CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2011 - Set 62

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.

What is meant by corporate culture?

2.

What was the central issue behind Tebhaga movement?

3.

Highlight the features of Ascriptive Identity.

4.

What do you understand by the term 'social structure'?

5.

Define the term Globalisation.

6.

Distinguish between social change and social movement.

7.

What are the features of an unorganized sector?

8.

Mention two factors that encourage regionalism.

9.

What is Jajmani system?

10.

Write two features of Transnational Corporations.

11.

Name two associations formed by industrialists.

12.

What does social exclusion refer to?

13.

What is a proprietary caste group?

14.

Give two examples of Dalit movements.

15.

Under an Industrial System, how can production be increased?

OR

15.

Highlight the condition of migrant workers in industries by giving suitable examples.

16.

Define westernization. Describe some of its forms.

17.

What is meant by communalism in the Indian context? Why has it been a recurrent source of tension and violence?

18.

Highlight the role of Colonialism in the emergence of new business communities, with the help of any one example.

19.

What transformations took place in the rural society in post Independent India?

20.

Who wrote 'Stree Purush Tulana'? What does it explain?

OR

20.

Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after Independence.

21.

What powers and responsibilities have been delegated to the Panchayats?

22.

Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.

OR

22.

Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste during the colonial period.

23.

If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.

24.

Describe the changes that have been happening in the medium of television.

25.

Read the following passage and answer the questions below: Surprise! Punjab, Bengal lead in curbing birth rate silently, and without much sarkari fanfare, dramatic changes are taking place in the population indicators of some states that you won't see reflected in country level data. Crude birth rate dipped from 26.4 to 22.8 for the whole country between 1998 and 2008. That's a 14% decline. But in eight major states, the decline was much more. In Punjab, the birth rate fell by a whopping 23%, followed by Kerala and Maharashtra (both 20%) and West Bengal (18%). Countrywide, the crude death rate, came down by 18% in a decade. Again there were surprises in the toppers' list. Both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan saw a 23% dip in death rates, closely followed by Bihar (22%) and U.P. (20%). These astonishing figures are computed from the annual Sample Registration System survey done by the Government's Census office for the years 1998 and 2008, the latest available, covering a sample of 7.1 million people spread across the country. There has been a significant decline in the infant mortality rate in India from 72 in 1998 to 53 in 2008. Although the figure is still shocking, at least there has been a decline of 26% over the past decade. (Times of India, New Delhi, July 26, 2010)

25(i).

What is crude birth rate and natural growth rate of population?

25(ii).

Name the states with maximum amount of decline in birth rate and in death rate. What does the fall in death rate and birth rate indicate?

- End of Question Paper -