

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2019 - 62 Set-4 Series BVM/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**. 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 about social inequality?

2.

In what ways can status symbol be identified?

3.

How does India benefit from a demographic dividend?

OR

3.

State the importance of demographic data.

4.

With the help of an example, highlight the concept of participatory democracy.

5.

Economist and others have often made a distinction between the organised or formal and the unorganised or informal sector. Justify.

6.

'Social movements also develop distinct modes of protests.' What are these?

7.

'Federal system has worked fairly well though there remain many contentious issues.' Mention any two issues.

OR

7.

How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the State?

8.

What do you understand by ascriptive identities?

OR

8.

Identify the religious diversity found in India.

9.

In response to the harsh working conditions workers have expressed anger through trade unions. Differentiate between strike and lockout in the light of the above statement.

10.

'Adivasi experiences of marginalization and their sense of injustice were the mobilized to create shared Jharkhandi identity.' Mention the issues against which leaders of Jharkhand agitated.

11.

What ideas of society did the Dharma Sabha project?

OR

11.

Modernisation and Secularisation are part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?

12.

Give two examples of caste based movements.

13.

How do people find jobs in an industrial society?

14.

How did deindustrialisation take place in colonial India?

OR

14.

The impact of English language has been many sided and paradoxial in India. Give reasons.

Section B

15.

The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of national emergency. Justify the statement.

16.

Explain commodification as feature of capitalism.

OR

16.

According to Alfred Gell the market has significance beyond its economic function. Explain.

17.

Caste is a discriminatory system. Elaborate.

OR

17.

Explain the key principles that help explain social stratification.

18.

Competing interests do not always reflect clear class divide. Explain with suitable examples.

19.

Which cities were developed by the British in India and why?

20.

'Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequality and discrimination.' Explain.

21.

Is it easy to describe a State but hard to define? Why?

OR

21.

'The Indian people had a brief experience of authoritarian rule during emergency.' Justify.

22.

'The pattern of farmer's suicides points to the significant crisis that the rural areas are experiencing.' What do you understand by 'matrix event' and how are they responsible for farmer's suicides?

OR

22.

Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labour. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.

23.

The Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. Elaborate.

OR

23.

What are some of the rules that caste system imposes?

24.

The effects of globalisation are far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Explain.

OR

24.

Explain the economic policy of liberalisation.

25.

The India Languages Newspaper Revolution The most significant happening in the few decades has been the India language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization. The top two dailies in India are Danik Jagaran and Danik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent). The 'Eenadu' story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of 'Eenadu' has successfully organised a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-arak movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1989. There were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 'Eenadu' was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.

25(a).

What are the different forms of Print media?

25(b).

What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian?

- End of Question Paper -