

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) There are 25 questions in all.*
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) Question Nos. 1–14 are of 2 marks each, and are to be answered in about 30 words.*
- (iv) Question Nos. 15–21 are of 4 marks each, to be answered in about 80 words.*
- (v) Question Nos. 22–24 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in about 200 words.*
- (vi) Question No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.*
- (vii) Answer should be precise and to the point.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | What are some of the problems faced by the mine workers? | 2 |
| 2. | Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism. | 2 |
| 3. | Define the term assimilation. | 2 |
| 4. | What does the theory of resource mobilization tell us about social movements? | 2 |
| 5. | Differentiate between a strike and a lockout. | 2 |
| 6. | How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry? | 2 |
| 7. | Mention any two changes that caste underwent during the colonial rule. | 2 |
| 8. | What is meant by cultural diversity? | 2 |
| 9. | According to Marx, what is alienation or alienated labour? | 2 |
| 10. | In what ways have transnational television companies adapted to the Indian audience? | 2 |

11. What is meant by corporate culture? 2
12. What is meant by the phrase 'invisible hand' ? 2
13. What is meant by direct democracy? 2
14. What are the prime features of industrial societies today? 2
15. What is the mass media expected to do in order to function as the "watchdog of democracy" ? 4
16. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in family structure? 4

OR

Highlight the sources of conflict between National development and tribal development.

17. What were the issues against which the leaders of the Jharkhand movement were agitating ? 4
18. Explain the economic policy of liberalization. 4

OR

Explain the impact of globalization on culture.

19. What are Nyaya Panchayats ? What authority do they possess? 4
20. What are some of the issues taken up by civil society organizations today? 4
21. What is 'commodification' ? Explain with examples. 4
22. Describe some of the State initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination. 6
23. Define Sanskritization. Why was it criticized at different levels? 6
24. What were the major land reforms introduced after independence? 6

OR

What were the social consequences of the green revolution?

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

6

DOUBTS OVER LADLI EFFECT IN TONY* AREAS

New Delhi: In a first, 2008 saw more girls than boys being born in the capital. “it is a little illogical to assume that Ladli has curbed female foeticide in those classes too,” said a senior official commenting on the adverse sex ratio in tony colonies.

“The way we are interpreting the figure is simply that there is an increase in the registration of births of girls.”

In order to qualify for the Ladli scheme, a family’s annual income has to be less than Rs 1 lakh a year. Ironically, the 2001 census clearly showed that the sex ratio is worst in middle class and upper middle class localities, including Punjabi Bagh, Greater Kailash and Malviya Nagar.

Under Ladli scheme, every girl child is entitled to Rs. 6000/5000 at the time of birth, depending on whether the baby was delivered in a government hospital or elsewhere. Then onwards, the government deposits Rs. 5000 each at the time of admission to classes I, VI, IX, X and XII. The money is kept as a long-term fixed deposit in the name of the child who can encash it when she turns 18.

(The Times of India, 15-08-09)

(* Note: ‘Tony’ means posh or affluent - i.e., an area or neighbourhood where relatively well off people live.)

(a) Define sex ratio. What is meant by an ‘adverse’ or falling sex ratio in this context?

2

(b) Do you feel that schemes like the Ladli scheme will help to solve the problem of the adverse child sex ratio? Give reasons for your answer.

4

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62

1. What is meant by the 'age structure' of population? 2
2. What is meant by secularisation ? 2
3. What are two features of ascriptive identity? 2
4. What is the difference between law and justice? 2
5. Why do Dalit social movements have a particular character that is different from other movements? 2
6. What is social about social inequality? 2
7. What rights does the right to information give to citizens? 2
8. What is meant by the globalization of finance? 2
9. What was the significance of the 'Silk Route' ? 2
10. Differentiate between a reformist and a revolutionary movement. 2
11. How is colonialism different from earlier forms of conquests? 2
12. Differentiate between Fordism and Post-Fordism. 2
13. What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1982 ? 2
14. Name two women's organizations of the early twentieth century. 2
15. What is meant by westernization? Describe its different aspects. 4
16. Explain regionalism in the Indian context. 4
17. According to demographers and sociologists, what are the reasons for the decline in the child sex ratio in India? 4
18. Write a note on home based industry with suitable examples. 4

19. What were the major women's issues taken up by various reformers in Indian history?

OR

Describe the social phenomenon of untouchability and explain its various dimensions.

20. What are Panchayats ? What are some of their powers and responsibilities? 4

OR

In a democratic form of government, political parties are key actors. Explain.

