

## ASSIGNMENT(2018-19)

### CLASS-XII

### SOCIOLOGY

**Instruction:-** Do all the questions given in the exercises at the end of the chapters.

#### **Ch-2: The Demographic structure of Indian Society.( compulsory questions)**

##### **2 Marks Questions**

1. What is “Demography”?
2. Differentiate between formal demography and social demography.
3. What is infant mortality rate?
4. Why is rising dependency ratio a source of worry in countries that are facing an aging populations?
5. Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic growth & prosperity?
6. Name the states which still have very high TFR's.
7. State the importance of demographic data.
8. State the two processes that happen to take place at roughly the same time in Europe during the latter half of the eighteen century.

##### **4 Marks Questions**

1. State and critically analyse the Malthusian theory of population growth.
2. What do you understand by the term Sex ratio. Why is sex ratio in favour of females?
3. Mention the factors responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio.
4. Explain the regional variation of low child sex ratio in India.

##### **6 Marks Questions**

1. Discuss the theory of demographic transition.
2. Why are cities a preferred destination for rural people.
3. Discuss India's demographic achievement.

4. Analyze the success and failures of the family planning program.
5. Discuss the National Socio-Demographic goals for 2010 (State any six points)
6. Which State in India have reached or are very near the replacement levels of population growth? Which ones still have very high rates of populations growth? In your opinion what can be some of the reasons for these regional differences?
7. What is meant by the age structure of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development growth?
8. What is meant by sex ratio? What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons rather than daughters? What in your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference.
9. State the reasons for the failure of the Family Planning programme during the National emergency (1975-76).

### **HOTS Questions**

1. Can you say that the theory of demographic transition is related to the developed stage of a country? Give reasons.
2. Despite reasons for the sharp fall in death rates in India what are the reasons for the mortality rates of today?
3. How birth rates associated with socio cultural phenomena and what are are its result?
4. In the Indian context how have replacement levels affected our socio economic development ?
5. In the Indian context how have replacement levels affected our socio economic development?

### **Ch-3: Social Institutions: Continuity & Change (Compulsory)**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

1. What is caste?
2. What is dominant Caste?

3. Distinguish between Varna & Jati.
4. Mention any 4 dominant castes.
5. Who are tribals?
6. Mention the isolation and integration debate on tribes.
7. Mention the two broad sets of issues most important in giving rise to tribal movements.
8. Distinguish between Nuclear and Joint Family.
9. What is meant by Kinship?

#### **4 Marks Questions**

1. Discuss the features of caste.
2. Explain the role of caste panchyats.
3. Explain the main factors influencing the formation of tribal identity today.
4. Distinguish between matriliney and matriarchy.
5. Explain the meaning of Sanskritization.
6. What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system.
7. What are the rules that the caste system imposes?
8. In what ways can change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?
9. Differentiate between tribe and caste.
10. Explain the different forms of family.

#### **6 Marks Questions**

1. Discuss the theoretical interpretation/or principles of the caste system.
2. Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule.
3. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.
4. Write a note on tribal movement with special reference to Jharkhand.
5. Discuss the classification of tribal societies based on their traits.

## **HOTS Questions**

1. Has segmental organization of our society benefited us in any way?  
Give reasons.
2. Do you think colonial intervention has benefited or harmed the institution of Caste?
3. How do you justify the resilience of caste even in today's modern society?
4. Considering today's scenario on reservation policy, for which sections of society has caste become most visible and how is it impacting society?
5. Justify the difficulties faced in assimilating the tribals in the mainstream?
6. In the wake of Jharkhand movement of tribals can you say that national development has led to tribal development?
7. In what ways do you understand the change in the 'approach of tribals' when asserting their identity and standing up for their rights?

## **Ch-4: Market as a Social Institution (Compulsory Questions)**

### **2 Marks Questions**

1. What is status Symbol?
2. What do you understand by the term capitalism?
3. What is Consumption?
4. What is meant by laissez-faire?
5. What is Marketisation?
6. What is Virtual Market?
7. What do you understand by the term colonialism?
8. Mention the ways in which the world is increasingly getting connected.
9. Differentiate between subsidies & support prices.
10. What is meant by the phrase "invisible hand"?
11. What is Surplus Value?
12. What is hundi?

