

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

Series : SSJ/2

SET - 4

QP कोड नं. 062/2/4
QP Code No.

रोल नं.
Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी QP कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर
अवश्य लिखें।
Candidates must write the QP Code in the
space allotted on OMR Sheet.

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 24 हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 24 printed pages.
- (ii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 60 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (MCQs) हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains 60 multiple choice questions (MCQs.)
- (iii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए QP कोड नम्बर को छात्र OMR शीट में उपयुक्त स्थान पर लिखें।
QP Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the appropriate place of the OMR Sheet by the candidates.
- (iv) परीक्षा शुरू होने के वास्तविक समय से पहले इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 20 मिनट का अतिरिक्त समय आवंटित किया गया है।
20 minutes additional time has been allotted to read this question paper prior to actual time of commencement of examination.

समाजशास्त्र SOCIOLOGY (सत्र - I) (Term - I)

निर्धारित समय : 90 मिनट
Time allowed : 90 Minutes

अधिकतम अंक : 40
Maximum Marks : 40

062/2/4

Page 1

P.T.O.

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **three** sections : **A, B and C.**
- (ii) Section **A** has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iii) Section **B** has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iv) Section **C** has **12** questions. Attempt any **10** questions.
- (v) All questions carry **equal** marks.
- (vi) There is **no** negative marking.

SECTION - A

1. The ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society is known as
 - (a) Social Inclusion
 - (b) Social Inequality
 - (c) Social Exclusion
 - (d) Social Stratification
2. What is Sex-Ratio ?
 - (a) Number of females per thousand males
 - (b) Number of males per thousand females
 - (c) Number of females per hundred males
 - (d) The study of population growth
3. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of
 - (a) High death rate
 - (b) High birth rate
 - (c) High life expectancy
 - (d) More married couples
4. The proportion of person in different age group relative to the total population is known as
 - (a) Sex Ratio
 - (b) Age Structure
 - (c) Occupation Structure
 - (d) Age Composition

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

5. Which programme became a significant part of Congress agenda ?
(a) Anti caste programme (b) Anti untouchability programme
(c) Regionalism (d) Communalism
6. Matrilocal and patrilocal type of family is based on
(a) Authority (b) Power
(c) Inheritance (d) Residence
7. When did the National Population Policy came into effect ?
(a) 2001 (b) 1947
(c) 1952 (d) 2005
8. The pyramid for 2026 shows the estimated future size of the relevant age groups based on the past rates of growth of each age group. Such estimates are called
(a) Age pyramid (b) Demographic dividend
(c) Projections (d) Rate of natural increase
9. The live birth per one thousand person in one year in a particular area is known as
(a) Death rate (b) Birth rate
(c) Fertility rate (d) Infant mortality rate
10. The hierarchical ordering of caste is based on the distinction between
(a) Role and status (b) Religion and rituals
(c) Norms and authority (d) Purity and pollution
11. The English word Casta is actually a borrowing from the
(a) Greek word (b) Indian word
(c) Portuguese word (d) None of the above

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

12. Theoretically the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles :
- (a) Differences and Separation (b) Wholism and Hierarchy
(c) Both (d) None of the above
13. Which of the following is not a permanent trait of tribes in India ?
- (a) Region (b) Ecological habitat
(c) Mode of livelihood (d) Language
14. Who was the founder of Satyashodak Samaj having its primary emphasis on truth seeking ?
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) M.G. Ranade (d) Dayanand Saraswati
15. The preconceived opinion or attitudes held by members of one group towards another is known as
- (a) Stereotype (b) Social inequalities
(c) Prejudices (d) Discrimination
16. The _____ or tribes were believed to be people of the forest whose distinctive habitat in the hill and forest areas shaped their Economic, Social and Political attributes.
- (a) Nairs (b) Jana
(c) Dikus (d) Khasis
17. A system in which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.
- (a) Caste (b) Prejudices
(c) Discrimination (d) Social stratification
18. When religious identity overrides everything else it leads to
- (a) Secularism (b) Communalism
(c) Nation-state (d) Diversity

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

19. Community Identity is based on
- (a) Birth (b) Status
(c) Class (d) Acquired Qualification
20. A policy that promote aimed or encourage all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms is known as
- (a) Integrationist (b) Assimilation
(c) Community Identity (d) None of the above
21. A Nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to _____ but hard to define.
- (a) understand (b) approach
(c) define (d) describe
22. Indian people had a brief experience of which rule during the emergency enforced between June 1975 and Jan. 1977 ?
- (a) Democratic (b) Authoritarian rule
(c) Colonial (d) None of these
23. The unprecedented scale and spread of anti-muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002 took place under which government ?
- (a) Congress (b) BJP
(c) Democratic (d) Republican
24. Which of the following statement is not true about disability ?
- (a) People are always born with disability.
(b) The disabled are rendered disable because the society renders them to do.
(c) There is a correlation between disability and poverty.
(d) Public perception of disability is based on cultural conception.