21. What was the impact of colonialism on Indian society? 4

22. Write a note on the beginnings of the modern mass media. What were its effects? 6

OR

In what ways has globalisation affected Indian television?

23. Explain the common features of the caste system as it existed in the past. 6

24. Highlight the caste-based markets and trading networks in pre-colonial India. 6

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Peddolla Napidi Bhumana hanged himself at home in Donchanda village of Morthad Mandal late on Friday night. It's learnt that the 55-year old farmer, faced with crop failure, was driven to desperation because he was unable to clear his mounting debts. Most suicides in Andhra Pradesh have been reported from the arid regions of Telangana and Rayalaseema where farmers are heavily dependent on rain.

As in Vidarbha last year, most of the suicides have been farmers who had borrowed heavily from private money-lenders at exorbitant interest rates. The loans were taken to dig borewells to tap ground water for cotton and other vegetable crops in the absence of rain. The situation has been exacerbated by the falling water table in these districts.

(Taken from a report in The Times of India of 16/08/09)

- (a) Which are the regions where most farmers' suicides have taken place? Why have these regions been affected? 2
- (b) What are some of the changes in rural society and the agrarian economy that are responsible for farmers' suicides? 4

SOCIOLOGY

General Instructions for Head Examiner

1. Examiner should adhere to the Marking scheme
2. Examiner to go through the Marking Scheme carefully before commencing evaluation.
3. In the questions which are general in nature, the examiner may take into consideration any relevant points.
4. Detail of Question Papers : Practical Exam = 20
Theory Exam = 80
Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks
Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks
Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks
Questions 25 is a passage having two questions of 2 & 4 marks
5. Examiners are requested to kindly be objective in checking papers and not to be over sympathetic or over strict in marking.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1. What are some of the problems faced by the mine workers?

Ans. Some of the problems faced by the mine workers are:

1. Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis
2. They face dangerous conditions – due to flooding, fire, collapse of roofs, emission of gases etc.

2

2. Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism?

- Ans. ● Industrialization
● Urbanization

1+1

3. Define the term assimilation.

Ans. **Assimilation is-**

A process of cultural unification and homogenization by which newly entering or subordinate groups lose their distinctive culture and adopt the culture of the dominant majority.

(or any other definition / meaning of the term)

2

(NOTE: The term “Define” should be interpreted as “meaning” However there is a possibility that the student may give a definition from class XI)

4. What does the theory of resource mobilization tell us about social movements?

Ans. The theory of resource mobilization explains that if a movement can mobilize the resources such as **leadership, organizational capacity, communication facilities** and can use them within the available political opportunity structure, it is more likely to be effective.

(Any two)

2

5. Differentiate between a strike and a lockout.

Ans. In a strike, workers do not go to work as a united group whereas in a lockout the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming to work.

(Meaning of words should be clear)

1+1

6. How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry?

- Ans. 1. The colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers.
2. Harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the owners and managers.
3. The law being in favour of the colonisers helped them to live a life of luxury.
4. The laws of colonized countries did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British had to follow in Britain.

(Any 2 points)

1+1

7. Mention any two changes that caste underwent during the colonial rule.

- Ans. 1. Official efforts to collect information on castes through the census and surveys

affected the institution itself- caste identities became more solidified/fixed/rigid.

2. The land revenue settlements and laws served to give legal recognition to the caste-based rights of the upper castes, who now became owners of land.
3. The scheduled castes and tribes were recognized by the government as needing special treatment to overcome their caste/social disadvantages.

(Any two)

1+1

8. What is meant by cultural diversity?

Ans. By cultural diversity we mean different types of social groups and communities (defined through markers, like Language, Religion, Sect, Race or Caste) living in the same country, in this case India.

2

9. According to Marx, what is alienation or alienated labour?

Ans. When workers do not enjoy work, have no control over it and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, this kind of labour/work is named as alienation or alienated labour by Marx.

(or any other relevant meaning)

2

(NOTE: “alienated labour” is not mentioned in the book. However, alienation, alienation of labour and land alienation are explained.)

10. In what ways have transnational television companies adapted to the Indian audience?

- Ans.
- By using popular local content, like Hindi films.
 - By dubbing their international programmes in Indian languages.
 - By making Indian versions of popular international programmes.

(Indian Idol, Kaun banega Crorepati etc.)

(Any other relevant point)

(Any 2 points)

1+1

11. What is meant by corporate culture?

Ans. Corporate culture is a branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of unique organizational cultures involving all members of a firm.

