



Central Board of Secondary Education
Question Paper 2015
[Official]

By

AglaSem

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SET-4**Series SSO**कोड नं. **62**
Code No.रोल नं.

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Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 7 हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 25 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 7 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 25 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

समाजशास्त्र**SOCIOLOGY**

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या **25** हैं ।
- (ii) **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या **1 – 14** तक लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **2** अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **30** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या **15 – 21** तक दीर्घ-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **4** अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **80** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या **22 – 25** तक अति दीर्घ-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **6** अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **200** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए । प्रश्न-संख्या **25** का उत्तर दिए हुए अनुच्छेद के आधार पर देना है ।

General Instructions :

- (i) *There are **25** questions in all.*
- (ii) ***All** questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Questions no. **1 – 14** are short answer type questions carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **30** words.*
- (iv) *Questions no. **15 – 21** are long answer type questions carrying **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.*
- (v) *Questions no. **22 – 25** are very long answer type questions carrying **6** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **200** words. Question no. **25** is to be answered on the basis of the passage given.*

1. निर्भरता अनुपात आर्थिक वृद्धि एवं संपन्नता का स्रोत क्यों है ? 2
Why is dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity ?
2. एडम स्मिथ के अनुसार 'अदृश्य हाथ' का क्या अर्थ है ? 2
According to Adam Smith, what is meant by 'invisible hand' ?

3. राष्ट्र-राज्य क्या होता है ? 2
What is a Nation-State ?
4. सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नागरिकों को क्या अधिकार दिया जाता है ? 2
What right does the Right to Information Act give to citizens ?
5. अनुष्ठानों में धर्म-निरपेक्ष आयाम किस रूप में होते हैं ? 2
In what way do rituals have secular dimensions ?
6. ग्राम सभा द्वारा किए जाने वाले दो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य क्या हैं ? 2
What are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha ?
7. बेनामी हस्तांतरण से भूस्वामी किस प्रकार अपनी भूमि पर नियंत्रण बनाए रखने में सक्षम हुए ? 2
How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land ?
8. हड़ताल और ताला-बंदी के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
Distinguish between a strike and a lock-out.
9. संगठित क्षेत्र को परिभाषित करने वाले दो लक्षणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
Mention two features that define the organised sector.
10. वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन के द्वारा कार्य का आयोजन कैसे होता है ? 2
How is work organised through scientific management ?
11. 'संस्कृति का भूमण्डलीकरण' का क्या आशय है ? 2
What is meant by 'Globalisation of Culture' ?

12. जनसंचार (मास मीडिया) संचार के अन्य साधनों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? 2
How is mass media different from other means of communication ?
13. 'सूचनारंजन' शब्द का अर्थ दीजिए । 2
Give the meaning of the term 'Infotainment'.
14. मीडिया लोकतंत्र के प्रहरी (वाच-डॉग) के रूप में किस प्रकार कार्य करता है ? 2
How does media function as a watch-dog of democracy ?
15. जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के सिद्धान्त का वर्णन कीजिए । संक्रमण का समय जनसंख्या विस्फोट से क्यों जुड़ जाता है ? 4
Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion ?
16. अल्फ्रेड गिल के अनुसार बाज़ार अपने आर्थिक कार्यों के अलावा भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

अथवा

उपनिवेशवाद और नए बाज़ारों के उदय की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

According to Alfred Gill, the market has significance much beyond its economic functions. Explain.

OR

Explain Colonialism and emergence of new markets.

17. आपके विचार में भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों के पुनर्गठन से भारत को लाभ पहुँचा है या हानि ? कारण दीजिए । 4

In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India ? Give reasons.

18. आपके विचार में क्या पश्चिमीकरण पीढ़ियों के संघर्ष का कारण है ? 4
Do you think westernisation is one of the reasons for generation conflict ?

