

**Question Paper Outside Delhi 2017 set 1**  
**CBSE Class 12 Sociology**

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**General Instructions:**

- There are 25 questions in all.
  - All questions are compulsory.
  - Questions no. 1 – 14 are short-answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
  - Questions no. 15 – 21 are long-answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
  - Questions no. 22 – 25 are very long-answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
  - Question no. 25 is to be answered on the basis of the passage given.
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**1. Mention the factors responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio in India.**

**Ans.** Factors responsible for the decline in sex ratio in India

- Sex specific abortion - foeticide
- Female infanticide
- Preference for male child
- Severe neglect of infants -girls.

**2. Who are the tribal ?**

**Ans.** Tribals -

A social group consisting of collection of families and lineages based on shared ties of kinship, ethnicity, and common history of territorial – political organization.

**OR**

Believed to be people of the forests whose distinctive habitat in the hill and forest areas shaped their economic, social and political attributes.

**OR**

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Tribes were communities that did not -

- practice a religion with a written text,
- have a state or political form ,
- have sharp class division,
- have caste.
- They were neither Hindus nor peasants

### **3. What changes have taken place due to marketisation ?**

**Ans.** Changes due to marketization 2- Removal of economic controls (deregulations)

- Privatization of industries
- Removing of government control over wages and prices
- Lead to better economic growth

### **4. How are the privileged minorities politically vulnerable ?**

**Ans.** Privileged Minority – Vulnerable,

As there is a demographic dominance of the majority.

- Face the risk that the majority community will capture political power through elections.
- The dominant majority uses the state machinery to suppress the religious or cultural institutions of the minorities ; forcing them to abandon their distinctive identity.

### **5. “In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and a democratic vision.” What do you understand by the words ‘inclusive’ and ‘democratic’ in this statement ?**

**Ans.** In the above statement “ inclusive “ and “ democratic “ mean -

- Inclusive because it recognized diversity and plurality
- Democratic because it sought to do away with discrimination and exclusion and bring forth a just and equitable society.

### **6. How does industrialisation lead to de-industrialisation?**

**Ans.** Industrialization led to de-industrialization in India -

- Industrialization lead to setting up of factories in Britain – emergence of machine production.
- De-industrialization – unlike Britian , traditional manufacture and export declined in India

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and people turned to agriculture.

**7. What is the meaning of modernity?**

**Ans.** Modernity –

Giving up of local ties and parochial perspectives

- Cosmopolitan attitudes
- Rational outlook
- Identity be chosen not ascribed
- Universal commitments
- Associations based on choice not birth

**8. What are the sources of revenue for the panchayats ? Give examples.**

**Ans.** Sources of revenue for the panchayats –

- Tax levied on property, profession, animal, vehicles, cess on land, land revenue and rentals
- Grants received through zilla panchayat

**9. In what way have TNCs adapted to the Indian audiences?**

**Ans.** NCs adapted to the Indian audience -

- Introduced a segment of Hindi language programming / MTV India
- Introduced entire new Hindi channels
- Dual commentary on Star Sports and ESPN
- Regional language based programmes / separate channels

**10. What strategies have been used to make the Indian language newspapers popular?**

**Ans.** strategies for making Indian language newspapers popular -- Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced use of printing technologies

- Provide supplements, pull- out and literary booklets
- Consumer contact programmes e.g. by DainikBhaskar group
- Door to door surveys and research
- Glossy magazine supplements
- National dailies publish regional editions in regional language.

**11. Why is media called the “watchdog” of democracy ?**

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**Ans.** Media is called the watch dog of democracy -

- It was expected to spread the spirit of self-reliance and national development
- It was seen as a medium to provide information on development activities
- It was encouraged to fight against social practices.
- Jawaharlal Nehru called media as watchdog of democracy

**12. Bring out the differences between social change and social movement.**

**Ans.** Difference between social change and social movements-

- Social change is continuous and ongoing.
- Sum total of countless individual and collective action gathered across time and space
- Social movements are directed towards some specific goals.
- Involves long and continuous social effort and action by people