OR

A way of doing things, promotion and packaging of products. 2

12. What is meant by the phrase ‘invisible hand’?

Ans. An unseen force at work in /through the market economy that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society. This unseen force was called the “invisible hand” by Adam Smith. 2

13. What is meant by direct democracy?

Ans. In a direct democracy, all citizens without intermediary elected or appointed officials can participate directly in making public decisions 2

14. What are the prime features of industrial societies today?

- Ans. 1. A large majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.
2. Most of the people live in towns and cities.
3. Heterogenous / mixed population
4. Machine based production
5. Complex division of labour
6. Long working hours
7. Feeling of alienation
8. Breaking of joint families
9. Occupational diversification
10. Anonymous relationship.
11. Caste distinctiveness do not matter.

(Any 2 points) 1+1

15. What is the mass media expected to do in order to function as the “watchdog of democracy”?

- Ans. 1. It is expected to spread awareness and encourage the fight against oppressive social practices;
2. it is expected to inform people about development

(Any other relevant point) 2+2

16. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in family structure?

OR

Highlight the sources of conflict between National Development & tribal development?

- Ans. 1. According to social structure a family can be male headed or female headed; migration of men in search of work can increase the number of female headed households.
2. It can be nuclear or extended, depending on social norms, living/housing conditions etc.
3. The line of descent can be matrilineal or patrilineal ; socio-cultural traditions determine this.
4. The long work schedules of young parents may lead to increasing number of grand parents moving in as care givers for young grand children.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

OR

1. National Development involves building of dams, factories etc.
2. Process of national development dispossess tribals of their land
3. Loss of forests affects the tribal economy
4. Heavy in migration of non-tribals threatens the tribal culture

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

17. What were the issues against which the leaders of the Jharkhand movement were agitating?

- Ans. 1. Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges.
2. Survey and settlement operations
3. Collection of loans, rent and co-operative dues
4. Nationalization of forest produce
5. Wanted a separate state for themselves- Political autonomy
6. Revival of tribal customs and cultural practices.

7. Shared hatred towards “dikus”- migrant traders, outsiders

(Any 4) 1+1+1+1

18. Explain the economic policy of liberalization.

OR

Explain the impact of globalization on culture.

- Ans. 1. The term liberalization refers to arrangement of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market.
2. This marked a break with an earlier stated policy of the government to have a greater control over the economy, in order to protect Indian industry and to develop the economy.
3. Liberalization of economy meant the steady removal of rules that regulated Indian trade and finance which was described as economic reforms; this allowed more freedom to private industry.
4. It would bring about greater integration in a global market, involve taking loans from institution like IMF.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

OR

1. Initially it was expected that all cultures will become similar i.e homogeneous, with globalization
2. But in fact, this has not happened; instead there is an increasing tendency towards glocalization of culture (mixing of global with local)
3. So, influences from around the world are now affecting all local cultures
Examples- Bhangra pop, television etc.
4. It has led to culture of consumption and corporate culture.
5. Gender issue has become more democratic and inclusive.
6. It has posed a threat to indigenous craft, literary tradition & knowledge system.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

19. What are Nyaya Panchayats? What authority do they possess?

- Ans. 1. Nyaya panchayats have been constituted in some states to hear some petty, civil and criminal cases
2. They can impose fines but cannot award a sentence
3. These village courts have often been successful in bringing about an agreement amongst contending parties
4. They have been particularly effective in punishing men who harass women for dowry etc.

(Any two points)

2+2

(Since it is not given directly in the book, any relevant meaning/points given may be considered)

(NOTE: “What is Nyaya Panchayat”? It is not mentioned clearly to facilitate a clear answer however the authority is mentioned.)

20. What are some of the issues taken up by the civil society organizations today?

Ans. The issues taken up by the Civil Society Organizations are:

1. Tribal struggles for Land rights.
2. Devolution in urban governance.
3. Campaigns against rape and violence against women
4. Rehabilitation of those displaced by dams and other developmental projects.
5. Fisherman’s struggles against mechanized fishing.
6. Rehabilitation of hawkers.

(Any four)

1+1+1+1

21. What is “commodification”? Explain with examples.

Ans. Things that were earlier not traded in the market have become commodities. It is called commodofication.

