

Question Paper 2014 Compartment Outside Delhi
CBSE Class 12 Sociology

General Instructions:

- There are 25 questions in all.
 - All questions are compulsory.
 - Questions no. 1 – 14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
 - Questions no. 15 – 21 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 - Questions no. 22 – 25 are very long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words. Question no. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.
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1. What is industrialization ?
2. Give two examples of peasant movements in India.
3. What were the social issues taken up by the social reformers in the 19th century ?
4. What is capitalism ?
5. Mention the isolation and integration debate on tribes.
6. What is Mass media ?
7. Who are Badli workers ?
8. Give the meaning of the terms Industrialization and Urbanization.
9. What is Marketisation ?
10. What are the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats ?
11. What is 'home based work' ? Give examples.

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12. What are the features of Direct Democracy ?
 13. Explain how colonial rule was different from earlier rules in India.
 14. What is Durbar Kur ?
 15. What are the rules that the caste system imposes ?

OR

‘Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they are not.’ Comment, how it is so.

16. Explain the role of Newspapers under British rule.

OR

‘The varied social reform movements had common themes, yet were different.’ Explain.

17. Describe some of the important characteristics of Communalism.
18. Explain two theories of social movements.

OR

Explain tribal movements by giving suitable examples.

19. What are the features of an authoritarian state ?
20. Explain the meaning of ‘commoditization’ with the help of examples.
21. Explain the political changes brought about as a result of globalization.
22. Explain the meaning of the term ‘Untouchability’, along with its dimensions.
23. State and critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population change.
24. Give a detailed account of social consequences of Green Revolution.

OR

Explain the impact of globalization and liberalization on rural society.

25. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Urban Sex ratio

While female foeticide is responsible for the skewed sex ratio at birth, the skew among living children is driven by gross neglect of the girl child, says Rajni Paliwal, Professor of Sociology in Delhi University. “Our field studies in several north Indian states in the middle of the first decade of the 21st century, showed discrimination against the girl child in distribution of food and in times of sickness. She is also given much more domestic work. It is a daughter aversion – in some cases it is deliberate and in others it is unconscious,” she says.

Limited resources in families, as found in a very larger number of poor families in India, sets up the context for this fatal discrimination. If resources are limited, sons get preferential treatment over daughters. But the Census 2011 data shows that the sex ratio in the 0 – 15 age group is 920 in rural areas, compared to just 900 in urban areas. This would imply that discrimination against girls which begins as sex selective abortion in urban or more prosperous areas – continues even after birth.

A decade earlier, Census 2001 had shown a similar skew. In the 0 – 15 age group, the difference between the populations of boys and girls was some 17.3 million, at a lower population base. The sex ratio for this age group was 914, around the same as this time around. In other words, all the measures for special incentives for the girl child – conditional cash transfers, nutritional supplements, family incentives – have failed to make a dent in the prevailing mentality of son-preference and inhuman discrimination against girl children.

The Times of India, 8th September, 2013

(a) Give reasons for decline of sex ratio in prosperous families.

(b) What were the special measures introduced by the government to improve sex ratio ?
Why did the measures fail ?