

# CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper 2021



Series 6HPK5Δ/C

SET~4

Code No. 62

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

## NOTE :

- (i) Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- (ii) Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) Please check that this question paper contains **35** questions.
- (iv) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



**SOCIOLOGY**



Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

## General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

1. This question paper is divided in **four** sections.
2. There are **35** questions in all. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
3. **Section A** – Questions no. **1 – 16** are Objective Type Questions, carrying **1** mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.
4. **Section B** – Questions no. **17 – 25** are Very Short-answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **30** words.
5. **Section C** – Questions no. **26 – 32** are Short-answer Type Questions, carrying **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words. Questions no. **26** and **27** are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying **1** mark, making the questions of **4** marks each.
6. **Section D** – Questions no. **33 – 35** are Long-answer Type Questions, carrying **6** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **200** words. Question no. **35** is to be answered with the help of the passage given.



## SECTION A

1. Which one of the following is **not** an example of 'Varna' ? 1
- (A) Brahmin  
(B) Kshatriya  
(C) Shudra  
(D) Yadav
2. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' was coined by : 1
- (A) D.N. Majumdar  
(B) A.R. Desai  
(C) G.S. Ghurye  
(D) M.N. Srinivas
3. 'Exclusion, humiliation and exploitation', are dimensions of : 1
- (A) Caste  
(B) Tribe  
(C) Untouchability  
(D) All of the above

*Fill in the blanks :*

4. The Kalinga Nagar Tribal Massacre took place in \_\_\_\_\_ state . 1
5. 'Untouchability' is called \_\_\_\_\_ in common language. 1
6. Who wrote the book '*Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage*' ? 1
- (A) M.G. Ranade  
(B) Raja Rammohun Roy  
(C) Jyotiba Phule  
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
7. (a) What was the reason for the rise of 'Nationalist sentiment' in the country ? 1
- (A) Casteism  
(B) Linguism  
(C) Regionalism  
(D) Colonialism

**OR**

- (b) The Parliamentary, law and education system of our country is based on the British pattern. (True/False) 1
8. Who originated the word 'Sanskritization' ? 1
- (A) G.S. Ghurye  
(B) Rajni Kothari  
(C) M.N. Srinivas  
(D) Radhakamal Mukerjee



Fill in the blanks :

9. \_\_\_\_\_ has described three aspects of modern change in Colonial India. 1
10. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ opened the first school for women in Pune. 1
- OR**
- (b) Sati Pratha based on Hindu Shastras was opposed by \_\_\_\_\_. 1
11. Who said, "What I object to is the craze for machinery, but not machinery as such." ? 1
- (A) Karl Marx  
(B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Max Weber  
(D) Emile Durkheim
12. Which of the following industries were the first modern industries of India ? 1
- (A) Cotton  
(B) Jute  
(C) Coal mines  
(D) All of the above
13. Selling private sector to public companies by the government is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1
14. In which of the following sectors do employees have to do 'time slavery' ? 1
- (A) IT sector  
(B) Government sector  
(C) Trade and industry  
(D) Agriculture
15. Whose name is associated with Chipko Movement ? 1
- (A) Sunderlal Bahuguna  
(B) Anita Ghai  
(C) Ramchandra Guha  
(D) All of the above
16. The book, '*The Logic of Collective Action*' is written by \_\_\_\_\_. 1

**SECTION B**

17. In what way is formal demography different from social demography ? 2
18. Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in most of the countries ? 2
19. What do you understand by sex ratio ? 2
20. (a) What is the base of 'Purity' and 'Pollution' among castes ? 2
- OR**
- (b) What are the permanent traits of Tribes ? 2
21. (a) Write any two public perceptions of disability all over the world. 2
- OR**
- (b) Describe some of the policies designed to address caste inequality. 2
22. (a) Explain the meaning of De-Sanskritization. 2
- OR**
- (b) What impact did Westernization have on our society ? 2



23. Differentiate between a strike and a lockout. 2
24. Explain the differences between social change and social movement. 2
25. What are the distinctive modes of Protest ? 2