**13. State the features of new farmer's movements.**

**Ans.** Features of New farmer's movements –

- Movements were regionally organized
- Involved farmer rather than peasants
- Non party
- Basic ideology of the movements was strongly “anti-state and anti-urban”
- Demands were “price and related” issues
- Novel methods of agitation were used eg, road & railway blocks, refusing entry of politicians / bureaucrats etc

**14. Mention the issues which agitated the Jharkhand leaders.**

**Ans.** Issues against which the leaders of Jharkhand movement agitated :-

- Acquisition of land for larger irrigation projects and firing ranges
- Survey and settlement operations which were held up, camps closed down etc
- Collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues which were resisted
- Nationalization of forest produce which they boycotted
- Most of the benefits from mining, industry etc went to the non-tribals.

**15. The family planning programme suffered during the period of National Emergency. Give reasons.**

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**OR**

**“Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment.” Discuss.**

**Ans.** Reasons for the setback of the Family planning programme during Emergency -

Introduction of a coercive programme of mass sterilization

- Vast number of mostly poor and powerless people were forcibly sterilized
- Sterilisation refers to medical procedures like vasectomy for men and tubectomy for women which prevent conception and childbirth.
- There was massive pressure on lower level government officials( school teachers or office workers) to bring people for sterilization in the camps; that were organized specially for this purpose.
- Widespread popular opposition to the programme.

**OR**

Literacy as an instrument of empowerment More literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options as well as participation in the knowledge economy

- It can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well-being of the community
- Literacy varies considerably across gender.
- It is still very low in social groups
- Inequalities in literacy tend to reproduce inequality across generations.
- Regional variations are still very wide.

**16. In what ways does change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?**

**Ans.** Change in family structure -

- Migration of men from villages for work , can lead to women headed families
- The work schedules of young parents in the software industry in India may lead to increasing number of grandparents moving in as caregivers to their grand children.
- Internal structure of family is usually related to the other structures of society namely political , economic and cultural etc.
- The family ( private sphere) is linked to the economic , political, cultural and educational (

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the public ) spheres.

- Sometimes the changes take place accidentally ,when a war takes place or people migrate in search of work etc
- Sometimes changes take place purposely – when young people decide to choose their spouses instead of letting elders decide or when same sex love is expressed in society.
- Not only are family structures changed, but cultural ideas norms and values also change.

**17. How did liberalisation policy have an impact on the Indian markets ?**

**Ans.** Impact of the liberalization policy on the Indian markets –

Foreign branded goods are now available in the markets.

Some sectors benefit while others cannot compete

Reduction or withdrawal of support price and subsidies

Small manufactures cannot compete with “global competition”.

Growth of unorganized sector of employment at the expense of the organized sector of employment.

**18. Do you think that the linguistic recognition of States has helped or harmed India? Explain.**

**OR**

**How can Secularism be understood in its two forms ?**

**Ans.** Linguistic recognition of States helped rather than harmed India -

- It was felt that State based on language might hasten further a sub-division of India.
- However, far from undermining the Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthened it.
- It was taken to be perfectly consistent to be a Kannadiga an Indian , Bengali and Indian , Tamil and Indian, Gujrati and Indian - - - - .
- These States based on language , sometimes quarrel with each other ; while these disputes are not petty ,they could infact have been far worse.
- If the aspirations of the Indian language communities had been ignored, we might have got “ one language, 14 or 15 nations.

**OR**

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Secularism in the Indian context:-

India is a State recognizing all religions to be equal.

It does not favour any one particular religion over the others;

Opposite of religious chauvinism,

Implies equal respect for all religions

Example - India as a secular State declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions

Secularism in the western context:

The State has a particular religion.

It refers to separation of Church and the State.

It means distancing of religion and political authority.

**19. Explain the three different situations of urban impact as given by M.S.A. Rao.**

**Ans.** Three different situations of urban impact as given by M.S.A. Rao. –

- The impact of urban influences varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town.
- There are villages where a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far of cities
- Urban influence on the villages situated near an industrial town
- The growth of metropolitan cities and its impact on surrounding villages.

