SOCIOLOGY

BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

CBSE 2018

Questions

1. What is meant by the age structure of the population

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2. What are the two important issues which gave rise to trial movements?

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3. What is meant by laissez-faire?

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4. State any two factors that encourage regionalism.

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5. Why should the minorities be given constitutional protection?

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6. How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of tea plantations?

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7. Explain Sanskritisation as a process of change.

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8. What is the role of Nyaya Panchayats in providing justice at grass root levels?

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9. What do you understand by the idea of 'imagined communities' that Benedict Anderson wrote of?

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10. What are national dailies? Name any two.

11. How has automation brought about a change in the making of the newspaper?

12. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise?

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13. What were the demands of the Bombay textile workers.

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14. Differentiate between Reformative and Revolutionary Movement.

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15. According to demographers and sociologists, what are the reasons for the decline in child sex ratio in India?

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16. Identify the reasons for regional variations of displacement levels in India.

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17. "Tribals have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of Indian society," Highlight the sources of conflict between 'national development' and 'tribal development'.

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18. Do you agree that all sections of people have berefitted from the liberalisation policy in India ? Justify your answer with example.

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19. Differentiate between a democratic and an authoritarian State.

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20. What is community identity ? How have Indian politics provided national identity?

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21. Historically, what role did coastal cities play in the economic system of empires?

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22. "The varied social reform movements had common themes yet were different." Explain.

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23. What were the social welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats?

24. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Green Revolution.

25. Are global connections new to India and the world? Discuss.

26. How are the working conditions in mines detrimental to the workers?

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27. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: In India labels such as 'disability', 'handicap', 'crippled', blind' and 'deaf' are used synonymously. Often these terms are hurled at people as insults. In a culture that looks up to bodily 'perfection', all deviations from the 'perfect body' signify

abnormality, defect and distortion. Labels such as bechara (poor thing) accentuate the victim status for the disabled cultural conception that views an impaired budy as a result of fate. Destiny is seen as the culprit and disabled people are the victims. The common perception views disability an retribution for past Karma (actions) from which there can be no reprieve. The dominant cultural construction in India therefore looks at disability as essentially a characteristic of the individual. The popular images in mythology portray the disabled in an extremely negative

fashion.

The very term 'disabled' challenges each of these assumptions. Terms such as 'mentally challenged', visually impaired' and 'physically impaired' came to replace the more trite negative terms such as 'retarded' 'crippled' or lame'. The disabled are rendered disabled not because they are biologically disabled but because society renders them so.

Who form the disabled population in our country?

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Do you think disabled are rendered disabled not because they are biologically disabled but because society rendered them so?

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