

**CBSE Class 12 Sociology**  
**2016 Outside Delhi Question Paper (Set - I)**

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- 1) The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only Guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.
  - 2) Candidates are permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request and on payment of the prescribed fee. All Examiners / Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
  - 3) All the Head Examiners/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded 0 Marks.
  - 4) Details of question papers:
  - 5) Practical Exam: 20 Marks, Theory Exam: 80 Marks
  - 6) Question No. 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each, Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each, Question No. 22 to 25 are of 6 marks each and Question No. 25 is a passage having question of 2 & 4 Marks
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**Q.1 Write the meaning of age - structure in population. (2)**

**Ans.** AGE STRUCTURE -

- Age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population.

**Q.2 What are two criteria used for defining the OBCs? (2)**

**Ans.** Criteria for defining of O.B.Cs -

- Social
- Educational

**Q.3 Write the meaning of Civil Society. (2)**

**Ans.** Meaning of Civil Society -

- Name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family, but outside the domain of both State & market.

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- Non-State & non-profit market part of the public domain.
  - The arena of voluntary associations and organizations formed for cultural, social, religious or other non-commercial and non-state collective pursuits.
  - Sphere of active citizenship where individuals take up social issues, collective interests and seek support for a variety of causes.

(Any two)

**Q.4 In what way 'Communalism' is different from 'Communal'?**

**Ans.** Difference between Communalism and Communal Communalism - aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity.

Communal - means related to a community or collectivity as different from an individual.

**Q.5 What do you mean by Westernisation? (2)**

**Ans.** Westernisation -

According to M.N.Srinivas - The change brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British Rule.

**OR**

The changes brought about in a society due to the influence of Western Culture - in Indian society as a result of the British Rule.

**Q.6 Mention two important functions of Nyaya Panchayat. (2)**

**Ans.** Important functions of Nyaya Panchayat -

- Possess the authority to hear some petty civil & criminal cases.
- Impose fines but cannot award a sentence.
- Function as village courts.
- Bring about an agreement amongst contending parties.
- Can punish men who harass women for dowry and perpetrate violence against them.

(Any two)

**Q.7 Give the meaning of the term 'Footloose Labour'. (2)**

**Ans.** Footloose Labour -

- Migrant workers who go for work to areas for a part of year.
- They go from drought prone & less productive regions.
- Men go to more prosperous areas where they get higher wages & work.

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- The main areas of work they find are farms, brick-kilns, construction sites etc.
  - This term is given by Jan Bremen. (Any two)

**Q.8 What is disinvestment? (2)**

**Ans.** Disinvestment -

- Privatization of Public sector or govt. companies.
- A process in which the government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies.

(Any one)

**Q.9 How did the silk route connect people in the past? (2)**

**Ans.** Connection through Silk route-

- Centuries ago it connected India to the great civilizations like China, Persia, Egypt and Rome.
- In the past, people from different parts came here as traders, conquerors, migrants in search of new lands and settled down here.

(Any one)

**Q.10 State two changes that can be termed as neo-liberal economic measures. (2)**

**Ans.** Neo-liberal economic measures -

- Steady removal of that rules that regulated Indian trade & finance regulations.
- Series of reforms in all the sectors - agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment etc.

(Any one)

**Q.11 What are transnational corporations? (2)**

**Ans.** Transnational Corporations -

- Produce goods or market services in more than one country.
- Could also be gigantic International (Coca - Cola, General motors) or small firms with one or two factories outside the country are oriented towards global markets and global projects.

(Any one)

**Q.12 In what way are social movements different from social changes? (2)**

**Ans.** Difference between Social Movement & Social Change -

- Social change is continuous and ongoing whereas social movements are directed towards some specific goals.

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- Social change involves collective actions gathered across time and space whereas social movements involve long and continuous social effort and action by people.

(Any other relevant point) (Any one)

**Q.13 What are the essential elements in creating new social movements? (2)**

**Ans.** Elements for creating new social movements -

Identity politics, cultural anxieties & aspirations are essential elements in creating social movements.

Unite participants across class boundaries. (Any two)

**Q.14 State two important basis of Dalit Social Movements. (4)**

**Ans.** Basis for Dalit Social Movements -

- (1) Quest for equality, self dignity
- (2) Eradication of untouchability.
- (3) Struggle for abolishment of stigmatization

(Any other) (Any two)

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**Q.15 Despite the decline in birth rate, the growth rate of India's population is increasing. Explain the reason. (4)**

**Ans.** Reasons for increase in India's population -

- Birthrate is a socio - cultural phenomenon & relatively slow to change.
- Wide variations in the fertility rates across the states of India.
- Awareness level, education and small family size acceptance.
- States like Bihar, M. P., Rajasthan & U. P. still have very high TFRs.

(Any other relevant point)

**OR**

**Briefly explain India's demographic achievements**

**Ans.** India's demographic achievements -

- Reduced crude birth rate
- Reduced infant mortality rate.
- Quadrupled the couple protection rate.
- Reduced crude death rate.
- Increase in the life expectancy.

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- Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning.
  - Halved the total fertility rate. (Any four)

**Q.16 How have social reformers helped in the emancipation of woman in India?**

**Ans.** Emancipation of women by the social reformers -

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy's campaign against sati etc.
- Ranade's efforts for remarriage of widows.
- Jyotiba Phule attacked both caste and gender discrimination.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted muslim girls to be educated.
- Dayanand Saraswati stood for women's education.
- Tarabai Shinde through her writings attacked the double standards of male dominated society.
- Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain through her writing of Sultana's Dream. (Any other relevant point) (Any four)

**Q.17 Could the RTI Act be a means of forcing the 'State' to respond to the people of India? Discuss. (4)**

**Ans.** RTI Act as a means of forcing the State to respond -

- RTI Act 2005 enacted by the Parliament of India, gives access to government records.
- Any person may request information from a "public authority" and which is expected to reply within 30 days.
- The Act requires every public authority to computerize their records to disseminate information.
- Obtain information in form of printouts, floppies, video etc.

