



Central Board of Secondary Education
Question Paper 2015
[Official]

By

AglaSem

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SET - 4

Series : SSO/1

कोड नं. 62/1
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 जायेगा । 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 घंटे]

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[अधिकतम अंक : 80

[Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

- प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 25 हैं ।
- सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- 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 ।
- 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 ।
- 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) *Question Nos. 1 – 14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.*
- (iv) *Question Nos. 15 – 21 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- (v) *Question Nos. 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 with the help of the passage given.*

1. औपचारिक जनांकिकी सामाजिक जनांकिकी से किस प्रकार भिन्न है ? 2
In what way formal demography is different from social demography ?
2. उदारीकरण की किन्हीं दो हानियों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalisation.
3. अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए दिए गए संविधानात्मक प्रावधानों में से किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
State any two Constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.
4. विशेषाधिकृत अल्पसंख्यक कौन होते हैं ? 2
Who are the privileged minorities ?
5. आधुनिकता शब्द में क्या मान्यता निहित है ? 2
What does the term modernity assume ?
6. पंचायतों के सामाजिक कल्याण के उत्तरदायित्वों का उल्लेख कीजिए । 2
State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.

7. कृषि एवं संस्कृति किन रूपों में जुड़ी हुई हैं ? 2
In what ways are agriculture and culture linked ?
8. 'बेगार' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ? 2
What do you mean by the term 'Beggar' ?
9. फोर्डिज़्म एवं उत्तर फ़ोर्डिज़्म (पोस्ट-फ़ोर्डिज़्म) में भिन्नता दर्शाइये । 2
Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.
10. पारराष्ट्रीय निगमों की विशेषताएँ बताइए । 2
State the features of transnational corporations.
11. निगम संस्कृति (कोर्पोरेट कल्चर) उत्पादकता और प्रतियोगितापन को कैसे बढ़ा देती है ? 2
In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness ?
12. सामाजिक परिवर्तन एवं सामाजिक आन्दोलन के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
Distinguish between social change and social movement.
13. एआईटीयूसी (एटक) के बनने से औपनिवेशिक सरकार मजदूरों के प्रति किस प्रकार सावधान (सतर्क) हो गई ? 2
How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour ?
14. सुधारवादी एवं प्रतिदानात्मक आन्दोलनों में क्या भिन्नता है ? 2
In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ ?
15. भारत में बच्चों के लिंग अनुपात में कमी होने में क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नता को समझाइए । 4
Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.

16. भारत में व्यापार और वाणिज्य जाति एवं नातेदारी संजाल (नेटवर्क) द्वारा परिचालित किया जाता है । विवेचना कीजिए । 4

अथवा

पूँजीवाद की एक विशेषता के रूप में पण्यीकरण (कॉमोडिफिकेशन) की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.

OR

Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.

17. क्या आरटीआई राज्य को भारतीयों के प्रति जवाबदेही के लिए बाध्य करने का साधन हो सकता है ? विस्तार से समझाइए । 4

Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India ? Elaborate.

18. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत जनतांत्रिक क्रियाशीलता का उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए । 4

Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.

19. सतीश सबरवाल द्वारा उल्लिखित औपनिवेशिक भारत में परिवर्तन के तीन पक्षों की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिए । 4

Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.

20. संविदा खेती के लाभ और हानियों को रेखांकित कीजिए । 4

अथवा

मजदूरों के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.

OR

Explain circulation of labours.

21. भारतीय उद्योगों में भूमंडलीकरण और उदारीकरण के बाद हुए परिवर्तनों की विवेचना कीजिए । 4
- Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalization and liberalization.
22. 'जनजातियों का वर्गीकरण उनकी "स्थायी" और "ग्रहण की गई" विशेषताओं के अनुसार किया गया है ।' स्पष्ट कीजिए । 6
- 'Tribes have been classified according to their "permanent" and "acquired" traits.' Explain.
23. समकालीन भारत में महिलाओं की प्रतिष्ठा में कितना सुधार हुआ है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में उदाहरण दीजिए । 6

अथवा

सामाजिक असमानता से लोगों में भेदभाव आता है । मूल सिद्धान्तों के प्रकाश में सामाजिक स्तरीकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India ? Give examples to support your answer.

