

Question paper 2010 Delhi (Set-1)

CBSE Class 12 Sociology

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- There are 25 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Question Nos. 1–14 are of 2 marks each, and are to be answered in about 30 words.
- Question Nos. 15–21 are of 4 marks each, to be answered in about 80 words.
- Question Nos. 22–24 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in about 200 words.
- Question No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.
- Answer should be precise and to the point.

1. What are some of the problems faced by the mine workers?

Ans. Some of the problems faced by the mine workers are:

1. Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis
2. They face dangerous conditions – due to flooding, fire, collapse of roofs, emission of gases etc.

2. Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism?

Ans. Industrialization, Urbanization

3. Define the term assimilation.

Ans. Assimilation is A process of cultural unification and homogenization by which newly entering or subordinate groups lose their distinctive culture and adopt the culture of the dominant majority.

4. What does the theory of resource mobilization tell us about social movements?

Ans. The theory of resource mobilization explains that if a movement can mobilize the resources such as leadership, organizational capacity, communication facilities and can use them within the available political opportunity structure, it is more likely to be effective.

5. Differentiate between a strike and a lockout.

Ans. In a strike, workers do not go to work as a united group whereas in a lockout the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming to work.

6. How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry?

Ans.

- The colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers.
- Harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the owners and managers.
- The law being in favour of the colonisers helped them to live a life of luxury.
- The laws of colonized countries did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British had to follow in Britain.

7. Mention any two changes that caste underwent during the colonial rule.

Ans.

- Official efforts to collect information on castes through the census and surveys affected the institution itself- caste identities became more solidified/fixed/ rigid.
- The land revenue settlements and laws served to give legal recognition to the caste-based rights of the upper castes, who now became owners of land.
- The scheduled castes and tribes were recognized by the government as needing special treatment to overcome their caste/social disadvantages.

8. What is meant by cultural diversity?

Ans. By cultural diversity we mean different types of social groups and communities (defined through markers, like Language, Religion, Sect, Race or Caste) living in the same country, in this case India. 2

9. According to Marx, what is alienation or alienated labour?

Ans. When workers do not enjoy work, have no control over it and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, this kind of labour/work is named as alienation or alienated labour by Marx.

10. In what ways have transnational television companies adapted to the Indian audience?

Ans.

- By using popular local content, like Hindi films.
- By dubbing their international programmes in Indian languages.
- By making Indian versions of popular international programmes.

11. What is meant by corporate culture?

Ans. Corporate culture is a branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of unique organizational cultures involving all members of a firm.

OR

A way of doing things, promotion and packaging of products.

12. What is meant by the phrase ‘invisible hand’?

Ans. An unseen force at work in /through the market economy that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society. This unseen force was called the “invisible hand” by Adam Smith.

13. What is meant by direct democracy?

Ans. In a direct democracy, all citizens without intermediary elected or appointed officials can participate directly in making public decisions

14. What are the prime features of industrial societies today?

Ans. 1. A large majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.

2. Most of the people live in towns and cities.

3. Heterogenous / mixed population

4. Machine based production

5. Complex division of labour
6. Long working hours
7. Feeling of alienation
8. Breaking of joint families
9. Occupational diversification
10. Anonymous relationship.
11. Caste distinctiveness do not matter.

15. What is the mass media expected to do in order to function as the “watchdog of democracy”?

Ans.

- It is expected to spread awareness and encourage the fight against oppressive social practices;
- it is expected to inform people about development

16. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in family structure?

OR

Highlight the sources of conflict between National Development & tribal development?

Ans.

- According to social structure a family can be male headed or female headed; migration of men in search of work can increase the number of female headed households.
- It can be nuclear or extended, depending on social norms, living/housing conditions etc.
- The line of descent can be matrilineal or patrilineal ; socio-cultural traditions determine this.
- The long work schedules of young parents may lead to increasing number of grand

parents moving in as care givers for young grand children.

OR

- National Development involves building of dams, factories etc.
- Process of national development dispossess tribals of their land
- Loss of forests affects the tribal economy
- Heavy in migration of non-tribals threatens the tribal culture

17. What were the issues against which the leaders of the Jharkhand movement were agitating?

Ans. 1. Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges.

2. Survey and settlement operations

3. Collection of loans, rent and co-operative dues

4. Nationalization of forest produce

5. Wanted a separate state for themselves- Political autonomy

6. Revival of tribal customs and cultural practices.

7. Shared hatred towards “dikus”- migrant traders, outsiders

18. Explain the economic policy of liberalization.

OR

Explain the impact of globalization on culture.

Ans. 1. The term liberalization refers to arrangement of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market.

2. This marked a break with an earlier stated policy of the government to have a greater control over the economy, in order to protect Indian industry and to develop the economy.

3. Liberalization of economy meant the steady removal of rules that regulated Indian trade and finance which was described as economic reforms; this allowed more freedom to private

industry.