**Q.18 Rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. Explain. (4)**

**Ans.** Secular dimensions of rituals distinct from secular goals -

- Provide men and women occasions for socializing with their peers and superiors.
  - Showing off the family wealth, clothing and jewellery.
  - Last few decades, the economic, political and status dimensions of rituals have become increasingly conspicuous e.g. VIPs attending the wedding.
  - Provides the index to the household's standing in the local community.
- (Any relevant examples / points to be considered.)

**Q.19 How interest groups are part and parcel of functionary democracy? Discuss. (4)**

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**Ans.** Interest groups are a part of a functionary democracy -

- Different interest groups work towards influencing political parties.
- They are organized to pursue specific interests in the political arena, operating primarily by lobbying the member of legislative bodies.
- Political organizations seek to achieve power.
- These organizations are best regarded as movements until they achieve recognition.

**OR**

**Explain as to what extent Panchayati Raj has been successful in tribal areas.**

**Ans.** Extent of the success of Panchayati Raj in Tribal areas -

1. Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroot democratic functioning
2. Among the Khasis, Jantias and Garos they have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for hundreds of years.
3. Well developed, Functioned at village level, clan and state level.
4. Traditional political system of the Khasis where each clan had its own council known as “Durbar Kur”.
5. Tribal political institutions are not marked by open intolerance to women
6. Element of stratification is not altogether closed.

(Any other relevant point) (Any four)

**Q.20 Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless in most of the states. Give reasons. (4)**

**Ans.** Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless in some States -

1. Many loopholes and other strategies for escape.
2. Benami Transfer - division of land in the name of relatives and servants.
3. Rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them.
4. It provided a separate share for unmarried women.

**Q.21 Explain the contraction system in job recruitment. (4)**

**Ans.** Contraction System in job recruitment- (should read as Contractor system)

1. Jobbers or contractors (Mistris) recruit workers for factories.
2. Badli (substitute) workers also recruited.
3. Most visible in the hiring of casual labour.
4. Willing workers are given advance money as a loan to be adjusted later. (Any other relevant point)

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**Q.22 Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule. (6)**

**Ans.** Ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule -

- The British administrators began by trying to understand the complexities of caste system.
- Efforts took the shape of very methodical and intensive surveys and reports.
- Collect information on caste was through the census.
- Once caste began to be counted and recorded it became rigid.
- The land revenue settlements and related arrangements and laws served to give legal recognition to the customary (caste based) rights of the upper castes.
- Special provision for scheduled castes and tribes.

(Explain)

**OR**

**Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'original' traits. Explain.**

**Ans.** Classification of Tribes on the basis of "Permanent" and "Original" traits -(here "Original" should read as "Acquired")

a) Permanent traits

- Widely dispersed - regions.
- Racial classification.
- Tribes classified on the basis of language.
- Ecological habitats - hills, forests, rural plains, etc
- Size of tribal groups - biggest are Gonds, Bhils, Oraon etc; smallest are Andamanese.

(Any three)

**b) Original traits: (to be read as acquired).**

- Tribes can be categorized on the basis of livelihood into fishermen, food gatherers and hunters etc.
- Assimilation into Hindu society.
- Attitude towards Hindu Society.

(Explain)

**Q.23 Liberalisation and privatization appear to be associated with inequality. Discuss. (6)**

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**Ans.** Liberalisation and privatisation appear to be associated with inequality -

- Govt. has followed a policy of liberalization.
- Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
- Indian companies have been bought over by MNCs.
- Due to disinvestment, many companies are reducing permanent workers.
- Benefitted certain sectors - IT, agriculture but other sectors like automobiles, electronics could not compete.
- Decline in regular salaried employment and increase in contract labour is giving rise to income inequality

**Q.24 Discuss the effect of globalization on print media. (6)**

**Ans.** Effect of Globalisation on Print Media -

- Amazing growth in the circulation of newspaper.
- Rise in number of literate people.
- Advanced printing technologies, fully automated work, reduced prices.
- Inclusion of local event / news.
- New marketing strategies.
- Colourful supplements, glossy finish.

(Explain) (Any other relevant points)

**Q.25 Read the passage given below and answer the associated questions.**

We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model. We drive on the left side of the road like the British. We have 'bread-omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. A very popular manufacturer of biscuits, is actually named after Britain. Many school uniforms include neck-ties. We often admire the west and as often resent it. These are just some of the many and complex ways that British colonialism lives on in contemporary India.

**(a) What is colonialism? (2)**

**Ans.** Colonialism -

The establishment of rule by one country (stronger) over another (weaker) eg. British rule

**OR**

The ideology by which a country seeks to conquer and colonize (forcibly settle, rule over) another. The colony becomes a subordinate part of the coloniser's country.



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**(b) In what way colonialism has effected our lives? (4)**

**Ans.** Effect of Colonialism on our lives-

- 1) Parliamentary system , legal system.
  - 2) Police, education, administration etc
  - 3) Driving on the left side of the road.
  - 4) Eatables like bread, cutlet, omelette etc
  - 5) Companies carrying British names.
  - 6) Western style of school uniform with tie.
  - 7) Signboards in English.
  - 8) Changes in education
  - 9) Changes in lifestyle, eating habits, knowledge of English education
  - 10) Capitalism - the dominant economic system.
  - 11) Political, economic and cultural and social change.
- (Any other relevant point)