

Question Paper 2015 Delhi
CBSE Class 12 Sociology

General Instructions:

- There are 25 questions in all.
 - All questions are compulsory.
 - Question Nos. 1 – 14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
 - Question Nos. 15 – 21 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 - Question Nos. 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. In what way formal demography is different from social demography ?

Ans. Formal demography –

- Quantitative field
- Analysis
- Measurement
- Statistics
- Mathematical
- Counting and enumeration.

Social demography –

- Focus on social, economic and political aspects
- Enquires into causes & consequences of population structures and change.
- Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes.
- Trace the social reasons for population trends.

2. Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalisation.

Ans. Adverse effects of liberalization :-

- (i) Small and local industry / manufacturers exposed to MNC's and could not compete.
- (ii) Some sectors like automobiles, electronics did not benefit from the policy of liberalization as they cannot compete with foreign products.
- (iii) Indian farmers now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries, because import of agricultural products is allowed.
- (iv) Support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn affecting the farmers.

3. State any two Constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.

Ans. Article 29

- 1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.
- 2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or received out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 30

- 1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- 2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

4. Who are the privileged minorities ?

Ans. Privileged Minority :-

Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group.

5. What does the term modernity assume ?

Ans. Modernity Involves –

- (i) Local ties and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes.
- (ii) Behaviour, thought, attitude is not decided by family, tribe, caste, community etc.

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- (iii) Occupation / work based on choice not birth.
 - (iv) Scientific & rational approach / attitude prevails over emotion.
 - (v) Positive and desirable values – humanitarian, egalitarian etc.

6. State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.

Ans. Social responsibilities of panchayats–

- (i) Maintenance of burning & burial grounds.
- (ii) Recording of birth & deaths.
- (iii) Establishment of child welfare & maternity centres
- (iv) Control of cattle pounds.
- (v) Promotion of agricultural activities.
- (vi) Propagation of family planning

7. In what ways are agriculture and culture linked ?

Ans. Agriculture & cultural linkages –

- (i) Cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds – e.g. Baisakhi, Ugadi etc.
- (ii) Celebration of new year festivals in different regions of India – Pongal, Bihu, Onam etc.
- (iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices.

8. What do you mean by the term ‘Begar’ ?

Ans. Begar –

- (i) It is free – labour – members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.
- (ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in “hereditary” labour relationships – Bonded labour.

9. Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.

Ans. FORDISM –

- (i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location – popularized by Henry Ford

POST FORDISM –

- (i) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations.

10. State the features of transnational corporations.

Ans. Transnational corporations:

- (i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.
- (ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based.
- (iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.
- (iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations criss-cross the globe

11. In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness ?

Ans. Increase in productivity & competitiveness by corporate culture

- (i) Management seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm.
- (ii) By involving in company events, rituals and traditions – enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.
- (iii) By creating new ways of promoting & packaging products

12. Distinguish between social change and social movement.

Ans. Differentiate between social change & social movement –

(a) Social Movement –

- I) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals
- II) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people.

(b) Social Change –

- i) Its continuous & ongoing
- ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space.

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

Ans. Colonial Govt. was cautious –

- (i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest
- (ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours
- (iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed

14. In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ ?

Ans. Difference between Reformist & Redemptive Movements

Reformist –

Change the existing social and political arrangement through gradual incremental steps e.g. RTI campaign

Redemptive –

Bring about a change in the personal consciousness and action of its individual members e.g. people in the Ezhava Community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices

15. Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.

Ans. Regional variations of low sex ratio in India

- Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India
- Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio
- The problem of selective, abortions is not due to poverty, dowry or lack of resources
- Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child

16. Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India.

Discuss.

OR

Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.

Ans. Trade & Commerce operated through Caste & Kinship network.

- Pre – colonial India had well organized indigenous merchant groups, trading networks and banking system.
- Nekarattars of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial networks
- Traditional business communities in India include not only Vaisyas but also other groups with distinctive religious identities.
- Exchange of credit through Hundi encouraged merchant to engage in long distance trade.