2

Examples:

1. Sale of organs - Kidneys by the poor to rich patients
2. Commodification of labour
3. Sale & purchase of human beings in earlier times

4. Professional marriage bureaus & websites for arranging marriages.
5. Private institutes offering courses of Personality Development.
6. Sale of bottled water

(Any other example)

(Any two)

1+1

22. Describe some of the state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination

- Ans.
1. Reservation of seats in the State and Central legislatures
 2. Reservation of jobs in govt. service across all departments.
 3. Reservation in educational institutions
 4. The Constitution Amendment Act of 2005
 5. The Prevention of Atrocities Act of 1989
 6. The Constitution abolished untouchability- Article 17

(Any other relevant point)

(Any six) 1+1+1+1+1+1

23. Define Sanskritisation. Why was it criticized at different levels?

Ans. According to M.N.Srinivas - Sanskritisation can be defined as the process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and in particular a twice –born caste.

OR

According to M.N. Srinivas, Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby members of a (usually middle or lower) caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status.

2

It has been criticized-

1. For exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up the social ladder
2. As the ideology of sanskritisation accepts the ways of the upper caste as superior and that of the lower caste as inferior.
3. As it seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion

4. As it results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women; adopting dowry practices instead of bride price.
5. For leading to Dalit cultures and society being eroded/devalued

(Any other relevant point)

(Any four)

4

24. What were the major land reforms introduced after independence?

OR

What were the social consequences of green revolution?

Ans. The major land reforms are as follows-

1. Abolition of Zamindari system-abolition of intermediaries that stood between the cultivator and the state.
2. The Tenancy Regulation Act to give security to the tenants.
3. Land ceiling Act

(Explain all three)

2+2+2

OR

The social consequences of green revolution are-

1. Increase in agricultural productivity specially in Punjab, Haryana etc. It has been considered a major achievement of the government and scientists.
2. It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology
3. It increased the inequalities in rural society
4. It led to displacement of the service caste groups
5. It was a process of differentiation in which the rich grew richer and many of the poor stagnated or grew poorer.
6. In market-oriented cultivation especially where a single crop is grown, a fall in prices or a bad crop can spell financial ruin for farmers
7. It increases the regional inequalities

(Any Six)

1+1+1+1+1+1

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

DOUBTS OVER LADLI EFFECT IN TONY AREAS

New Delhi: In a first, 2008 saw more girls than boys being born in the capital. “it is a little illogical to assume that ladli has curbed female foeticide in those classes too, “ said a senior official commenting on the adverse sex ratio in tony (‘Tony’ means posh or affluent- i.e; an area or neighbourhood where relatively well off people live) colonies.

“The way we are interpreting the figure is simply that there is an increase in the registration of births of girls.”

In order to qualify for the Ladli scheme, a family’s annual income has to be less than Rs 1 lakh a year, Ironically, the 2001 census clearly showed that the sex ratio is worst in middle class and upper middle class localities , including Punjabi Bagh, Greater Kailash and Malviya Nagar.

Under Ladli scheme, every girl child is entitled to Rs. 6000/5000 at the time of birth, depending on whether the baby was delivered in a government hospital or elsewhere.

Then onwards, the government deposits Rs. 5000 each at the time of admission to classes I, VI, IX, X and XII. The money is kept as a long- term fixed deposit in the name of the child who can encash it when she turns 18.

(The Times Of India, 15/08/2009)

(NOTE: Tony means posh or affluent – i.e., an area or neighbourhood where relatively well off people live)

a) Define sex ratio. What is meant by an ‘adverse’ or falling sex ratio in this context?

Ans Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a given area during a specified period of time.

Adverse sex ratio refers to a decline in sex ratio, or a fall in the number of women relative to men.

1 + 1

b) Do you feel that schemes like the Ladli scheme will help to solve the problem of the adverse child sex ratio? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans - Yes, (i) because it focuses attention on the problem & encourages positive responses;

(ii) even if low sex ratios seem to be associated with affluence, it is also a problem among other sections.

- No, (i) because the scheme does not target the affluent groups who seem to be the ones responsible for low sex ratios.

(ii) But the scheme may encourage girls education...etc.

(Any other relevant justification) 4

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 62
EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1 What is meant by the ‘age structure’ of population?

Ans The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons of different age groups relative to the total population 2

2 What is meant by secularization?

Ans Secularization refers to the process of decline in the influence of religion that is supposed to accompany modernization. 2

3 What are two features of Ascriptive Identity?

Ans Two features of Ascriptive identity are

1. It is based on birth
2. It is universal 1 + 1

4 What is the difference between law and justice?

Ans * The essence of law is its force. It carries the means to force obedience.
* The essence of justice is fairness. 1+1

5 Why do Dalit social movements have a particular character that is different from other movements?

Ans Social movements of Dalit show a particular character because it is a struggle for recognition as fellow human beings, for self confidence, for self determination and also for abolition of untouchability. It has been called a struggle “to be touched.” 2

6 **What is social about social inequality?**

- Ans 1. Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
2. They are not economic although there is a strong link between social and economic inequality.