4. It would bring about greater integration in a global market, involve taking loans from institution like IMF.

OR

1. Initially it was expected that all cultures will become similar i.e homogeneous, with globalization

2. But in fact, this has not happened; instead there is an increasing tendency towards glocalization of culture (mixing of global with local)

3. So , influences from around the world are now affecting all local cultures Examples- Bhangra pop, television etc.

4. It has led to culture of consumption and corporate culture.

5. Gender issue has become more democratic and inclusive.

6. It has posed a threat to indigenous craft, literary tradition & knowledge system.

19. What are Nyaya Panchayats? What authority do they possess?

Ans. 1. Nyaya panchayats have been constituted in some states to hear some petty, civil and criminal cases

2. They can impose fines but cannot award a sentence

3. These village courts have often been successful in bringing about an agreement amongst contending parties

4. They have been particularly effective in punishing men who harass women for dowry etc.

20. What are some of the issues taken up by the civil society organizations today?

Ans. The issues taken up by the Civil Society Organizations are:

- Tribal struggles for Land rights.
- Devolution in urban governance.

- Campaigns against rape and violence against women
- Rehabilitation of those displaced by dams and other developmental projects.
- Fisherman's struggles against mechanized fishing.
- Rehabilitation of hawkers.

21. What is “commodification”? Explain with examples.

Ans. Things that were earlier not traded in the market have become commodities. It is called commodification.

Examples:

1. Sale of organs - Kidneys by the poor to rich patients
2. Commodification of labour
3. Sale & purchase of human beings in earlier times
4. Professional marriage bureaus & websites for arranging marriages.
5. Private institutes offering courses of Personality Development.
6. Sale of bottled water

22. Describe some of the state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination

Ans. 1. Reservation of seats in the State and Central legislatures

2. Reservation of jobs in govt. service across all departments.

3. Reservation in educational institutions

4. The Constitution Amendment Act of 2005

5. The Prevention of Atrocities Act of 1989

6. The Constitution abolished untouchability- Article 17

23. Define Sanskritisation. Why was it criticized at different levels?

Ans. According to M.N.Srinivas - Sanskritisation can be defined as the process by which a

low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and in particular a twice –born caste.

OR

According to M.N. Srinivas, Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby members of a (usually middle or lower) caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status.

It has been criticized-

1. For exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up the social ladder
2. As the ideology of sanskritisation accepts the ways of the upper caste as superior and that of the lower caste as inferior.
3. As it seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion
4. As it results in the adoption of upper caste rites and rituals it leads to practices of secluding girls and women; adopting dowry practices instead of bride price.
5. For leading to Dalit cultures and society being eroded/devalued

24. What were the major land reforms introduced after independence?

OR

What were the social consequences of green revolution?

Ans. The major land reforms are as follows-

1. Abolition of Zamindari system-abolition of intermediaries that stood between the cultivator and the state.
2. The Tenancy Regulation Act to give security to the tenants.
3. Land ceiling Act

OR

The social consequences of green revolution are-

1. Increase in agricultural productivity specially in Punjab, Haryana etc. It has been considered a major achievement of the government and scientists.
2. It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology
3. It increased the inequalities in rural society
4. It led to displacement of the service caste groups
5. It was a process of differentiation in which the rich grew richer and many of the poor stagnated or grew poorer.
6. In market-oriented cultivation especially where a single crop is grown, a fall in prices or a bad crop can spell financial ruin for farmers
7. It increases the regional inequalities

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

DOUBTS OVER LADLI EFFECT IN TONY AREAS

New Delhi: In a first, 2008 saw more girls than boys being born in the capital. “ it is a little illogical to assume that ladli has curbed female foeticide in those classes too, “ said a senior official commenting on the adverse sex ratio in tony (“Tony’ means posh or affluent- i.e; an area or neighbourhood where relatively well off people live) colonies.

“The way we are interpreting the figure is simply that there is an increase in the registration of births of girls.”

In order to qualify for the Ladli scheme, a family’s annual income has to be less than Rs 1 lakh a year, Ironically, the 2001 census clearly showed that the sex ratio is worst in middle class and upper middle class localities , including Punjabi Bagh, Greater Kailash and Malviya Nagar.

Under Ladli scheme, every girl child is entitled to Rs. 6000/5000 at the time of birth, depending on whether the baby was delivered in a government hospital or elsewhere.

Then onwards, the government deposits Rs. 5000 each at the time of admission to classes I, VI, IX, X and XII. The money is kept as a long- term fixed deposit in the name of the child who can encash it when she turns 18.

(The Times Of India, 15/08/2009)

(NOTE: Tony means posh or affluent – i.e., an area or neighbourhood where relatively well off people live)

a) Define sex ratio. What is meant by an ‘adverse’ or falling sex ratio in this context?

Ans Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in a given area during a specified period of time.

Adverse sex ratio refers to a decline in sex ratio, or a fall in the number of women relative to men.

b) Do you feel that schemes like the Ladli scheme will help to solve the problem of the adverse child sex ratio? Give reasons for you answer.

Ans - Yes, (i) because it focuses attention on the problem & encourages positive responses;

(ii) even if low sex ratios seem to be associated with affluence, it is also a problem among other sections.

- No, (i) because the scheme does not target the affluent groups who seem to be the ones responsible for low sex ratios.

(ii) But the scheme may encourage girls education....etc.