

Roll Number		
-------------	--	--

SET A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY**

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs

13.01.2019

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into three sections.
2. There are 25 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-14. They are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
4. Section B includes question No. 15-21. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
5. Section C includes question No. 22-25. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Write a short note on Periyar E.V. Ramaswami. | 2 |
| 2 | Define the term marketisation. | 2 |
| 3 | Define the term comodification. | 2 |

OR

How do sociologists define a market?

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 4 | What is meant by liberalization? | 2 |
| 5 | What does colonialism refer to? | 2 |

OR

Why were the coastal cities favoured by the British?

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 6 | What does Kumud Pawade recount in her autobiography? | 2 |
| 7 | Define the term Sanskritisation. | 2 |

OR

Explain Secularisation in Indian context.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 8 | Why was Dharma Sabha formed? | 2 |
| 9 | Differentiate between law and justice. | 2 |

10 Define the term Agrarian Structure. 2

OR

What do you understand by 'Feminisation of agriculture'?

11 Who is a Proprietary caste? 2

OR

What is meant by Land Ceiling Act?

12 Define Ryatwari system. 2

13 What do you mean by alienation of work? 2

14 What is the difference between a strike and lockout? 2

SECTION – B

15 In what ways changes in Social Structure lead to changes in the family structure? 4

16 Why is it difficult to define a Nation? How are Nation & State related in modern society? 4

17 What is Regionalism? What factors is it usually based on? 4

18 What is Industrialization? How did British Industrialization led to 'Deindustrialization' & 'Urbanization' in India. 4

OR

'Industrialization & Urbanization are linked processes'. Explain.

19 The 73rd and 74th amendment has been monumental in bringing a voice to the people in the villages. Discuss. 4

OR

What are the duties of Nyaya Panchayats?

20 What do you understand by Corporate Culture? 4

21 What are the features of a Social Movement? 4

OR

Discuss the Worker's movements Briefly.

SECTION - C

- 22 What are the major issues taken up by Women's Movement today? 6

OR

What is Discrimination? Write a note on Social inequality.

- 23 Discuss the concept of globalization. How does globalization affect culture? 6

OR

Write a note on electronic economy. Explain briefly the weightless economy and knowledge economy.

- 24 Define the term mass media communication. Discuss the beginning and growth of Modern mass media in India. 6

OR

What was the gravest challenge the media faced during emergency? Discuss the potential of FM stations have in post-liberalisation India?

- 25 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 6
66 % of India in 15-66 age group

Not only the bulk of India's population, nearly two-thirds, is in the working age group from 15-64 years, the median age of the country is still just 24 (even it's up from 22 a decade ago) making it a rather young country with a large potentially productive workforce. On both counts, however, there are wide variations across states.

While India might have a whopping 767.5 million in the working age group, there proportion of working age population varies widely from a high of 74.3% in tiny Daman and Diu, to a low of 55% in Bihar where 40% of the population is in the 0-14 age group. It is the same in Uttar Pradesh, another high fertility state, here the working age population constitutes just 58.6% while children constitute 36% of the population. Or India, the proportion of children (0-14 years) in 31%. In low fertility states like Kerala and Tamilnadu, children constitute just 23% and 24% of the population. O the larger state, Tamilnadu has the highest proportion of population in the working age 69.8%.

In general, among the larger states the list of states with a high proportion of the population in the working ages bracket overlaps quiet a lot with the list of states generally considered among the more developed.

This is good news to the extent that they are better placed to make "demographic dividend" pay than others. (Times of India, 8th September 2013)

a) What is demographic dividend?

b) Name the states with highest and lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states.

End of the Question Paper