1+1

7 **What rights does the Right to Information give to citizens?**

Ans Right to Information states that any person may request information from a public authority which is expected to reply within 30 days.

2

8 **What is meant by the globalization of finance?**

Ans The globalization of finance is the global integration of financial markets which undertake billions of dollars worth of transaction within seconds through electronic long distance transactions.

2

9 **What was the significance of the “Silk Route”?**

Ans The famous silk route connected India to the great civilizations which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome centuries ago.

2

10 **Differentiate between a reformist and a revolutionary movement.**

Ans * Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual steps.

* Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.

1+1

11 **How is colonialism different from earlier forms of conquests?**

- Ans 1. Colonialism was different from earlier forms of conquests because the changes it brought in were far reaching and deep.
2. Pre-capitalist conquerors benefitted from their domination but they did not interfere with the economic base whereas British Colonialism which was based on capitalist system directly interfered in production to ensure greatest profit.

1+1

12 **Differentiate between Fordism and Post Fordism.**

Ans * Fordism means the mass production of goods at a centralized location

- * Post Fordism means a system of flexible production at dispersed location 1+1
- 13 **What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1982?**
- Ans Two demands of Bombay textile strike of 1982 were
- a. Better wages.
 - b. Right to form their own union 1+1
14. **Name two women organizations of the early twentieth century.**
- Ans
1. The Women's India Association
 2. All India Women's Conference
 3. National Council for Women in India
- (Any 2)** 1+1
15. **What is meant by westernization? Describe its different aspects.**
- Ans * M N Srinivas defined westernization as "the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, term subsuming changes occurring at different levels – technology, institutions, ideology and values".
- * Its' different aspects are as follows: 2
1. Emergence of westernized sub cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians who first came in contact with western culture.
 2. There were small sections of people who adopted western life style or were affected by Western ways of thinking.
 3. Westernization does involve the imitation of external forms of culture.
 4. Apart from ways of life and thinking, it also influenced art and literature
- (Any 2)** 1+1
16. **Explain regionalism in the Indian context.**
- Ans
1. After independence, initially the Indian state continued with the British-Indian arrangement dividing India into large provinces called presidencies, and a large no. of princely states like Mysore, Kashmir and Baroda.
 2. Soon after the adoption of the constitution, all these units of colonial era had to be re-organized into ethno-linguistic states in response to linguistic regional movements.

3. Regionalism is encouraged by linguistic, cultural and ethnic identities. eg. – Jharkhand, Uttarakhand etc.

(Any 2)

2+2

17. **According to demographers and sociologists, what are the reasons for the decline in child sex ratio in India?**

Ans The reasons for the decline in child sex ratio in India

1. General prejudice against girls & preference for boys?
2. Severe neglect of girl babies in infancy.
3. Sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born (female foeticide)
4. Female infanticide

1+1+1+1

18. **Write a note on home based industry with suitable examples.**

Ans Home based industry is an important part of the economy which includes manufacture of lace, zari, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products. This work is mainly done by women and children.

Example, Bidi industry / or any other example

An agent provides raw material and also picks up the finished products. Home workers are paid on a piece rate basis, depending upon the number of pieces they make.

2+2

19. **What were the major women's issues taken up by the various reformers in Indian history?**

Or

Describe the social phenomenon of untouchability and explain its various dimensions.

Ans. The major issues taken up by the various reformers over the history are as follows

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started anti sati campaign
2. Ranade attempted for widow re-marriage movement.
3. Jyotiba Phule attacked on caste and gender oppression
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted girls to be educated but within their homes

5. Dayanand Saraswati stood for women's education

(Any 4) 1+1+1+1

OR

* Untouchability is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity pollution scale.

1

* Three aspects are:

a. Exclusion, b. Humiliation – subordination, c. Exploitation

(Explain all the three aspects)

1+1+1

20. **What are Panchayats? What are some of their powers and responsibilities?**

OR

In a democratic form of government, Political Parties are key actors. Explain.

