. Farmer is assured of a market. 3. Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a pre-determined fixed price. 4. Financial security to farmers. 5. Company identifies the crop to be grown. 6. Company buys the crop for processing or export. (b) Disadvantages 1. Farmers become dependent on companies for their livelihood - insecurity. 2. Disengages people from the production process. 3. Makes indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. 4. Only caters to the production of elite items. 5. Farmer's suicide - debt etc. 6. Crops require high doses of fertilizers and pesticides not ecological sustainable. (Any two from both (a) and (b)) OR Explain circulation of labours. Ans. Circulation of Labour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for seasonal agriculture labour in prosperous agricultural region. • Higher wages in those regions attracted the labour from less developed regions. • Migrant labour mainly are from drought prone areas – "foot loose labour" Cheaper & easily exploited. • The local labourers move out to big towns. • Feminisation of agricultural force. (Any four) </p>	4
21	<p>Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation. 4 Ans. Gloablization & Indian industry – <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Licenses are not longer required to open industries. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Privatisation of public sector or Government companies <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Indian companies are becoming MNCs (Any other relevant point).</p>	4
22	<p>. 'Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits.' Explain. Ans. 'Tribes have been classified according to their "permanent" and "acquired" traits'. Explain : classification of Tribes - Permanent Traits 1. In terms of language – tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan,</p>	6

	<p>Dravidian, Austric & Tibeto - Burman).</p> <p>2. Region - The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas.</p> <p>3. Racial classification - Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan.</p> <p>4. In terms of size - largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas; smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders. (Any three).</p> <p>Acquired Traits</p> <p>1. Basis of livelihood - fishermen, food gathers and hunters</p> <p>2. Assimilation into Hindu Society.</p> <p>3. Attitude towards Hindu Society.</p>	
23	<p>23. How far has the status of women improved in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer. 6</p> <p>Ans. Improvement of status of women –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Women's Organisations • Feminist movement • Declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship in Karachi session. • Empowerment of women • Right to vote, women's role in planned economy. • Reservation policy as stated in 73rd and 74th amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.</p> <p>Ans. Principles of social stratification –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patterns of unequal access to social resources is known as social inequality • Social stratification is a characteristic of society • Social stratification persists over generation • Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	6
24	<p>Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be in legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples. 6</p> <p>Ans. Changes brought about by colonialism –</p> <p>The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production. • Emergence of new cities. • Capitalism becomes the dominant economic system. • Changes in mobility of peoples • Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern. <p>(Any other relevant point).</p>	6
25	<p>Read the given passage and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The India Languages Newspaper Revolution</p> <p>The most significant happening in the few decades has been the India language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization. The top two dailies in India are Danik Jagaran and Danik Bhaskar with a readership of 21</p>	6

	<p>million and 17 million, respective. The fastest growth in dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent).</p> <p>The Eanadu story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of Eenadu had successfully organized a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-attack movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1989. These were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 Eenadu was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.</p> <p>Source : National Readership Survey 2002</p> <p>(a) What are the different forms of Print media? Ans. Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc. (Any two).</p> <p>(b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers? Ans. Reasons attributed to growth Indian language newspapers-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of literate people in numbers • Introduction of local news • Adoption of advanced printing technologies • Marketing strategies. 	
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