CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2018 - Set 62 Set-4 Series SGN

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.
(iii) Questions 1–14 carry 2 marks each; answer in no more than 30 words.
(iv) Questions 15–21 carry 4 marks each; answer in no more than 80 words.
(v) Questions 22–25 carry 6 marks each; answer in no more than 200 words.
(vi) Answer Question 25 using the passage provided.

Questions

1.

What is de-Sanskritization?

2.

Differentiate between direct and representative democracy.

3.

What is meant by untouchability?

4.

How do people find jobs?

5.

What are trans-national corporations?

6.

In what ways has Fordism influenced the production and marketing of goods?

7.

How have tribes been classified in India?

8.

What were the major issues taken up by women's movements in different periods of history?

9.

What is the meaning of the term Disinvestment?

10.

What are the criteria used for defining OBCs?

11.

How has corporate culture transformed society?

12.

Differentiate between subsidies and support prices.

13.

In what ways are social movements different from social change?

14.

Home based work is an important part of the economy. Give examples.

15.

What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?

16.

What is cultural diversity? Why are States often suspicious of cultural diversity?

17.

"The 73rd and 74th Amendments were a big step indeed in enfranchising women." Comment.

OR

17.

Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroot democracy. Explain.

18.

Rituals also have secular dimensions, as distinct from secular goals. Explain.

19.

What were the issues taken up by the women's movement in the second phase i.e., mid-1970s?

20.

"Trade and commerce operate through caste and kinship networks in India." Discuss.

21.

What is communalism? Why is it a recurrent source of tension and violence? Explain by giving suitable examples.

OR

21.

What is a minority group? Why do minorities need protection from the State?

22.

In what ways has colonialism affected our lives? Explain with suitable examples.

23.

Discuss the effects of globalization on Print media.

24.

What were the major land reform laws introduced by the government after Independence?

25.

Population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources; hence the only way to increase prosperity is by controlling the growth of population. Unfortunately, humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population (through 'preventive checks' such as postponing marriage or practising sexual abstinence or celibacy). Malthus believed therefore that 'positive checks' to population growth — in the form of famines and diseases — were inevitable because they were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population. Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. Critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.

25(a).

What were the preventive and positive checks suggested by Malthus for controlling growth of population?

25(b).

Malthus was criticised by the liberal and Marxist scholars. Explain.

- End of Question Paper -