

PRACTICE PAPER-5 SOCIOLOGY (039)

2020-21

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M.:80MARKS

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
4. Section B includes question No. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 26-32. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question no. 26 and 27 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions.
6. Section D includes question no. 33 - 35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

Q1. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds. Which one of the festivals is not a part of it.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| a. Pongal in Tamil Nadu | b. Bihu |
| c. Baisakhi | d. Holi |

Q2. Jats and Rajputs of UP Lingayats in Karnataka are examples of dominant castes. (True / False)

Or

Concept of Sanskritisation is given by

Q3. Identify the sociologist who described the change in the nature of relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as a shift from patronage to exploitation

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. Karl Marx | b. Jan Breman |
| c. Hubert Risley | d. Max Weber |

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Q4. In developing countries like India nearly 60% were employed in ____ sector, 17% in ____ sector and 23% in trade, transport financial services.

Q5. According to Marx when people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do only to survive is known as

- a. class struggle
- b. situation alienation
- c. capitalism.
- d. alienation

Q6. What are the ways that help people find jobs?

- a. Jobs are advertised
- b. through employment exchange
- c. personal contacts
- d. all of the above

Q7. Identify which is not an example of NGO

- a. Green peace
- b. Red Cross
- c. Mitsubishi
- d. Amnesty International

Q8. The grounds of gender and caste was broken up by a Dalit woman named ----- when she wrote her autobiography as a Sanskrit teacher.

Q9. When agriculturists produce primarily for themselves and are unable to reproduce for the market this is known as

- a. commercialization of agriculture
- b. subsistence agriculture
- c. capitalist agriculture
- d. None of the above

Q10. Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, and UP have ____ Total Fertility rates.

Or

One of the main objectives of Population Policy-2010 in India is to reduce to 2:1.

Q11. Social Stratification is a system in which people are **not** 'ranked' in a hierarchy. (True or False).

Q12. Adivasi's literally means--- (Choose the right answer)

- a. Forest inhabitants.
- b. ancient inhabitants
- c. Involuntary inhabitants
- d. original inhabitants

Q13. When men and women meet for socializing and for showing off family wealth rather than religious celebrations it is known as --- dimension of rituals

- a. Cultural
- b. social.
- c. Secular
- d. Political

Q14. Adam Smith studied the market economy and put forth his views in the book-----

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- a. Wealth of Nations
- b. Nations & Wealth
- c. Wealthy Nations
- d. None of the above

Q15. Social change is continuous and on-going process. (True/False)

- Q16. Social movement develop distinct modes of protest. These are
- a. candle and torchlight action
 - b. street theatre
 - c. satyagraha
 - d. all of the above

SECTION B

Q17. Differentiate between Social Movement and Social Change.

Or

How have tribes been classified in India?

Q18. What is meant by age structure of population?

Q19. What are the two important issues which gave rise to tribal movements?

Or

Name two backward classes community. Mention any two initiatives taken by the State to address Caste discrimination.

Q20. State any two factors that encourage regionalism.

Q21. Mention any two adverse impacts of Liberalization on Indian economy.

Or

What were the preventive and positive checks suggested by Malthus for controlling growth of population?

Q22. How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?

Q23. What is the meaning of dependency ratio?

Q24. What is de-Sanskritisation?

Q25. What is meant by untouchability?

SECTION C

Q26. The so-called 'new farmer's movements' began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. These movements were regionally agonized, were non-party, and involved farmers rather than peasants. (Farmers are said to be market-involved as both commodity producers and purchases)

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The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban. The focus of demand was 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, and prices for agricultural inputs, taxation, and non-repayment of loans). Novel methods of agitation were used: blocking of roads and railways refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, and so on.

- (1) In which year New Farmers movement started and name the states.
- (2) Explain the novel methods, adopted in the New Farmers Movement.
- (3) What were the issues against which the farmers were protesting?
- (4) What do you understand by "anti-state" and "anti-urban"?

OR

A social movement is a form of group behaviour. The activity of some individuals who get together to bring about some change in social behaviour, is called social movement. It is far more lasting than the behaviour of a crowd. However, social movement is not organized as an institution, club or committee because the present social system is affected directly or indirectly by social movement. Thus, the study of social movements is very important in sociology.

- (1) What is social movement?
- (2) How are social movements are different from social institutions?
- (3) How is social behaviour is different from behaviour of crowd?
- (4) The study of Social movements is important for sociology. How?

Q27. Dr. Ambedkar on protection of minorities 'To diehards 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 history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. In the history of negotiations for preventing the partition of Ireland, Redmond said to Carson "Ask for any safeguard you like for the Protestant minority but let us have a United Ireland." Carson's reply was "Damn your safeguards, we don't want to be ruled by you." No minority in India has taken his stand. (John Redmond, catholic majority leader; Sir Edward Carson, protestant minority leader.

- (1) What do you understand by the term minorities?
- (2) Why do minorities need protection in India?
- (3) Who are privileged minorities?
- (4) What are 'minorities' in Sociological sense?

Or

Civil society refers to the arena of uncontrolled collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil Society, Family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, autonomy and power. It is composed of the totality of voluntary civic and social organizations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning Society as opposed to the force-backed structures of state and commercial institutions

- (1) What is Civil Society?
- (2) What do you mean by state?
- (3) How is Civil Society is different from the State?

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(4) What are components of Civil Society.

Q28. State & critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population change.

Or

Differentiate between the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.

Q.29. Explain the main factors influencing the formation of tribal identity today.

Q30. In what ways can change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure.

Q31. Caste is a discriminatory system. Explain.

Q32. Distinguish between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SECTION D

Q33. Enumerate the social consequences of Green Revolution.

6

Or

Explain the various land reforms introduced in India after Independence.

Q34. Elaborate the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of Globalisation and liberalization.

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Q35. The caste-based antagonism between the dalit and Vanniyar communities has been present in Tamil Nadu for times. The Vanniyar agitations in the late 1980s were directed not only at obtaining action; but also against the fact dalits were "beneficiaries" of the reservation policy. The Vanniyar have traditionally been poor, caste community. The socioeconomic state of the dalits in northern Tamil Nadu has been worse. Yet following migrations of upper and middle caste communities to urban areas, many among the Vanniyar become landowners, and dalits farm labourers on 'these lands.'

As a result of reservation, the Vanniyar have improved their socio- economic status and have done well for themselves among the most backward classes. The recent rise socio-economic condition of dalits, sections of whom are moving from labour into various form of urban or migrant work, has created a situation of conflict with the landowning backward classes. This has occasionally resulted in aggressive violence against dalits in several parts of Tamil Nadu in the past decade with the dalits facing attacks largely from the landed backwards classes - Vanniyars in the north, Kallars in the south. The ruling Dravidian parties have been unable (or perhaps unwilling) to do much about this issue, for they too derive a fair amount of support from these landed backward communities. These pages had commented ("dalits in Tamil Nadu", 21 July 2012) on the need for a stronger political mobilization of the dalits in the state.

1. Who are Dalits?

2

2. Name two backward classes community mentioned in the passage. Mention any two initiatives taken by the State to address caste discrimination.

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