OR

Commodification

- Growth of capitalism led to the extension of markets into places and sphere of life that were previously untouched by this system
- Things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities
- Labour or skills became things that can be bought or sold
- The process of commodification has negative social effects.

17. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India ? Elaborate.

Ans. Forced response of state to RTI –

- (i) RTI enacted by the Parliament in India in 2005 gives the right to any citizen to seek information from public authority
- (ii) Public authority should disseminate information as it leads to transparency
- (iii) Spending of Govt. funds.
- (iv) Citizens have a right to inspect documents, works & records on public issues.

18. Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.

Ans. Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas –

1) Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass-root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization

2) For example –

Among the Khasis, Jaintias and the Garo have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for 100 years. These institutions were fairly well developed and functioned at village level, clan level and state level. Political system of Khasis: each clan had its own council known as 'Durbar Kur' presided by clan headman.

19. Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.

Ans. Three aspects of change in colonial India - Satish Saberwal

- (1) Modes of communication
- (2) Forms of organisation
- (3) The nature of ideas

(Explanation of the above aspects has to be considered for 4 marks even if the question says THREE aspects.)

20. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.

OR

Explain circulation of labours.

Ans. Contract farming –

(a) Advantages

- 1) Company provides inputs know how and working capital.
- 2) Farmer is assured of a market.
- 3) Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a pre-determined fixed price
- 4) Financial security to farmers.
- 5) Company identifies the crop to be grown.
- 6) Company buys the crop for processing or export.

(b) Disadvantages

- 1) Farmers become dependent on companies for their livelihood – insecurity.
- 2) Disengages people from the production process.
- 3) Makes indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.
- 4) Only caters to the production of elite items .
- 5) Farmer's suicide – debt etc.
- 6) Crops require high doses of fertilizers and pesticides – not ecologically sustainable.

OR

Circulation of Labour-

- Demand for seasonal agriculture labour in prosperous agricultural region.
- Higher wages in those regions attracted the labour from less developed regions
- Migrant labour mainly are from drought prone areas – “foot loose labour”: cheaper & easily exploited.
- The local labourers move out to big towns.
- Feminisation of agricultural force.

21. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalization and liberalization.

Ans. Globalization & Indian industry –

- Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government.
- Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
- Privatisation of public sector or Government companies
- Indian companies are becoming MNCs.

22. ‘Tribes have been classified according to their “permanent” and “acquired” traits.’ Explain.

Ans. Classification of Tribes -

Permanent Traits

- 1) In terms of language – tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric & Tibeto – Burman.
- 2) Region-The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas.
- 3) Racial classification –Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan
- 4) In terms of size – largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas : smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders.

Acquired Traits

- 1) Basis of livelihood – fisherman, food gathers and hunters
- 2) Assimilation into Hindu Society
- 3) Attitude towards Hindu Society

23. How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India ? Give examples to support your answer.

OR

Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.

Ans. Improvement of status of women –

- Development of Women's Organisations
- Feminist movement
- Declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship in Karachi session
- Empowerment of women
- Right to vote, women's role in planned economy
- Reservation policy as stated in 73rd amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc.

OR

Principles of social stratification-

- Patterns of unequal access to social resources is known as social inequality
- Social stratification is a characteristic of society
- Social stratification persists over generation
- Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.

24. Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.

Ans. Changes brought about by colonialism –

- The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization
- Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production
- Emergence of new cities
- Capitalism became the dominant economic system
- Changes in mobility of peoples
- Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern.

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

The Indian Language Newspaper Revolution

The most significant happening in the last few decades has been the Indian language

newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization.

The top two dailies in India are Dainik Jagran and Dainik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent)

Source : National Readership Survey 2002.

The Eenadu story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of Eenadu, had successfully organized a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-arrack movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1989. These were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 Eenadu was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.

(a) What are the different forms of Print media?

(b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?

Ans. (a) Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc.

(b) Reasons attributed to growth Indian language newspapers -

- Rise of literate people in numbers
- Introduction of local news
- Adoption of advanced printing technologies
- Marketing strategies.