OR

Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.

24. उपनिवेशवाद से सभी क्षेत्रों में बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन आया – चाहे वह कानूनी हो अथवा सांस्कृतिक अथवा वास्तु संबंधी । उदाहरणों द्वारा इस कथन का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए । 6
- Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.

25. दिए हुए गद्यांश को पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों की क्रांति

पिछले कुछ दशकों में एक अत्यंत उल्लेखनीय घटना से भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों में क्रांति आई है। इन समाचारपत्रों की वृद्धि उदारीकरण से पहले हो चुकी थी। भारत के दो प्रमुख दैनिक पत्र 'दैनिक जागरण' और 'दैनिक भास्कर' हैं जिनके पढ़ने वालों की संख्या क्रमशः 2.1 करोड़ और 1.7 करोड़ है। सबसे अधिक तेजी से बढ़ने वाले दैनिकों में असमिया भाषा के दैनिक हैं। (51.8 प्रतिशत वृद्धि) और बंगला के दैनिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में (129 प्रतिशत वृद्धि) हैं।

(स्रोत : नेशनल रीडरशिप सर्वे 2002)

'ईनाडु' समाचारपत्र की कहानी भी भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों (प्रेस) की सफलता का एक उदाहरण है। 'ईनाडु' के संस्थापक रामोजी राव ने 1974 में इस समाचारपत्र को प्रारंभ करने से पहले एक चिट-फंड सफलतापूर्वक चलाया था। 1980 के दशक के मध्यभाग में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अरक-विरोधी आंदोलन जैसे उपयुक्त मुद्दों से जुड़कर यह तेलुगु समाचारपत्र देहातों में पहुँचने में सफल हो गया। अपनी इस सफलता से प्रेरित होकर उसने 1989 में 'जिला दैनिक' निकालने शुरू किए। ये छोटे-छोटे पत्रक होते थे जिनमें ज़िला-विशेष के सनसनी फैलाने वाले समाचार और उसी ज़िले के गाँवों और छोटे कस्बों से प्राप्त वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन छापे जाते थे। 1998 तक आते-आते 'ईनाडु' आंध्र प्रदेश के दस कस्बों से प्रकाशित होने लगा था और संपूर्ण तेलुगु दैनिक पत्रों के प्रसार में इसका हिस्सा 70 प्रतिशत था।

(अ) मुद्रण संचार के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं ?

2

(ब) भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों की वृद्धि के लिए किन कारणों को जिम्मेदार माना जा सकता है ?

4

Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

The Indian Language Newspaper Revolution

The most significant happening in the last few decades has been the Indian language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization. The top two dailies in India are Dainik Jagran and Dainik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent)

Source : National Readership Survey 2002.

The Eenadu 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-arrack 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.

- (a) What are the different forms of Print media ?
 - (b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers ?
-

Central Board of School Education

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3	Q State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.	
A	<p>Article 29</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Any section 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, language or any of them. <p>Article 30</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. 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 style="text-align: right;">(Any other provision particular to "Minority")</p>	1+1
4	Q Who are the privileged minorities?	
A	<p>Privileged Minority :- Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant explanation)</p>	2
5	Q What does the term modernity assume?	
A	<p>Modernity Involves –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Local ties and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes. (ii) Behaviour, thought, attitude is not decided by family, tribe, caste, community etc. (iii) Occupation / work based on choice not birth. (iv) Scientific & rational approach / attitude prevails over emotion. (v) Positive and desirable values – humanitarian, egalitarian etc. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+1
6	Q State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.	
A	<p>Social responsibilities of panchayats–</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Maintenance of burning & burial grounds. (ii) Recording of birth & deaths. (iii) Establishment of child welfare & maternity centres (iv) Control of cattle pounds. (v) Promotion of agricultural activities. (vi) Propagation of family planning <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+1
7	Q In what ways are agriculture and culture linked?	
A	<p>Agriculture & cultural linkages –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds – e.g. Baisakhi, Ugadi etc. (ii) Celebration of new year festivals in different regions of India – Pongal, Bihu, Onam etc. (iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point) (Any one)</p>	2