Ans. ● A Panchayat literally means 'Governance by five individuals'

1

Powers & responsibilities :-

1. To prepare plans and schemes for economic development.
2. To promote schemes that will enhance social justice.
3. To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls & fees.
4. Help in the devolution of governmental responsibilities, especially that of finances to local authorities.
5. Social welfare responsibilities include maintenance of burning & burial grounds; recording statistics of birth and death and establishment of child welfare & maternity centers. Control of cattle pounds; propagation of family planning.
6. Development activities include the construction of roads, public buildings, wells, tanks, schools etc. Promote agriculture activities, cottage industry and minor irrigation projects. IRDP and ICD's are monitored

(Any 3) 1+1+1

OR

In a democratic form of govt., political parties are key actors because

1. It is an organization oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process.
2. It is an organization established with the aim of achieving governmental power and using that power to pursue a specific programme.
3. They are based on certain understanding of society and how it ought to be
4. In a democratic system, the interest of different groups is also represented by political parties.

1+1+1+1

21. What was the impact of colonialism on Indian Society?

Ans The impact of Colonialism on Indian Society

1. It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops ought to be grown and what ought not to be
2. It meddled with the manufacturing sector
3. It altered the way production and distribution of goods took place.
4. It also led to considerable movement of people from one place to another within India.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any four)

1+1+1+1

22. Write a note on the beginning of modern mass media. What were its effects?

OR

In what ways has Globalisation affected Indian television?

- Ans
1. The first modern mass media institution began with the development of the printing press.
 2. The first attempts at printing books using modern technologies began in Europe.
 3. This technique was first developed by John Gutenberg in 1440.

1+1+1

* It's effects were

1. With the industrial revolution, the print industry also grew
2. With the further development of technologies, transportation and literacy, the newspaper began to reach out to a mass audience.
3. It was also responsible for people across a country to feel connected and

develop a sense of belonging or “we feeling” and people could think of the nation as an “Imagined community”

1+1+1

OR

1. Increase in the privately run channels.
2. Many fold increase in viewer ship.
3. Expansion in the cable television industry.
4. Foreign network has introduced regional language channels.
5. The trans-national television channels are effective in procuring the diverse groups that constitutes Indian audience.
6. Most television channels telecast 24 X 7

(Any other relevant point)

(Any six) 1+1+1+1+1+1

23 Explain the common features of the caste system as it existed in the past.

Ans Common features of caste in the past are as follows:

1. Caste is determined by birth
2. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
3. Caste membership also involves rules about food and food sharing.
4. Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status
5. Caste also involves sub divisions within themselves.
6. Castes were traditionally linked to occupations.

1+1+1+1+1+1

24. Highlight the caste-based markets and trading networks in pre-colonial India.

- Ans
- India was a major manufacturer and exporter of handloom cloth and luxury silk as well as the source of many other goods eg. spices which were in great demand in Europe.
 - Pre colonial India had well organized manufacturing centers as well as indigenous merchant groups, trading networks and banking systems.

- These traditional trading communities or castes had their own system of banking and credit e.g. hundi or bill of exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade.
- The Nattukottai Chettiars of Tamil Nadu – Nakarattar banks were basically joint family firms where trading and banking activities were organized through caste and kinship relationships.

(Any three)

2+2+2

25. **Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Peddolla Napidi Bhumana hanged himself at home in Donchanda village of Morthad Mandal late on Friday night. It's learnt that the 55 year old farmer, faced with crop failure, was driven to desperation because he was unable to clear his mounting debts.

Most suicides in Andhra Pradesh have been reported from the arid regions of Telangana and Rayalaseema where farmers are heavily dependent on rain.

As in Vidharba last year, most of the suicides have been farmers who had borrowed heavily from private money lenders at exorbitant interest rates. The loans were taken to dig borewells to tap ground water for cotton and other vegetable crops in the absence of rain. The situation has been exacerbated by the falling water table in these districts.

(16/08/09 TOI)

- a) **Which are the regions where most farmers' suicides have taken place? Why have these regions been affected?**

- Ans ● Arid regions of Telangana and Rayalaseema where farmers are heavily dependent on rain.
- These regions are affected because
 - they are arid
 - falling water table
 - failure of monsoon etc.

- b) **What are some of the changes in rural society and the agrarian economy that are responsible for farmers' suicides?**

- Ans ● Failure of rains
- Debt / borrowing from money lenders on high rate of interest.

- Lack of adequate support or market price.
- Loss of crops due to spread of disease or pest, excessive rainfall or drought
- Increased dependence of farmers on expensive fertilizers and pesticides has reduced their profits and put many farmers into debt.

(Any other relevant point.)

(Any four)

1+1+1+1