

Question paper 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. Write a note on purity and pollution.

Ans. The hierarchical order of caste is based on the concept of purity and pollution. Pure is sacred/ritually pure whereas polluted is profane/impure/defiling. Ritually pure have high status while the impure have low status.

2. What is participatory democracy?

Ans. The members of a group or a community participate collectively in taking major decisions. 309

3. What features mark or characterize a social movement?

- Ans.** (a) Sustained collective action over time.
(b) Some degree of organization
(c) Leadership and structure

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- (d) Shared objectives and ideologies
 - (e) General orientation to bring about (or to prevent) change

4. Define 'State.'

Ans. According to Max Weber, a state is a "body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.

OR

Any other relevant meaning of state.

5. What steps were taken by colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its rule?

Ans. Colonial rulers introduced many changes-legal, cultural, architectural, western education, social, economic, industrialization, urbanization etc.

6. What sectors or spheres are important in a modern economy?

Ans. Defence, transport and communication, power and mining, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors etc.

7. What is meant by support prices?

Ans. They are the prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities.

OR

It is a mechanism controlled by the government so as to enable the farmer to put a viable price for his marketable produce/surplus.

8. What is meant by assimilationist policies?

Ans. Policies aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.

9. How did British industrialization lead to deindustrialization in some sectors in India

Ans. (a) Decline in old urban centres because of Manchester competition.

(b) Decline in traditional export of cotton and silk.

(c) Decline in cities like Surat & Masulipatnam.

(d) Initial impact of British industrialization led to more people shifting to agriculture.

10. What are the ways by which workers are made to produce more?

Ans. (a) By extending working hours.

(b) By increasing the amount that is produced within a given period.

(c) Machinery helps to increase production.

(d) Increasing output by organizing work-scientific management.

11. Highlight the potential of FM channels in a post liberalized India?

Ans. (a) FM channels provide a boost to entertainment programmes.

(b) They specialize in particular kinds of popular music to retain their audiences.

(c) Many of the FM channels are now owned by media conglomerates-like Times of India, Star Network etc.

(d) Caters to local cultures-demand for local news is growing; local radio.

12. What does the principle of nationalism assume?

Ans. (a) It assumes that any set of people have a right to be free and exercise sovereign power.

(b) It assumes commitment to one's nation and everything related to it. (Glossary)

13. Identify two negative social effects of Green Revolution.

Ans. Increasing in inequalities in rural societies.

(b) Displacement of service caste groups.

(c) Worsened regional inequalities.

(d) Fall in prices or bad crop can spell financial ruin.

14. Highlight any two features of an organized sector.

Ans. (a) All units employ 10 or more people throughout the year.

(b) Employees get proper wages, pensions and other benefits.

(c) They have to be registered with the government.

(d) Presence of unions.

15. In what ways can changes in the social structure lead to changes in the family structure.

Ans. (a) Changes in political, cultural, economic and educational sphere are linked to changes in family structure.

(b) Migration of men can lead to women-headed family.

(c) Composition of family changed-Joint families changing to Nuclear families.

(d) Work schedule of young parents may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in, as care givers to grandchildren.

16. Discuss what is an Ecological Movement by giving suitable examples.

OR

Write a short note on AITUC.

Ans. (a) Over the decades there has been a great concern over the unchecked depletion of natural resources.

(b) The impact of industrial pollution is yet another concern.

(c) Chipko Movement-In the Himalayan foothills.

(d) Villagers including women hugged the trees to prevent their being felled.

(e) The economy of substance was pitted against the economy of profit.

(f) Chipko movement also raised the issue of ecological sustainability.

OR

In 1920 AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress) was formed in Bombay. It was an all India based organization. It had diverse ideologies. The main ideological groups were the communists (S.A. Dange, M.N. Roy), moderates (M. Joshi, V.V. Giri) and nationalists (Lala Lajpat Rai, Jawahar Lal Nehru) too. Formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour. By mid 1920's AITUC had 200 unions affiliated to it and its membership was around 2,50,000.

17. What arguments were given by Dr. Ambedkar and by Mahatma Gandhi for constituting local governments?

OR

73rd amendment has had a monumental role in bringing a voice to the people in villages. Comment.

Ans. (a) Dr. Ambedkar was of the view that local self government only means a continuing exploitation of downtrodden masses of Indian society.

(b) The upper castes and elites were so well entrenched in the society that they would silence the lower caste.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi envisaged each village as a self sufficient unit conducting its own affairs.

(d) Gandhiji saw Gram Swarajya to be an ideal model to be continuing after independence.

OR

(a) 73rd amendment provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions-3 tier system of Panchayati Raj.

(b) Local self government bodies in rural and municipal areas to be elected after every five years.

(c) It assured reservation of 1/3 seats for women which bestowed on them the decision making power.