8	Q	What do mean by the term 'Beggar' ?	
	A	Begar – (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. (ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in “hereditary” labour relationships – Bonded labour. (Any one)	2
9	Q	Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.	
	A	FORDISM – (i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location – popularized by Henry Ford POST FORDISM – (i) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations. (Any other relevant point and example)	1+1
10	Q	State the features of transnational corporations.	
	A	Transnational corporations: (i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country. (ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based. (iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries. (iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations criss-cross the globe	1+1
11	Q	In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?	
	A	Increase in productivity & competitiveness by corporate culture (i) Management seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm. (ii) By involving in company events, rituals and traditions – enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity. (iii) By creating new ways of promoting & packaging products (Any one)	2
12	Q	Distinguish between social change and social movement.	
	A	Differentiate between social change & social movement – (a) Social Movement – I) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals II) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people. (b) Social Change – i) Its continuous & ongoing ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space. (Any one point from both A & B)	1+1
13	Q	How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?	
	A	Colonial Govt. was cautious – (i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest (ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours (iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed (Any other relevant point) (Any one)	2

<p>14 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?</p> <p>Difference between Reformist & Redemptive Movements</p> <p>Reformist – Change the existing social and political arrangement through gradual incremental steps e.g. RTI campaign</p> <p>Redemptive – Bring about a change in the personal consciousness and action of its individual members e.g. people in the Ezhava Community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1</p>
<p>15 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.</p> <p>Regional variations of low 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 resources - Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>16 Q</p> <p>A</p> <p>Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.</p> <p>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. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.</p> <p>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 become commodities • Labour or skills became things that can be bought or sold • The process of commodification has negative social effects. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>

17 Q A	<p>Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.</p> <p>Forced response of state to RTI –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) RTI enacted by the Parliament in India in 2005 gives the right to any citizen to seek information from public authority (ii) Public authority should disseminate information as it leads to transparency (iii) Spending of Govt. funds. (iv) Citizens have a right to inspect documents, works & records on public issues. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1+1+1
18 Q A	<p>Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.</p> <p>Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass-root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization 2) For example – Among the Khasis , Jaintias and the Garo have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for 100 years 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 Kur’ presided by clan headman. <p style="text-align: right;">(Example of any other tribal area of India may be explained)</p>	1+1+1+1
19 Q A	<p>Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.</p> <p>Three aspects of change in colonial India - Satish Saberwal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Modes of communication (2) Forms of organisation (3) The nature of ideas <p>(Explanation of the above aspects has to be considered for 4 marks even if the question says THREE aspects.)</p>	4
20 Q A	<p>Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.</p> <p>Contract farming –</p> <p>(a) Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	

<p>Q A</p>	<p>(b) Disadvantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ecologically sustainable. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two from both (a) and (b))</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain circulation of labours.</p> <p>Circulation of Labour-</p> <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. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>21 Q A</p>	<p>Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation.</p> <p>Globalization & Indian industry –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government. • Licenses are no longer required to open industries. • Privatisation of public sector or Government companies • Indian companies are becoming MNCs. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+1</p>
<p>22 Q A</p>	<p>‘Tribes have been classified according to their “permanent” and “acquired” traits.’ Explain.</p> <p>Classification of Tribes -</p> <p>Permanent Traits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In terms of language – tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric & Tibeto – Burman. 2) Region-The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas. 3) Racial classification –Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan 4) In terms of size – largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas : smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>Acquired Traits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Basis of livelihood – fisherman, food gathers and hunters 2) Assimilation into Hindu Society 3) Attitude towards Hindu Society 	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>1+1+1</p>

<p>23 Q</p> <p>A</p> <p>Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer.</p> <p>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 amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc. <p style="text-align: right;">(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>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 style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+ 1+1+1</p> <p>2+2+2</p>
<p>24 Q</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>Changes brought about by colonialism –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization • Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production • Emergence of new cities • Capitalism became the dominant economic system • Changes in mobility of peoples • Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1+1+1+ 1+1+1</p>
<p>25</p> <p>Q(a)</p> <p>A</p> <p>Q(b)</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Passage</p> <p>What are the different forms of Print Media?</p> <p>Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?</p> <p>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 • Marking strategies. 	<p>1+1</p> <p>1+1+1+1</p>