

Question paper Outside Delhi 2011

CBSE Class 12 Sociology

General Instructions:

1. Examiner should adhere to the Marking scheme
 2. Examiner to go through the Marking Scheme carefully before commencing evaluation.
 3. In the questions which are general in nature, the examiner may take into consideration any relevant points.
 4. Detail of Question Papers:
Practical Exam= 20
Theory Exam=80
Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks
Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks
Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks
Questions 25 is a passage having two questions of 2 & 4 marks
 5. Examiners are requested to kindly be objective in checking papers and not to be over sympathetic or over strict in marking.
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1. What is meant by corporate culture?

Ans. (a) It is branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through a unique culture.

(b) It may involve company events, rituals and traditions to enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity.

(c) It also refers to away of doing things of promotion and packaging products.

2. What was the central issue behind Tebhaga movement?

Ans. Tebhaga movement was a struggle of sharecroppers in Bengal and North Bihar for two third share of the produce instead of customary half.

3. Highlight the features of Ascriptive Identity.

Ans. (a) It is based on birth.

- (b) Does not involve any choice on the part of the individual concerned.
- (c) It is universal.

4. What do you understand by the term “social structure”?

Ans. It is a continuing arrangement of persons in relationship defined or controlled by institutions.

OR

It refers to the fact that society is structured—that is organized or arranged in particular ways.

OR

It refers to regularities or patterns in how people behave and in the relationships people have with one another.

5. Define the term Globalisation.

Ans. Globalization refers to the growing interdependence between different peoples, regions and countries in the world and social and economic relationships stretch world-wide.

OR

A complex series of economic, social, technological, cultural & political changes that have increased interdependence, integration and interaction among people and economic sectors in disparate locations.

OR

It is integration and extension of markets around the world.

6. Distinguish between social change and social movement.

Ans. (a) Social change is continuous and ongoing.
(b) Social movements are directed towards some specific goals.

7. What are the features of an unorganized sector?

Ans. (a) It is an informal sector.

(b) Very few people have access to secure jobs.

8. Mention two factors that encourage regionalism.

Ans. (a) Concentration of identity markers in particular regions like languages, cultures, tribes and religion

(b) A sense of regional deprivation.

9. What is Jajmani system?

Ans. It is nonmarket exchange of produce, goods and services within the Indian village, without the use of money, based on caste system and customary practices.

10. Write two features of Transnational Corporations.

Ans. (a) TNC's produce goods or market services in more than one country.

(b) They may be relatively small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based or they may be gigantic international ones where operations criss-cross the globe

(c) They are oriented to the global markets and global profit even if they have a clear national base.

11. Name two associations formed by industrialists.

Ans. (a) FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce)

(b) ASSOCHAM (Association of Chambers of Commerce).

12. What does social exclusion refer to?

Ans. Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.

OR

It refers to combined outcome of deprivation and discrimination which prevents individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social and political life of the society in which they live

13. What is a proprietary caste group?

Ans. (a) Owns most of the resources.

(b) Can command labour to work for them.

14. Give two examples of Dalit movements?

Ans. (a) Satnami movement in Chattisgarh

(b) Adi Dharam movement in Punjab

(c) Mahar movement in Maharashtra

(d) Jatavas of Agra

15. Under an Industrial System, how can production be increased?

OR

Highlight the condition of migrant workers in industries by giving suitable examples.

Ans. (a) Under this system all work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers.

(b) Workers timed with help of stop watches and had to fulfill certain targets.

(c) Production is further speeded up by introduction of assembly line.

(d) The speed of work could be set by adjusting the speed of the conveyor belt.

OR

(a) Ten to twelve are housed in small rooms.

(b) One shift has to make way for the other

(c) Have little time to socialize

(d) Taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability examples Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka or any other.

16. Define westernization. Describe some of its forms.

Ans. According to M.N. Srinivas, it is changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of 150 years of British rule.

OR

It refers to western influence on Indian society as a result of 150 years of British rule.

- (a) A section of Indians who first came into contact with western culture
- (b) People affected by western way of thinking
- (c) General spread of western cultural traits
- (d) It influenced Indian art and literature.

17. What is meant by communalism in the Indian context? Why has it been a recurrent source of tension and violence.

Ans. Communalism is an attitude that sees one's own religious group as the only legitimate group while others as inferior, illegitimate and opposed.

- (a) It is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion
- (b) It is recurrent source of tension and violence because during communal riots people are willing to kill, rape and loot members of other community.
- (c) The instances are, anti-Sikh riots of Delhi, anti-Muslim violence in Gujarat (with explanations).

18. Highlight the role of Colonialism in the emergence of new business communities, with the help of any one example.

Ans. (a) During colonial rule new groups entered into trade and business to take advantage of the economic opportunities.