#### **4 Marks Questions**

1. Explain Commodification with examples.
2. Explain jajmani system.
3. How do caste & kin networks contribute to the success of a business?
4. How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy.
5. How does a sociological perspective on market differ from an economic one?
6. What are some of the processes included under the label “globalization”.
7. Sociologist’s view on markets as social institutions. Explain.

#### **6 Marks Questions**

1. In agrarian societies periodic market are a central feature of social & economic organization. Explain.
2. What are the argument for & against liberalization? Explain.  
In your opinion, will long term benefits of liberalization exceed it costs? Give reasons for your answer.

#### **HOTS Questions**

1. How have various influences affected the Indian markets?
2. Do you think consumption is a social or an economic activity? Justify.
3. In your opinion have the new market policies worked for our economic growth?
4. How could there have been better ways to influence our markets?

#### **Ch-5: Patterns of Social Inequality & Exclusion. (Compulsory Questions)**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

1. What is social about social inequality and exclusion?
2. What are different kinds of social resources?
3. Give the meaning of the following terms-
  - Prejudices
  - Stereotypes

- discrimination
4. What is social exclusion?
  5. What is apartheid?
  6. What is the correlation between caste and economic status?
  7. Who is a Dalit?
  8. What kind of reservations have been provided to SC's & ST's by the state?
  9. Who are OBC's
  10. What does the term 'Adivasi' mean?
  11. What is the correlation between disability & poverty?

#### **4 Marks Questions**

1. Explain the key principle that helps to explain social stratification.
2. What are some of the contemporary issues related to women?
3. Caste is a discriminatory system. Explain.
4. Examine the role of state's initiatives to address caste and tribe discrimination.
5. Inequalities between men & women are social rather than natural. Explain with the help of examples.
6. Highlight the main issues pertaining to women in the 1931 Karachi Session of INC?
7. What are some of the common features to the public perception towards disability?

#### **6 Marks Questions**

1. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issues.
2. Explain the meaning of the term 'Untouchability', along with its dimensions.
3. Tribals have faced colonialism in the pre independent & post-independent India. Explain.

#### **HOTS Questions**

1. Explain, 'Social exclusion and discrimination does not pertain to differential economic resources alone.'

2. Do you think social inequalities and discriminatory systems are often legitimized?

Explain with reference to caste system.

3. In what ways have the policies of national development and economic growth post independence led to internal colonialism?

4. In your opinion what should be the most appropriate perception of disability? Give reasons.

### **Ch-6: challenges of cultural diversity. (Compulsory Questions)**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

1. What does the term cultural diversity mean?
2. Differentiate between western and Indian meaning of secularism.
3. What are ascriptive identities?
4. Define a nation state.
5. Who are minorities in the sociological sense?
6. State some of the features of an authoritarian state.
7. What is 'Regionalism'?
8. Who are privileged minorities?
9. How are privileged minorities politically vulnerable?
10. How commitment to the protection of minorities can also be a challenge to the state?
11. Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?
12. Write a note on religious diversity found in India.
13. State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minorities rights.
14. What do you understand by the term communalism?

#### **4 Marks Questions**

1. Discuss communalism in the Indian context.
2. Explain how India as a state has managed cultural diversity?
3. Describes some of the important characteristic of communalism.

4. Mention the contentious issues found in the federal system which led to the inter-regional disparities.
5. Differentiate between a democratic and an authoritarian state.
6. Explain regionalism in the Indian context.

### **6 Marks Questions**

1. What is a civil society? What is its role and significance in today's world?  
Support your answer with examples.
2. The Right to Information makes the state machinery accountable to the people.  
Justify.

### **HOTS Questions**

1. What have been the various issues behind Regionalism in India in the different phases of Indian history?
2. How has the right to information been a turning point for the citizens of India?