

Time: 3 hrs.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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Read the following. The question paper is divided into four sections - Section A, B, C and D.

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections - Section A, B, C and D.
- (ii) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A includes questions no. 1-16. These are Objective type questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.
- (iv) Section B includes questions no. 17-25. 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. 26-32. 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. 33-35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
- (vii) Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given graphics. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of given passage.

Section-A

Section A

1. Assertion (A) People often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only one small part of a product.
Reason (R) Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour where people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false and R is true.

2. Who opened the first school for women in Pune?
(a) Pandita Ramabai (b) Kandukuri Veersalingam
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

3. Green Revolution refers to:
(a) modernization of education. (b) modernization of cattle breeding.
(c) modernization of agriculture. (d) modernization of film industry.

4. Private companies especially the foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government, such as:
(a) Railways (b) Airport Authority of India (c) Defence (d) Telecom

5. Assertion (A): To call a strike is a difficult decision.
Reason (R): Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.
(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.

6. In 1870 _____ received his first paid commission to paint the portrait of Kizhakke Palat Krishna Menon's family.

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore
- (b) Chandu Menon
- (c) Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay
- (d) Ravi Verma

7. Satnami Movement of the Chamars in eastern MP and the movement by Jatavas of Agra are examples of
(a) Women's rights' movement (b) Peasant movement
(c) Dalit movement (d) Tribal movement

8. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the reformist movement?

- (A) The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia deposed the Tsar to create a communist state.
- (B) The Naxalite Movement sought to remove oppressive landlords and state authorities.
- (C) People in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayan Guru to change their social practices.
- (D) Campaign for reorganisation of Indian states on linguistic basis.

9. Which of the following statements is *not true* for social movements?

- (A) Social Movement activists hold meetings to mobilize people around the issues that concern them.
- (B) Social Movements do not prepare people for consensus in pursuing the collective agenda.
- (C) Social Movements develop distinct modes of protest.
- (D) They create communication and public opinion to put pressure on the government.

10. Assertion (A): Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres

Reason (R): Older forms of discrimination may persist even in new factory or workplace settings.

- (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. Put the following statements in the correct order.

(I) Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah.

(II) A resolution against the evils of polygamy was proposed by Jahanara Shah Nawas at the All India Muslim Ladies Conference.

(III) The resolution condemning polygamy caused considerable debate in the Muslim press.

(IV) Tahsib-e-Niswan, the leading journal for women in Punjab came out in favour of the resolve, but others disapproved.

Options:

- (A) (II), (III), (I), (IV) (C) (II), (IV), (I), (III) (B) (I), (II), (III), (IV) (D) (IV), (III), (II), (I)

Based on the following passage, answer Q.No. 12 and 13.

"The policy of liberalization entails participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), thus bringing about competition from the global market. This indicates further, the process of globalisation of agriculture, or the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market - a

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process that has had direct effects on farmers and rural society. For instance, in some regions such as Punjab and Karnataka, farmers enter into contracts with multinational companies (such as PepsiCo) to grow certain crops (such as tomatoes and potatoes)."

12. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

12. Which of the following statement is correct about contract farming?

- (A) Contract farming disengages people from the production process.
- (B) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.
- (C) It is often environmentally safe.
- (D) Contract farming is very common for grapes, pomegranates, figs, fruits, cotton.

13. The policy of liberalization has had a very significant impact on agriculture and rural society because:

because:

- (I) The policy entails participation in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- (II) It aims to bring about a more free international trading system.
- (III) This requires the opening up of Indian market to imports.
- (IV) Indian farmers are not exposed to competition from the global market.

Options:

(A) (I) and (IV) (C) (I), (II) and (III) (B) (III) and (IV) (D) Only (IV)

14. Which of the following is not true about OBCs?

- a) They are neither part of the 'forward' castes at the upper end of the status spectrum, nor of the Dalits at the lower end.
- b) Upper OBCs are largely landed castes and enjoy dominance in rural society in many regions of India.
- c) OBCs are confined to Hinduism only.
- d) OBCs are a much more diverse group than the Dalits

15. Which of the following features is incorrect for alienation?

- (A) People do not enjoy their work.
- (B) Work is repetitive and exhausting.
- (C) People see the end result of their work.
- (D) Survival depends on whether technology has room for any human labour.