19. प्रतियोगी हित की अवधारणा की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

अथवा

क्या असमानता एक जनतंत्रीय देश के प्रचालन में रुकावट डालती है ? समझाइए ।

Explain the concept of competing interest with examples.

OR

Is inequality a hurdle in the working of a democratic country ? Explain.

20. भारत में किसानों की आत्महत्या के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए । 4

Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicide in India.

21. क्या भूमंडलीय परस्पर-सम्बन्ध विश्व और भारत के लिए नए हैं ? विवेचना कीजिए । 4

Are global interconnections new to the World and India ? Discuss.

22. समकालीन समय में जाति व्यवस्था उच्च एवं उच्च मध्य वर्ग में अदृश्य-सी हो गई है, लेकिन निम्न वर्ग में इसका उलटा है । टिप्पणी कीजिए । 6

अथवा

कुछ ऐसे नियमों की चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें जाति व्यवस्था थोपती है ।

Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to become invisible for the upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment.

OR

Discuss some of the rules that the caste system imposes.

- 23.** भारत में आदिवासियों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इनके स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ? 6

Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status ?

- 24.** भारत में वर्ग आधारित आंदोलनों की व्याख्या उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए। 6
Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India.

- 25.** नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

व्यवस्थित शासन के लिए उपनिवेशवाद ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारी परिवर्तन की शुरुआत की। ये परिवर्तन वैधानिक, सांस्कृतिक अथवा वास्तुकला आदि क्षेत्रों में लाए गए। वस्तुतः उपनिवेशवाद वृहद एवं तीव्र रूप से लाए गए परिवर्तनों की अलग कहानी थी। इनमें से कुछ परिवर्तन तो अनिच्छित रूप में थे जबकि अनेक सुनियोजित तरीके से लाए गए थे। जैसे कि हम पाते हैं कि पश्चिमी शिक्षा पद्धति को भारत में इस उद्देश्य से लाया गया कि उससे भारतीयों का एक ऐसा वर्ग तैयार हो जो ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद को बनाए रखने में सहयोगी हो। लेकिन हम यह भी पाते हैं कि यही पश्चिमी शिक्षा पद्धति राष्ट्रवादी चेतना एवं उपनिवेश-विरोधी चेतना का माध्यम बनी।

- (अ) 'उपनिवेशवाद' मद से आप क्या समझते हैं ? 2

- (ब) भारत में औपनिवेशिक काल में किस प्रकार के संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन दिखाई पड़े ? 4

Read the following passage and give the answer to the following questions :

To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fashion. For example, we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of a nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'Colonialism' ?
- (b) What structural changes were seen in India during the Colonial period ?

Central Board of School Education

Marking Scheme 2015

[Official]

SOCIOLOGY (039)

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

MARKING SCHEME FOR – 62

General Instructions for Head Examiner:

1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answers.
2. The student can have their own expressions and if the expression is correct the marks be awarded accordingly
3. As per the orders of honorable Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request. All examiners/head examiner are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the marking scheme.
4. All the Head Examiners/ Examiners are instructed that while examining the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, cross mark (X) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded zero marks.
5. Details of question papers:
6. Practical Exam : 20 Marks
Theory Exam : 80 Marks
Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each
Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each
Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each
Questions 25 is a passage having questions of 2 & 4 marks

1 Q	Why is dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?	
A	Dependency ratio – a source of economic growth and prosperity a) Due to larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers or dependents b) When ratio is low it is beneficial: when high it is a cause for worry.	2
2 Q	According to Adam Smith, what is meant by 'invisible hand'?	
A	Invisible hand – According to Adam Smith - It is an unseen force at work that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society. - Market economy is made up of a series of individual exchanges based on self-interest which create a system involving the interest of all. (Any one)	2
3 Q	What is a Nation-state?	
A	Nation – State 1) Pertains to a particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world. 2) Government has sovereign power within a territorial area and the people are citizen of a single nation. (Any other relevant point)	1+1
4 Q	What right does the Right to Information Act give to citizen?	
A	RTI – right of citizens 1) Any person may request information from a public authority. 2) Take copies of documents; inspect records, work and documents etc.	1+1