- (b) A good example is Marwaris represented by leading industrialist families as the Birlas.
- (c) They carry out trade and money lending and also acted as bankers.
- (d) In late colonial period some Marwaris transformed themselves into modern Industrialists.

19. What transformations took place in the rural society in post Independent India?

- Ans.** (a) Increase in the use of agricultural labour
- (b) Shift from payment in kind to cash

- (c) Loosening of traditional bonds.
- (d) Rise of a class of free wage labourers.

20. Who wrote Stree Purush Tulana'? What does it explain?

OR

Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after Independence.

Ans. (a) Tarabhai Shinde.

- (b) It is a protest against the prevalence of double standards in a male dominated Society
- (c) A young Brahmin widow sentenced to death for giving birth to an illegitimate child.
- (d) No effort done to identify or punish the man who fathered the baby.

OR

- (a) No change before or after independence in their condition.
- (b) Colonial govt. reserved the forests for its own use while Indian government reserved it for national development
- (c) The mainstay of their livelihood was taken away by the colonial government and after independence too they were displaced without any appropriate compensation or rehabilitation.
- (d) They were alienated from the lands and resources upon which they depended.

21. What powers and responsibilities have been delegated to the Panchayats?

Ans. (a) To prepare plans and schemes for economic development

- (b) To promote schemes that will enhance social justice
- (c) To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees
- (d) Help in the devolution of governmental responsibilities, especially that of finance to local

authorities

22. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.

OR

Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste during the colonial period.

Ans. (a) National Development involves building of dams. Factories etc. for which tribals have been paid a disproportionate price.

(b) The process disposses tribals for their land.

(c) The loss of forests is major blow to the tribal's distinct way of life

(d) Heavy in-migration of non-tribals threatens and disrupts their culture (With any relevant example)

OR

(a) They wanted to understand the complexities of caste to govern the country efficiently

(b) Very methodical and intensive surveys census were conducted that highlighted caste identity

(c) Reports on customs and manners of various castes all over the country

(d) Seeking information on social hierarchy of caste led to positioning of each caste in rank order

(e) Before this kind of intervention caste identities had been relatively more fluid but now it became rigid

(f) Representatives of different caste started claiming higher position in social Status

(g) Legal recognition was given to the customary rights of the upper caste

(h) Government of India Act of 1935 was passed to give legal recognition to the Schedules of Castes and tribes

23. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.

Ans (a) Capitalism is a process where means of production are privately owned and based on accumulation of profits

(b) Capitalism in the west emerged subsequent to the European exploration of the rest of the world to plunder wealth and resources, growth of science and technology

(c) It was marked by its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, use technology and labour to ensure greatest profits-global nature

(d) A nation-state is a dominant political form of modern society, state has sovereign power with a defined territorial area

(e) People are citizens of a single nation with rights guaranteed by the state

(f) Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism.

24. Describe the changes that have been happening in the medium of television.

Ans. (a) Privately run satellite channels have multiplied

(b) Viewership has increased

(c) Several new channels and regional networks have been introduced

(d) Expansion in the cable television industry

(e) Multiplied entertainment options for the audience

(f) Foreign networks have introduced regional language segment or regional language

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

Surprise! Punjab, Bengal lead in curbing birth rate silently, and without much sarkari fanfare, dramatic changes are taking place in the population indicators of some states that you won't see reflected in country level data. Crude birth rate dipped from 26.4 to 22.8 for the whole country between 1998 and 2008. That's a 14% decline. But in eight major states, the decline was much more. In Punjab, the birth rate fell by a whopping 23%, followed by Kerala

and Maharashtra (both 20%) and West Bengal (18%).

Countrywide, the crude death rate, came down by 18% in a decade. Again there were surprises in the toppers' list. Both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan saw a 23% dip in death rates, closely followed by Bihar (22%) and U.P. (20%).

These astonishing figures are computed from the annual Sample Registration System survey done by the Government's Census office for the year 1998 and 2008, the latest available, covering a sample of 7.1 million people spread across the country.

There has been a significant decline in the infant mortality rate in India from 72 in 1998 to 53 in 2008. Although the figure is still shocking, at least there has been a decline of 26% over the past decade.

(Times of India, New Delhi, July 26, 2010)

(i) What is crude birth rate and natural growth rate of population?

(ii) Name the states with maximum amount of decline in birth rate and in death rate.

What does the fall in death rate and birth rate indicate?

Ans. (i) Crude birth rate is the rough/average birth rate

Natural growth rate is difference between the birth rate and the death rate

(ii) Max. number of decline in birth rate - Punjab (23%)

Max. number of decline in death rate -MP & Rajasthan (23%)

According to the theory of demographic transition this is the last stage found in developed countries where both birthrate and death rate have been reduced resulting in low growth rate.