

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2020 - 62/C Set-4 - 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 38 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A: Questions 1–20 are objective questions carrying 1 mark each; answer as directed.
- (iv) Section B: Questions 21–29 carry 2 marks each; answer in no more than 30 words.
- (v) Section C: Questions 30–35 carry 4 marks each; answer in no more than 80 words.
- (vi) Section D: Questions 36–38 carry 6 marks each; answer in no more than 200 words.
- (vii) Answer Question 38 using the passage provided.

Section A

1.

Defenders of Sati formed Dharma Sabha in defence of status quo is an example of _____.

2.

Most movements have a mix of redemptive, reformist and revolutionary elements. (State true or false)

3.

According to the theories of social movements, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. This is referred to as _____.

- (A) the logic of collective action (B) resource mobilisation
(C) relative deprivation (D) redemptive action
-

4.

The new farmers' movements began in the 1960s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu and were strongly anti-national and anti-rural. (Correct the statements)

5.

A Bill of Exchange which allowed merchants to engage in long distance trade during pre-colonial period in India, is called _____.

6.

India has experienced 'indigenous' capitalism through the economic activities of _____, a business community of Tamil Nadu.

7.

Culture has become a commodity in growing global market for international tourism. (State true or false)

8.

The opening of Indian market to foreign companies has been the key factor of the process of _____.

9.

Adivasi literally means :

- (A) forest inhabitants (B) ancient inhabitants
(C) involuntary inhabitants (D) original inhabitants
-

10.

Social stratification is a system in which people are not in a hierarchy. (State true or false)

11.

Formation of caste based associations and political parties is known as popularisation of caste. (Correct the statement)

12.

Colonial impact of _____ is seen in the field of art, literature, music and architecture in the Indian society.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Westernisation | (B) Secularization |
| (C) Modernisation | (D) Sanskritisation |
-

13.

_____ can impose fines, but cannot award a sentence.

14.

Environment friendly policies are made by the _____ Panchayat in the rural areas :

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) Van | (B) Gram |
| (C) Nyaya | (D) Zila |
-

15.

Values like liberty and fraternity are derived from _____ revolution.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) French and American | (B) British and French |
| (C) French and Russian | (D) British and Russian |
-

16.

Maintenance of burial grounds and promotion of agricultural activities are known as _____ responsibilities of the Panchayats.

17.

A system of tax collection in Colonial India in which the government collected the revenue directly with the cultivator is called :

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Zamindari system | (B) Raiyatwari system |
| (C) Halpati system | (D) Jeeta system |
-

18.

Jat and Rajputs of U.P. and Lingayats in Karnataka are examples of dominant caste. (State true or false)

19.

A situation where people do not enjoy the work but continue to do it only in order to survive is called _____.

20.

Workers in underground mines face many dangerous conditions and they have to work both in hot sun and rain. (Correct the statement)

Section B

21.

Caste began to take on a new life after being recorded in the 1901 census. How?

22.

In what ways are the goods that people buy and use related to their status in society? Give any two examples.

23.

What is regionalism?

24.

What is the meaning of cultural diversity?

25.

How has the English language impacted our society?

26.

Give the meaning of the term Secularisation.

OR

26.

What is Sanskritisation?

27.

Name any two modern social organisations formed in the 19th or early 20th century.

28.

Why was Dr. Ambedkar a critic of the Panchayati Raj System.

29.

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

OR

29.

What was the central issue behind the Tebhaga movement?

Section C

30.

Differentiate between tribe and caste.

31.

State how the declaration of the Karachi session of INC committed itself to women's equality.

OR

31.

Examine the role of state's initiatives to address caste and tribe discrimination.

32.

How has colonialism impacted our lives?

33.

Why should the minorities be given constitutional protection?

34.

Explain Jan Breman's concept of footlose labour.

35.

How does job recruitment takes place through the contractor system?

OR

35.

Explain home based work with an example.

Section D

36.

Demographers and Sociologists have given several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. Elaborate.

37.

Interpret the economic dimensions of globalisation.

OR

37.

With the help of an example explain the impact of Globalisation and a new International Division of Labour.

38.

With the Industrial Revolution, the print industry also grew. The first products of the press were restricted to an audience of literate elites. It was only in the mid 19th century, with further development in technologies, transportation and literacy that newspapers began to reach out to a mass audience. People living in different corners of the country found themselves reading or hearing the same news. It has been suggested that this was in many ways responsible for people across a country to feel connected and develop a sense of belongingness or 'we feeling'. (a) Who was the scholar who studied the impact of the growth of print media and what name did he give to this community? (b) How did the 'we feeling' have an impact on our nation at large?

- End of Question Paper -