5 Q	In what way do rituals have secular dimensions?	
A	<p>Rituals – secular dimensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides men and women to socialize with their peers and superiors • Showing off the Family's Wealth, Status etc. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
6 Q	What are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha?	
A	<p>Gram- Sabha – role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An open forum for discussions and village level development activities • Ensuring inclusion of the weaker sections in the decision - making process <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
7 Q	How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land ?	
A	<p>Benami transforms –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others including servants. • In some places rich farmers actually divorced their wives in order to avoid provisions of the Land- ceiling Act <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1
8 Q	Distinguish between a strike and a lock-out.	
A	<p>Strike and lock out –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a Strike, workers, do not go to work • In a Lock- out, the management shuts the gates & prevents workers from coming to work 	2
9 Q	Mention two features that define the organized sector.	
A	<p>Features of organized sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consists of all units employing ten & more people throughout the year • Registered with the govt. to ensure that employees gets the benefits <p>(Any one)</p>	2
10 Q	How is work organized through scientific management?	
A	<p>Scientific Management –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work is broken down into its smaller repetitive elements and divided between workers. • Workers were timed with the help of stop watches to fulfill a certain target every day. • Introduction of assembly line along with conveyer belt <p>(Any one)</p>	2
11 Q	What is meant by 'Globalisation of culture'?	
A	<p>'Globalisation of culture –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation of culture & cultural products around the world. • Mixing of global with the local <p>(Any suitable example of the above should be considered.)</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	2
12 Q	How is mass media different from other means of communication?	
A	<p>Mass media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass media reaches mass audiences • It requires a formal structural organization to meet large – scale capital, production & management demands. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	2

13 Q	Give the meaning of the term 'Infotainment'.	
A	<p>Infotainment</p> <p>A combination of information & entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.</p> <p>(The term is mentioned in the 'blue-box' which is not part of evaluative portion.)</p>	2
14 Q	How dose media function as a watch-dog of democracy ?	
A	<p>Media as a watch dog of democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spread the spirit of self-reliance • Means to inform people of the various developmental activities. • Fights against oppressive social practices. • Formulates public opinion • Provides a platform for voicing grievances • Promotes rational, scientific ethos. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1
15 Q	Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion?	
A	<p>Theory of Demographic Transition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First stage – high birth rate and high death rate leads to low growth rate. • Second stage – high birth rate and low death rate leads to high growth rate. (transitional stage) • Third stage – both birth rate & death rate are low leading to low growth rate. • The "population explosion" occurs in the second stage:- death rate is brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control etc. 	
16 Q	According to Alfred Gill, the market has significance much beyond its economic function. Explain.	
A	<p>Alfred Gell – Significance of market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layout of the market symbolizes the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region. • Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market system. • The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold. • Interactions between tribal and non-tribal are different. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
OR Q A	<p>OR</p> <p>Explain Colonialism and emergence of new markets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruptions in production, trade and agriculture. • Demise of handloom industry • India began to be fully linked to the world capitalist economy. • New groups entered into trade & business. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
17 Q	In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India? Give reasons.	
A	<p>Linguistic reorganization of states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1920's the Indian National Congress was reconstituted on linguistic lines. • Gandhi and other leaders promised that the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces on the principle of language. • This led to a fear of further sub-division of India which did not happen • Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthened it. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1