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

SECTION - B

25. Stereotypes fix whole group into single _____ group.
- (a) Homogeneous (b) Heterogeneous
(c) Broad (d) Diverse
26. 1. According to Malthusian theory, supply of food grains increase in geometric progression.
2. The population grows in arithmetic progression.
Which is true ?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None
27. The rapid growth in _____ shows that town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population.
- (a) Modernization (b) Urbanization
(c) Sanskritisation (d) Westernization
28. Which of the following helped to control epidemics in India over a period of time ?
- (a) Improvement in communication
(b) Decrease in death rate
(c) Improvement in sanitation
(d) Improvement in agricultural productivity
29. Who was the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution ?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) J.L. Nehru (d) None of the above
30. Assertion (A) : The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.
Reason (R) : Literacy rate also vary by social group, historically disadvantaged communities like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have lower rate of literacy.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

31. The watchwords One Caste One Religion One God for all men were given by
(a) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule (b) Ayyankali
(c) Savitri Bai Phule (d) Sri Narayan Guru
32. What does Amartya Sen mean by failure of entitlements ?
(a) The inability of people to buy or otherwise to obtain food
(b) Famines
(c) Vulnerability to variations in rainfall
(d) Lack of adequate means of transport and communication
33. When the difference between Birth rate and Death rate is zero we say that the population has stabilized or has reached the
(a) stabilization level (b) highest level
(c) replacement level (d) highest point
34. The 93rd Amendment Act has introduced the reservation for the institution in higher education for which group ?
(a) Scheduled Castes (b) Scheduled Tribes
(c) OBC (d) Disabled Group
35. Assertion (A) : Matriarchy unlike Patriarchy has been a theoretical rather than an empirical concept.
Reason (R) : There is no Historical or Anthropological evidence of matriarchy i.e. societies where women exercises dominance.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(d) (A) is true but (R) is false.
36. In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. Identify the most appropriate concept to refer this.
(a) Sanskritisation (b) Westernisation
(c) Desanskritisation (d) Modernisation

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

37. Out of total tribal population how much percentage of tribal population lives in middle India ?
- (a) 85% (b) 11%
(c) 58% (d) 74%
38. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the term Jati ?
- (a) It is a local classification that varies from region to region.
(b) It has a segmental organisation.
(c) Membership of Jati involves rules about food and food sharing.
(d) It is an all India aggregative classification.
39. What are the laws that allow citizens of a particular state to simultaneously be the citizen of another state ?
- (a) Cross border citizenship laws
(b) Multiple citizenship laws
(c) Dual citizenship
(d) None
40. Assertion (A) : In Indian Nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.
Reason (R) : It was democratic because it recognised Diversity and Plurality.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true and (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true.
41. Which of the following does not stand for secularism ?
- (a) Separation of State and Church.
(b) Not favouring a particular Religion.
(c) Religion identity overriding everything else.
(d) Progressive retreat of religion from the public life.
42. Which of the following is the major issue that challenges the diversity of India ?
- (a) Regionalism (b) Communalism
(c) Casteism (d) All of these

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

43. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family and a faith. This signifies an important feature of community identity, that is

- (a) Achieved
- (b) Conditional
- (c) Localised
- (d) Universal

44. Assertion (A) : There is a close relationship between disability and poverty.

Reasoning (R) : Malnutrition mothers weakend by frequent child birth, inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (d) (A) is true and (R) is false.

45. Asset and Income is a form of which type of capital ?

- (a) Social capital
- (b) Cultural capital
- (c) Economic capital
- (d) General capital

46. What is Social about Social Inequality ?

- (a) They are Social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
- (b) They are Social in the sense because they are not about Economics.
- (c) They are systematic and structured.
- (d) All of the above

47. Among the following who wrote famous book Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage ?

- (a) M.G. Ranade
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

48. Who said Backward Hindus to the Tribal Communities among the following ?

- (a) M.N. Srinivas
- (b) G.S. Ghurye
- (c) A.R. Desai
- (d) D.P. Mukherjee

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Question Paper (Term 1)

SECTION - C

Read the given passage and answer question nos. 49, 50 and 51.

Tribe is a modern term for Communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the subcontinent. Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text, did not have a state or political form of the normal kind, did not have sharp class division; and most important, they did not have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants. The term was introduced in the colonial era. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their permanent and acquired traits.

49. If we look at the share of tribals in the state population, then the North Eastern States have the highest concentration with all states except _____ having concentration of more than 30%.
- (a) Nagaland (b) Meghalaya
(c) Assam (d) Arunachal Pradesh
50. Which of the following is not a Physical racial criterion for defining the tribes in India ?
- (a) Austric (b) Aryan
(c) Dravidian (d) Negrito
51. According to Census Report 2011, it is _____ of the population of India, or about 104 million tribal persons in the country.
- (a) 8.2% (b) 8.6%
(c) 11% (d) 15%

Read the following passage and answer Q. No. 52, 53, 54 :

What is the matter dear ? She said affectionately

"I feel somewhat awkward" I said in a rather apologising tone "as being a purdahnishin woman I am not accustomed to walking about unveiled"

"You need not be afraid of coming across a man here. This is lady land, free from sin and harm."

I became very curious to know where the men were. I met more than a hundred women while walking there but not a single man.

Where are the men ? I asked her. In their proper places, where they ought to be.

Pray let me know what you mean by their proper places."

Oh I see my mistake you cannot know our customs, as you were never here before. We shot our men indoors"

"Just as we are kept in the zenana ? Exactly so."

"How funny" I burst in to a laugh. Sister Sara laughed too.