16. Right to Information campaign is an example of:

(a) Reformist Movement (b) Redemptive Movement
(c) Revolutionary Movement (d) Counter Movement

Section-B

17. Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution. Name any two transformations.

18. How has liberalization impacted the employment patterns in India? Mention any two ways.

19.(a) Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest.

OR

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(b) "While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence." Explain various instances of such Counter movements.

20.(a) Write the meaning of the term "circulation" in the concept of circulation of labour.2
OR

(b) In the first phase of the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society.

Mention two ways by which inequalities increased.

21.(a) Define work in the organised sector.

OR

(b) What is the basic task of a manager?

22. "Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption and transformed them into symbols of resistance." Identify the two symbols and show the use of any one symbol of resistance.

23. What do you understand by support prices?

24. "Land is also the most important form of property. But land is not just a 'means of production', nor just a 'form of property'. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood."

Give examples to show the close connection between agriculture and culture.

25. "We often hear the phrase 'knowledge economy' to describe the growth of IT sector in India. But how do you compare the skills of a farmer who knows how to grow many hundreds of crops relying on his or her understanding of the weather, the soil and the seeds, with the knowledge of a software professional ?"

What does Harry Braverman say about 'knowledge economy'?

Section-C

26. (a) "The extensive importation of cheap European piecegoods and utensils, and the establishment in India itself of numerous factories of the Western type, have more or less destroyed many village industries."

How did British industrialization lead to de-industrialisation in some sectors of India ?

OR

(b) Writing on the different kinds of urbanisation after independence, sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that in India many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences.

27. Write a note on Ecological Movements.

28. Home workers are paid on piece-rate basis. Using the example of the Bidi industry, explain the concept.

29. "Rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals." Explain.

30. "The colonial experience had lasting consequences on India". Explain.

31.(a) How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens?

OR

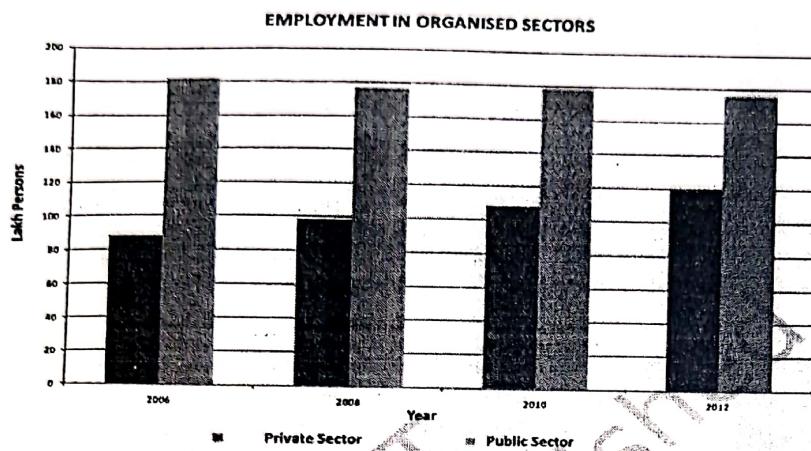
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(b) How did the planters in the tea plantations live?

32. Explain the major forms of job recruitment in India.

Section D

33.



(a) Define Private and Public sectors. (2)

(b) What are the reasons for declining employment in large industries? (2)

(c) What is outsourcing? In which sector this trend is most visible? (2)

34. The change in the nature of the relationship between landlords (who usually belonged to the dominant castes) and agricultural workers (usually low caste), was described by the sociologist as a shift from 'patronage to exploitation'. Such changes took place in many areas where agriculture was becoming more commercialised, that is, where crops were being grown primarily for sale in the market. The transformation in labour relations is regarded by some scholars as indicative of a transition to capitalist agriculture. Because the capitalist mode of production is based on the separation of the workers from the means of production (in this case, land), and the use of 'free' wage labour.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question :

a. The state invested in the development of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, roads and electricity and on the provision of agricultural inputs. For regular agricultural growth, uninterrupted power supply to rural India is one of the necessities. A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. State the overall result of scheme. (2)

b. Explain the term foot loose labour. Who has given this term? (2)

c. To generate employment and self employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name any two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes? (2)

35. At the time of Independence, we had the two most classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names and explain the two peasant movements. (6)

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