CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2007 - Set Delhi 62/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 29 questions.
(ii) All questions are compulsory, except where an internal choice is provided.
(iii) Answers should be precise and to the point.
(iv) Questions 1–14 carry 2 marks each; answer in about 30 words.
(v) Questions 15–26 carry 4 marks each; answer in about 75–80 words.
(vi) Questions 27–29 carry 8 marks each; answer in about 200 words.

Questions

1.

What is a metropolis?

2.

Identify main religious communities of India.

3.

What do you understand by elementary education?

4.

Define a social institution.

5.

What is over-population?

6.

What are the two houses of parliament? Whom do they represent?

7.

Define 'law'.

8.

Who are affines?

9.

Identify four examples of cross-cousins.

10.

What is social deprivation?

11.

What is westernization?

12.

Identify some mechanisms of social control.

13.

Define cognates.

14.

What is a social faction?

15.

What is material culture? Distinguish it from non-material culture.

16.

Define 'authority'. Identify various types of authority as understood in sociology.

17.

What is a 'lobby'? Distinguish it from pressure group.

18.

'Marriage by exchange' and 'marriage by elopement' are two of the various forms of marriage among the tribals in India. Write a note on these two.

19.

Explain historical or cultural approach to the study of Indian society.

20.

Write a note on the twin problem of 'indebtedness' and 'land alienation' faced by the scheduled tribes.

21.

Describe the role of legislation in bringing about social change in India. Give examples.

22.

Write a short note on Jainism in India.

23.

Highlight the adverse potentials of globalization in India.

24.

Write a short note on 'Doordarshan'.

25.

What are organized crimes? Discuss their incidence in India.

26.

Define and distinguish between caste and class.

27.

Discuss the importance of 'right to equality' and 'right to freedom' as provided in the Indian Constitution.

OR

27.

What is a reform movement? Briefly discuss the aims and objectives of two reform movements in the recent phase of the Indian history.

28.

Highlight some of the well known tribal movements in the recent phase of the Indian history.

OR

28.

Elucidate the distinctive features of Budhism.

29.

Identify the main constituents of Islamic faith.

OR

29.

Discuss the broad profile of the rural class system in India.

- End of Question Paper -