General Instructions:

1. There are 25 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Questions No. 1-14 are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
4. Questions No. 15 – 21 are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Questions No.22-25 are of 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.

Q1. What do you understand by sex ratio?  

Q2. Name two commissions set up for Other Backward Classes.  

Q3. State the meaning of modernization.  

Q4. Write two examples of competing interests.  

Q5. Interpret cultural diversity in your own words.  

Q6. Define the term ‘benami transfer’.  

Q7. The rate of mining incidents in India is higher than in the other countries. Why?  

Q8. How were woven silk spinners and twisters of Bihar affected by globalization?  

Q9. What do you understand by fordism?  

Q10. Independent India was able to retain a global outlook. How?  

Q11. Why are ‘new farmer’s movement’ termed as ‘new social movements’?  

Q12. In what way Dalit literature espoused the cause of dalits.  

Q13. Why the mid 1970’s women’s movement called the second phase of Indian women’s movement?  

Q14. Illustrate the meaning of Secularism in Western context.  

Q15. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family welfare programme. Describe the reasons.  

Q16. South American proverb says –“ If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich world keep it all for themselves!” Explain it with reference to social inequality.  

Q17. Examine the role played by strike breakers in Bombay Textile Strike of 1982?  

Q18. Explain the relevance of Civil Society?  

OR

How do States try to establish singular national identities through assimilation and integrationist strategies?  

Q19. Describe the impact of Westernisation.  

OR

Explain the process of Sanskritisation.  

Q20. The 73rd amendment has been monumented in bringing voice to the people of villages. Discuss.
Q21. The rural areas are experiencing the crises with reference to farmer’s suicide. Discuss the causes.

Q22. Provide evidence to support the view that tribes are not primitive communities living in isolation.

OR

Delineate the structural tensions faced by men and women in matrilineal system.

Q23. Discuss how the market has significance much beyond economic functions.

Q24. How industrialization led to de-industrialisation in some sectors of Indian Society?

Q25. Prince, a 5 yrs old boy had fallen into a 55 ft borewell shaft in Alenharhi village in Kurukshetra, Haryana and was rescued by the army after a 50 hours ordeal in which a parallel shaft was dug through a well. Along with food, a closed circuit television camera (CCTV) had been lowered into the shaft in which the little boy was trapped. Two news channels suspended all other programmes and reporting of all other events and for two days continuous footage of the child bravely fighting off insects, sleeping or crying out to his mother was splashed on the TV screen. They even interviewed many people outside the temples asking them “what do you feel about Prince?” They asked people to send SMS for Prince. (Prince ke liye aapka sandesh hamein bheje xxx pe). Thousands of people had descended at the site and several free community kitchens were run for 2 days. It soon created a national hysteria and concern and people were shown praying in temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras. There are other such instances when the TV is shown to intrude into personal lives of people.

(i) What is the likely impact of this competition among television channels to outdo one another in running exclusive live coverage of events for gaining higher viewership.

(ii) Can we look at this issue as a kind of voyeurism (peep into some other people’s private/intimate moments) indulged in by television cameras?