18 Q	Do you think westernization is one of the reasons for generation conflict?	
A	<p>Westernisation – Reason for generation conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often conflict between generations are seen as cultural conflicts resulting from westernisation. • Westernisation among the middle class makes generational difference more complex. <p>(Explain with examples)</p>	2+2
19 Q	Explain the concept of competing interest with examples.	
A	<p>Competing interests –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing interests operate on the Indian social scene and clamour for control of the state’s resources. • Competing interests do not always reflect a clear class divide. • Issue of the close down of a factory as it emits toxic waste. • The flipside is that closure of the factory will render people jobless. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
OR Q	Is inequality a hurdle in the working of a democratic country? Explain.	
A	<p>Inequality a hurdle in the working of democratic country –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratisation is not easy in a society that has had a long history of inequality based on Caste, community and gender. • Certain members belonging to particular groups, communities are not included or informed about meetings and activities of the village in Indian rural structure. • The Gram Sabha are often controlled by rich landlords. • They make decisions on development activities , allocate funds , leaving the silent majority as mere onlookers. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
20 Q	Describe the various reasons for farmers’ suicide in India.	
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread aspect of the globalization of agriculture increased dependence of farmers on expensive fertilizers and pesticides • Created ecological crisis • Distress due to crop failures, draught, debts • Suicides by marginal farmers in attempting to increase their productivity by practicing green revolution. • State support for agriculture has declined substantially • Agriculturists are unable to form powerful pressure <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
21 Q	Are global interconnections new to the World and India? Discuss.	
A	<p>Global interconnections – New to the World and India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk route, centuries ago connected India to the great civilizations. • People from different parts came to India as traders, conquerors, migrants and settled down here. • Modern capitalism had a global dimension since colonial rule. • Colonialism led to considerable movement, India was the source of raw material. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1

<p>22 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to become invisible for the upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment.</p> <p>Caste system - Contemporary period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper castes and upper – middle castes benefited significantly from the developmental policies of the post – colonial era. • Upper caste elite are able to benefit from subsidized public education. • Status got consolidated in the second and third generations and believed that caste had little to do with their advancement. • For SC,ST and OBCs, Caste has become all too visible. • They have no inherited educational and social capital .They cannot afford to abandon their Caste identity • Policies of reservations serve as their lifelines. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss some of the rules that the caste system imposes.</p> <p>Rules of the Caste system –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by birth • Strict rules of marriage – Endogamous (Endogamy) • Rules about food and food sharing • Arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status • Sub – divisions within themselves – segmental organization • Traditionally linked to occupations. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other “ rule “ should be considered)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1 +1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1 +1+1</p>
<p>23 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status?</p> <p>Problems of Adivasis - steps taken by the Government for their upliftment –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impoverished and exploited circumstances. • Accelerated resource extraction started during colonial period. • Denied access to forests and land for cultivation. • Adivasis lands acquired for new mining and dam projects in the name of “ National development. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other relevant point) (Any three)</p> <p>Steps taken by the Government for their upliftment –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservation • Special Laws to protect them. • Schemes for development – Five year plans ,Tribal sub-plans, Tribal welfare blocks , special multipurpose schemes. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1</p>
<p>24 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India.</p> <p>Class based movements – Peasant movement, worker’s movements etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasant movements or agrarian struggles have taken place from pre-colonial days. • Bengal revolt of (1859 – 62) against Indigo plantation system and Deccan riots of 1857, against moneylenders. • Between 1920 and 1940 peasant’s organizations such as Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha demanded freedom from economic exploitation. At the time of independence Tebhaga and Telangana movements emerged. • New farmer’s movements – Price and related issues. • Worker’s movements –In the early stages of colonialism, labour was very cheap as the 	<p>1+1+1+1 +1+1</p>

	<p>colonial government did not regulate wages or working conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of Trade unions. • Waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p>	
25	<p>Passage –</p> <p>Q What do you understand by the term ‘Colonialism’?</p> <p>A (a) Colonialism – Means the establishment of rule by one country over another.</p> <p>Q What structural changes were seen in India during the Colonial period?</p> <p>A (b) The structural changes brought about in the colonial period were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization. • Emergence of machine based production • Decline of old cities and towns – emergence of new cities • Changes in agricultural practices and cropping patterns, mobility of people 	<p>2</p> <p>4</p>

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