CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2011 - Set 62/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 25 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 15–21 carry 4 marks each; answer in about 80 words.
(vi) Questions 22–24 carry 6 marks each; answer in about 200 words.
(vii) Question 25 carries 6 marks and is based on the given passage.

Questions

1.

Write a note on purity and pollution.

2.

What is participatory democracy?

3.

What features mark or characterize a social movement?

4.

Define 'State'.

5.

What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its rule?

6.

What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?

7.

What is meant by support prices?

8.

What is meant by assimilationist policies?

9.

How did British industrialization lead to deindustrialization in some sectors in India?

10.

What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?

11.

Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India.

12.

What does the principle of nationalism assume?

13.

Identify two negative social effects of Green Revolution.

14.

Highlight any two features of an organized sector.

15.

In what ways can changes in the social structure lead to changes in the family structure?

16.

Discuss what is an Ecological Movement by giving suitable examples.

OR

16.

Write a short note on AITUC.

17.

What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local governments?

OR

17.

73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in villages. Comment.

18.

In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?

19.

The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson.

20.

What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?

21.

What are community identities? Why are they important?

22.

Highlight different dimensions of 'untouchability' by giving suitable examples.

23.

Are global interconnections new to the World and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.

24.

How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticized?

OR

24.

State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India.

25.

Read the passage and answer the questions below: Most deaths of children under five occur in India, says Unicef report This is another ranking that India would hate to top. Close on the heels of recording the largest number of women dying during child birth, the country now occupies another top spot. India holds the unenviable record of being home to the highest number of children who die before reaching their fifth birthday. According to the latest United Nations under-five mortality estimates, released by Unicef, India recorded 17.26 lakh under-five deaths with a mortality rate of 66 in 2009. The statistics was much worse in 1990 - the base year when the progress made by countries to combat child mortality is calculated. In 1990, India had recorded 31 lakh under-five deaths, with a mortality rate of 118. The under-five mortality is increasingly concentrated in a few countries. About half of global under-five deaths in 2009 occurred in only five countries : India, Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan and China. (TOI, New Delhi, September 18, 2010)

25(1).

What is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?

25(2).

Name some of the countries where most children die under-five. According to you what are the most common causes of death?

- End of Question Paper -