**20. What is the relationship between modernisation and secularisation ?**

**Ans.** Relationship between Modernization and Secularization :

- The two are together for they are linked.
- They are both part of a set of modern ideas.
- Change in attitude towards religion
- Change in ceremonies, rituals, taboos, festivals, sacrifices, social networking etc.

**21. Explain the concept of competing interests with the help of an example.**

**OR**

**How is inequality a hurdle in the working of a democratic institution ?**

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**Ans.** Explanation of the concept of competing interests using an example –

In the case of a factory –

- Closing down of the factory because it emits toxic waste that affects the health Of all around it.
- Loss of livelihood
- Workers lose their job / source of employment
- Relocation may not always be beneficial / profitable.

**OR**

**Ans.** Inequality as a hurdle in the working of a democratic institution

- Democratization is difficult to achieve in a society that is plural / diverse.
- Certain members belonging to a particular group are included.
- Decisions in developmental activities are made by a few leaving the rest.
- Democratic measures do not work out in practice because inequality is a result of the structural features of the society.

**22. Explain contract farming and also highlight its advantages.**

**Ans.** Contract farming – explanation and advantages.

- The farmer enters into a contract with a company.
- The company Identifies the crop to be grown
- The seeds are provided by the company,
- The knowhow, and many times the working capital is also provided by the company
- The assurance to the farmer that his produce will be bought at a predetermined price.is given by the company
- Commonly practiced for special products like grapes, figs, pomegranates cotton etc

**23. “Globalisation affects different people differently.” Explain.**

**Ans.** Globalization affects different people differently:

- Products from outside countries flooded the markets which affected the people



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- Industries, farmers , small manufacturers, traders etc face tough competition from foreign agencies/ countries
  - Gap between rich and poor increasing
  - Impact on fishermen , weavers, traditional craftsmen etc
  - Cheaper foreign products replace the indigenous produce eg. gum from Sudan replaces gum from Gujarat etc
  - Entertainment explosion replaced traditional entertainers and techniques.

**24. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation**

**Ans.** - Changes in Indian Industry after globalization and liberalization –

- Selling Government companies to private companies, Privatization
- De- licensing, disinvestment,
- Foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved
- Many Indian companies have been bought by MNCs
- Interlinking of local, regional, national and International markets

**25. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:**

**Kumar embodies the spirit of the Dalits of Gohana. In his early 30s, he is not the scavenger the caste society ordered him to be, but a senior assistant in an insurance company. Most dalits have embraced education and stepped across the line of control of the caste system. “There are many of us who have a Masters Degree and work in private and government jobs. Most of our boys go to school and so do the girls,” he said. [...] The young men of the Valmiki Colony are not the stereotyped, submissive, suffering dalits that one would traditionally expect to encounter. Dressed in imitation Nike shoes and Wrangler jeans, their body language is defiant. However, the journey of upward social mobility remains tough for the vast majority of landless dalits in Haryana. “Most boys drop out after high school because of acute poverty,” said Sudesh Kataria, an assistant engineer working for a multinational company. He has a diploma in electrical engineering from the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon. Kataria’s best friend at ITI, a Jat, once invited him to a family wedding but insisted that he shouldn’t reveal his identity. “At the wedding a guest asked me about my caste and I lied. Then he asked me about my village and I told him the truth. He knew my village was a dalit village. “A fight broke out between the hosts and the guests — how can they let a dalit in? “They**

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washed the chair I sat on and threw me out,” Kataria recalls. Kataria wants a new life for the dalits — he campaigns throughout the villages of Gurgaon with other educated dalits. “Our people will rise, stronger and powerful. We need to unite. And once we unite and fight back, there will be no Gohanas or Jhajjars. Not anymore.”

**(a) What is the meaning of Dalits?**

**(b) Highlight the initiatives taken by the State to abolish caste discrimination.**

**Ans.** The term literally means downtrodden, poor and oppressed persons.

**OR**

It refers to those who have been broken, ground down by those above them in a deliberate way.

Q(b) Highlight the initiatives taken by the State to abolish caste discrimination.

b) State initiatives -

Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures.

- Reservation of jobs in Govt. service
- Reservation of seats in educational institutions
- Law abolishing untouchability.
- Legal provisions for prevention of atrocities