

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2019 - 62 Set-4 Series BVM/C - Compartment



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 the meaning of dominant caste?

2.

In what ways have TNC's adapted to Indian audience?

OR

2.

Cultural consumption shapes to a large extent the growth of cities. How?

3.

What is commodification?

4.

Differentiate between peasants and farmers.

5.

How did industrialization lead to de-industrialisation?

OR

5.

What was the impact of western education on India?

6.

Sociologists view market as social institutions that are constructed in culturally specific way. Give examples to justify the statement.

7.

What is the meaning of digital divide?

8.

How is mass media bridging the gap between rural and urban areas?

9.

Give any two examples to state that various forms of traditional knowledge systems have been preserved and passed on from one generation to another.

OR

9.

Most of us make our money from thin air; we produce nothing that can be weighed, touched or easily measured. Give any two examples of 'thin air businesses'.

10.

What do you understand by the term 'Taylorism'?

11.

Why have areas such as Eastern UP and Telangana witnessed inter-caste violence in recent years?

12.

What are the main sources of income for panchayats?

OR

12.

State the role of gram sabha in village society.

13.

Mention the ways in which the world is increasingly getting connected.

14.

What does the term 'begar' mean?

OR

14.

What is 'Ryotwari' system?

15.

Independent Indian State played an active role in promoting industrialization. How?

OR

15.

Nation-state became the dominant political form during the colonial period. Explain.

16.

Envisage Nehru's vision of modern and prosperous India.

17.

Studies have shown that diverse family forms are found in different societies. Elaborate.

OR

17.

Many tribal identities today are centered on ideas of resistance and opposition to the overwhelming force of the non-tribal world. Discuss the factors behind the assertion of tribal identities today.

18.

Discuss the potential that FM stations have in post-liberalized India.

19.

Why should minorities be given constitutional protection?

OR

19.

How can India be considered a good example of a 'nation-state'?

20.

How does job recruitment takes place through the contractor system?

21.

How do states try to establish national identities through assimilationist and integrationist strategies?

22.

Why are cities a preferred destination for rural people?

OR

22.

Analyse the success and failure of the family planning programme.

23.

Examine the different levels at which Sanskritization has been criticized as a concept.

OR

23.

Discuss the various aspects of Westernization.

24.

Environmental movements often also indicate to economic and identity issues. Explain it by giving suitable example.

OR

24.

In India it is difficult to make a clear distinction between the old and new social movements. Explain.

25.

Because of the obvious biological and physical differences between men and women, gender inequality is often treated as natural. However, despite appearances, scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are social, rather than natural. For example, there are no biological reasons that can explain why so few women are found in positions of public power. Nor can nature explain why women generally receive a smaller or no share in family property in most societies. But the strongest argument comes from the societies that were different from the 'normal' or common pattern. If women were biologically unfit to be inheritors and heads of families, how did matrilineal societies (as the Nairs of Kerala used to be, and as the Khasis of Meghalaya still are) work for centuries? How have women managed to be successful farmers and traders in so many African societies? There is, in short, nothing biological about the inequalities that mark the relations between women and men.

25(a).

Give the meaning of word 'gender'.

25(b).

Briefly explain the struggle for women's equality and rights before independence.

- End of Question Paper -