### SECTION C

26. (a) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage :  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- As with fertility rates, there are wide regional variations in the age structure as well. While a State like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged. India as a whole is somewhere in the middle, because it includes States like Uttar Pradesh as well as States that are more like Kerala.
- (i) Which of the following States of India has the lowest fertility rate according to the Census of India 2011 ? 1
- (A) Kerala  
(B) Rajasthan  
(C) Bihar  
(D) Madhya Pradesh
- (ii) Which State has the highest population in India ? 1
- (A) Rajasthan  
(B) Jharkhand  
(C) Bihar  
(D) Uttar Pradesh
- (iii) Majority of India's younger age group population is found in Uttar Pradesh. (True/False) 1
- (iv) Explain the meaning of fertility rate. 1

### OR

- (b) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage :  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- Historically, all over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. This is despite the fact that slightly more male babies are born than female ones : nature seems to produce roughly 943 to 952 female babies for every 1000 males. If despite this fact the sex ratio is somewhat in favour of females, this seems to be due to two reasons. First, girl babies appear to have an advantage over boy babies in terms of resistance to disease in infancy. At the other end of the life cycle, women have tended to outlive men in most societies.
- (i) Sex ratio is an important indicator of gender balance in the population. (True/False) 1
- (ii) What is the reason for sex ratio being in favour of females ? 1
- (A) Effect of education  
(B) Long life of women  
(C) Greater resistance to disease  
(D) Both (B) and (C)



- (iii) Which State has the lowest child sex ratio ? 1
- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Meghalaya

- (iv) Fill in the blank : 1
- \_\_\_\_\_ is neglected due to the preference of the son in the family.

27. (a) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage : 4×1=4

In the case of adivasis, the movement of populations from one area to another further complicates the picture. Today, barring the North-Eastern States, there are no areas of the country that are inhabited exclusively by tribal people; there are only areas of tribal concentrations. Since the middle of the nineteenth century non-tribals have moved into the tribal districts of Central India, while tribal people from the same districts have migrated to plantations, mines, factories and other places of employment.

- (i) Which are the tribal dominant areas in India ? 1
- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Jammu Kashmir
- (C) North-Eastern States
- (D) Punjab

- (ii) What is the original meaning of tribal ? 1
- (A) People from outside
- (B) Original inhabitants
- (C) Labourer
- (D) Villager

- (iii) Fill in the blank : 1
- Like the term Dalit, the term \_\_\_\_\_ connotes political awareness and the assertion.

- (iv) Tribals migrated to plantations, mines, factories and other sites in search of comfort. (True/False) 1

**OR**



(b) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage : 4×1=4

A middle-class professional from a minority religious or ethnic group may find it difficult to get accommodation in a middle-class colony even in a metropolitan city. People often harbour prejudices about other social groups. Each of us grows up as a member of a community from which we acquire ideas not just about our 'community', our 'caste' or 'class', our 'gender' but also about others. Often these ideas reflect prejudices.

- (i) Which of the following is a minority group ? 1
- (A) Brahmin
- (B) Kshatriya
- (C) Muslim
- (D) All of the above
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by one group against another. 1
- (iii) People often face discrimination and exclusion because of their gender, religion, ethnicity, language, caste and disability. (True/False) 1
- (iv) Correct the sentence : 1
- Prejudice is positive.

28. (a) Explain the meaning of communalism in the Indian context. 4

**OR**

(b) What is meant by cultural diversity ? Why are States often suspicious of cultural diversity ? 4

29. Discuss the contribution of cities in economic development under colonial rule. 4

30. Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicides in India. 4

31. Industrialization leads to greater equality. Discuss. 4

32. Why is the women's movement of the mid-1970s called the second phase of the Indian women's movement ? 4

### SECTION D

33. (a) Briefly explain the changes in the caste system as a result of colonialism. 6

**OR**

(b) What do you understand by the caste system ? Explain its principles. 6

34. What is the relevance of civil society organisations today ? 6



35. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage :

6

While 'contract farming' appears to provide financial security to farmers, it can also lead to greater insecurity as farmers become dependent on these companies for their livelihoods. 'Contract farming' of export-oriented products such as flowers and gherkins also means that agricultural land is diverted away from food grain production. 'Contract farming' has sociological significance in that it disengages many people from the production process and makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. In addition, 'contract farming' caters primarily to the production of elite items, and because it usually requires high doses of fertilizers and pesticides, it is often not ecologically sustainable.

(a) What do you understand by 'contract farming' ? 2

(b) How does 'contract farming' cause insecurity for farmers and how does their indigenous practical knowledge become irrelevant ? 4