(d) Out of this 17% seats reserved for the women belonging to SC & ST.

18. In what ways did the Indian economy change after the coming of colonialism?

Ans. (a) It disrupted production, trade and agriculture.

(b) Closing handloom units due to flooding of market with cheap manufactured textiles.

(c) It began to be more fully linked to the world capitalist economy.

(d) It became a source of raw materials.

(e) New groups entered into trade and business e.g. Marwaris, Parsis etc.

(f) Setting up of coffee, tea and rubber plantation.

19. The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a “Nation as an “imagined community. Discuss as suggested by Benedict Anderson.

Ans. (a) It was in many ways responsible for people across a country to feel connected.

(b) It developed a sense of belongingness or 'we feeling'.

(c) This helped the growth of nationalism-the feeling that people who did not even know to each other's existence feel like members of a family.

(d) It gave them a sense of togetherness.

20. What changes took place in the areas where agriculture became more commercialized?

Ans. (a) Transition to capitalist agriculture.

(b) Farmers becoming more oriented to the markets.

(c) Rural areas integrated into wider economy.

(d) Increased flow of money into villages expanded employment opportunities.

(e) Loosening of traditional bonds between land owners and agricultural workers leading to shift from patronage' to 'exploitation'.

(f) Commercialization transformed the agrarian structure and rural society itself.

21. What are community identities? Why are they important?

(a) These are based on birth & belonging.

(b) Gives a sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to a community.

(c) Creates emotional attachment within the community.

(d) Provides us language and cultural values.

Ans.

22. Highlight different dimensions of “untouchability” by giving suitable examples.

Ans. (a) Exclusion-Prohibited from sharing drinking water, collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals

(b) Humiliation-subordination-performance of publicly visible acts such as taking off headgear, standing with bowed head or not wearing white clothes, and compelled to play the drums at a religious event.

(c) Exploitation-economic exploitation through the imposition of forced unpaid or under paid labour or the confiscation of property.

23. Are global interconnections new to the World and to India? Explain this by giving suitable examples.

Ans. (a) No, it was not isolated from the world-famous silk route connected India to the great civilization which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome.

(b) Colonial and Global connections:

1. New sources of capital, raw material, energy markets and global network that sustained it.
2. Migration of European people who settled in America and Australia.
3. Indentured labour from India was taken away to work in distant localities.
4. Slave trade carted thousands of African away to distant shores.

(c) Independent India and the world

1. Commitment to liberation struggles, solidarity to people from different parts of world was very much a part of global outlook.
2. Indians travelled overseas for education and work.
3. Migration has been an ongoing process.

24. How has sanskritisation as a concept been criticized?

OR

State and discuss the different aspects of modern change in colonial India

Ans. (a) It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility. 6

(b) Accepts upper caste as Superior and lower cast as inferior

(c) It rests on the model of inequality and exclusion

(d) Dalit culture and society gets eroded

(e) Results in adoption of upper caste rites and rituals, it leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices and practicing caste discrimination etc.

OR

(a) Modes of communication-New technologies such as printing press, telegraph etc. speeded up various forms of communication. Exchange of ideas among social reformers, Christian missionaries reached remote corners.

(b) Forms of organization - Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj etc. were setup. Translation of writings of social reformers from one Indian language to another.

(c) The nature of ideas-New ideas of liberalism and freedom, home making and marriage, new roles of mothers and daughters, new ideas of self conscious pride emerged. Value of education became important. This was a period of questioning, reinterpretation and both intellectual and social growth.

25. Read the passage and answer the questions below:

Most deaths of children under five occur in India, says Unicef report

This is another ranking that India would hate to top.

Close on the heels of recording the largest number of women dying during childbirth, the country now occupies another top spot. India holds the unevitable record of being home to the highest number of children who die before reaching their fifth birthday.

According to the latest United Nations under-five mortality estimates, released by Unicef, India recorded 17.26 lakh under-five deaths with a mortality rate of 66 in 2009.

The statistics was much worse in 1990 - the base year when the progress made by countries to combat child mortality is calculated.

In 1990, India had recorded 31 lakh under-five deaths, with a mortality rate of 118.

The under-five mortality is increasingly concentrated in a few countries. About half of global under-five deaths in 2009 occurred in only five countries: India, Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan and China.

(TOI, New Delhi, September 18, 2010)

(1) what is the difference between infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate?

(2) Name some of the countries where most children die under-five. According to you what are the most common causes of death?

Ans. 1. (a) Infant mortality rate is the number of death of babies before the age of one year per thousand live births.

(b) Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die in child birth per 1000 livebirths.

2. (a) Nigeria, Congo, Pakistan, China, India.

(b) Common causes of death - Pneumonia, Diarrhoeal diseases, death during home deliveries, lack of medical facilities etc. or any other suitable