

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2019 - Set 62 Set-4 Series BVM



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**. All questions are compulsory, subject to internal choices.
- (ii) Section A: Q1–14 carry 2 marks each; answer in no more than 30 words.
- (iii) Section B: Q15–21 carry 4 marks each; answer in no more than 80 words.
- (iv) Section C: Q22–25 carry 6 marks each; answer in no more than 200 words. Q25 is based on the supplied passage.

Section A

1.

What is social exclusion?

2.

According to Adam Smith, what is meant by the invisible hand?

3.

Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing ageing population?

OR

3.

Identify the reasons for different replacement levels found in the different States of India.

4.

How do interest groups operate in the political area?

5.

What are the reasons for the growth of Indian language newspapers?

6.

Name any two women organizations.

7.

Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian background. How?

OR

7.

What are the factors behind Kerala's mixed economy?

8.

How can cultural diversity present tough challenges?

OR

8.

How are minorities politically vulnerable?

9.

How does mass media function as a watchdog of democracy?

10.

With what objectives did 'new' farmers' movements begin in the 1970's?

11.

How is Sanskritization a process of social change?

OR

11.

New ideas of liberalism and freedom emerged in colonial India as stated by sociologist Satish Saberwal. Identify them.

12.

How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?

13.

"Mass media is a part of our daily life." Give any two examples to support the statement.

14.

How has English language impacted our society?

OR

14.

There are vital differences between empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times. Give reasons.

Section B

15.

Literacy varies across gender, regions and social groups. Explain.

16.

What is a sociologist's view on market as a social institution?

OR

16.

How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy?

17.

State the declarations of Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress which committed itself to women's equality.

OR

17.

Untouchability is an extreme and vicious aspect of the caste system. Explain the various dimensions of untouchability.

18.

Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the Constitution.

19.

Industrialization and Urbanization are linked processes. Discuss.

20.

"What marked these 19th century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas." Interpret the given statement.

OR

20.

Sociologists have tried to define what constitutes modernization. Elaborate.

21.

Mention the loopholes found in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act.

Section C

22.

In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganization of States helped or harmed India's unity?

OR

22.

Civil society makes the State accountable to the nation and its people. Explain with reference to RTI Act.

23.

The institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period. Explain.

OR

23.

Do you think tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilization? Discuss.

24.

With the help of an example, explain the impact of globalization and the New International Division of Labour.

OR

24.

There are many ways globalization affects culture. Elaborate.

25.

Gandhi on Machinery, in Hind Swaraj 1924 : "What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on 'saving labour' till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of all." 1934 : "When as a nation we adopt the spinning-wheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the poor by the rich."

25(a).

Give an example of how machinery creates a problem for workers.

25(b).

What alternative did Gandhi have in mind? How does adopting the spinning-wheel prevent exploitation?

- End of Question Paper -