CBSE · CLASS 12 · SOCIOLOGY

CBSE Class 12 Sociology Guess Paper 2027

Time: 3 hours · Maximum marks: 80 · 35 questions

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Section A

Objective Type Questions, Q1-16, 1 mark each (16x1=16) — MCQ + Assertion-Reason + passage/case-based MCQ sets

Q1. While population rises in geometric progression, agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression. Which of the following appropriately explains the progressions? I. 2,4,8,16 and 2,4,6,8 respectively II. 2,4,6,8 and 2,4,8,16 respectively III. 3,6,12,24 and 3,6,9,12 respectively IV. 3,6,9,12 and 3,6,12,24 respectively. a) I., II. b) II., IV. c) I. and III. d) I. and IV. — 1 mark

Q2. Assertion (A): Since the 1990s, the government has followed a policy of liberalisation. Reason (R): Licenses are no longer required to open industries. a) 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) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true. — 1 mark

Q3. Which of the following is not true for the type of social movements? a) There are three types of social movements. b) Most social movements have a mix of all the three types. c) The Bolshevik Revolution is a redemptive social movement. d) The Ezhava movement is an example of a Redemptive Social Movement. — 1 mark

Q4. Which of the following statements is true for westernisation? (A) The changes brought about in Indian society and culture is a result of over 150 years of British rule. (B) Westernisation does not involve the imitation of external forms of culture. (C) The west did not influence Indian art and literature. (D) Westernisation did not include the sub-culture of Indian intellectuals. — 1 mark

Q5. Put the following statements in the correct order. I. The worker works without wages until the loan is repaid. II. He will loan them some money. III. The contractor goes to villages and asks if people want work. IV. They can break the contract and find another employer. a) III., II., I., IV. b) I., II., III., IV. c) IV., III., II., I. d) I., II., IV., III. — 1 mark

Q6. From the very beginning, the discipline of sociology has been interested in social movements. The French Revolution was the violent culmination of several movements aimed at overthrowing the monarchy and establishing 'liberty, equality and fraternity'. In Britain, the industrial revolution was marked by great social upheaval. Based on the given passage answer Q11 and 12. – Why are Social Movements an important subject matter for Sociology? a) Social movements were initially not considered significant areas of study, and public protests were often excluded from their scope. b) Social movements did not bring lasting changes in society. c) Social movements are never directed against the State. d) Social movements were seen as forces that led to disorder which was an important subject matter for Sociology. 1 mark

Q7. Assertion (A): The government sells its shares in several public sector companies as part of the process of disinvestment. Reason (R): Many government workers are scared that they will lose their job after disinvestment. (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) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true. 1 mark

Q8. Assertion (A): It was in the cultural and domestic spheres that caste has proved strongest. Reason (R): While some boundaries may have become more flexible or porous, the borders between groups of castes of similar socio-economic status are still heavily patrolled. a) 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) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true. 1 mark

Q9. Assertion (A): Some scholars have also argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as "pristine". Reason (R): They propose instead that tribes should really be seen as "secondary" phenomena arising out of the non-exploitative and colonialist contact between pre-existing states and non-state groups like the tribals. a) 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) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true. 1 mark

Q10. Assertion (A): In the areas where tribal populations are concentrated, their economic and social conditions are usually much worse than those of non-tribals. Reason (R): The impoverished and exploited circumstances under which adivasis live can be traced historically to the pattern of accelerated resource extraction started by the colonial British government which was discontinued by the government of independent India. a) 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) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true. 1 mark

Q11. Assertion (A): The laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain. Reason (R): The colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefitted the planters. (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) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true. 1 mark

Q12. Assertion (A): Sanskritisation operated similarly in different parts of the country. Reason (R): In regions where the non-Sanskritic were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. (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) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true. 1 mark

Q13. Read the source and answer the question : "Urban luxury manufactures like the high quality silks and cottons of Dacca or Murshidabad must have been hit first by the almost simultaneous collapse of indigenous court demand and the external market on which these had largely depended. Village crafts in the interior and particularly, in regions other than eastern India where British penetration was earliest and deepest, probably survived much longer, coming to be seriously affected only with the spread of railways." (Sarkar : 1983 : 29). When British took over states and towns of India, some of them lost their courts, artisans and court gentry. Give any one reason. 1 mark

Q14. The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is : (a) Age structure of the population (b) Sex ratio (c) Dependency ratio (d) Growth rate of population 1 mark

Q15. Assertion (A): Female literacy has been rising faster than male literacy. Reason (R): Literacy varies considerably across genders, across regions, and across social groups. (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) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true. 1 mark

Q16. Assertion (A): Today, barring the North-Eastern states, there are no areas of the country that are inhabited exclusively by tribal people. Reason (R): 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. a) 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) A is true but R is false. d) A is false and R is true. 1 mark

Section B

Very Short Answer type questions, Q17-25, 2 marks each (9x2=18), answer within 30 words

Q17. Write the meaning of the term "circulation" in the concept of circulation of labour. 2 marks

Q18. The notion of minority groups usually involves some sort of a relative disadvantage. Exemplify the statement. 2 marks

Q19. "The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed, but they too have to work at the pace of the machine." What would happen if workers began to work at the pace of the machine? 2 marks

Q20. "Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology." State in your own words the meaning of this statement. 2 marks

Q21. The development activity of the states and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident. 2 marks

Q22. "It is often assumed that social reform for women's rights was entirely fought for by male reformers and that ideas of women's equality are alien imports." Is this assumption true? Give reasons for your answer. 2 marks

Q23. In the old social movements, the role of political parties was central. Political scientist Rajni Kothari attributes the surge of social movements in India in the 1970s to people's growing dissatisfaction with parliamentary democracy. As a result of this people joined social movements or non-political party formations. What were the reasons for this growing dissatisfaction? 2 marks

Q24. A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous and disorganised protest cannot be called a social movement. (a) Write any two features of a social movement. (b) Give an example of a Dalit Movement. 2 marks

Q25. "Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity. Community identity is what we 'are' rather than what we have 'become'." How can you say that community identity is ascriptive? 2 marks

Section C

Short Answer type questions, Q26-32, 4 marks each (7x4=28), answer within 80 words

Q26. Illustrate the crucial importance of civil society in ensuring that the state is accountable to the nation and its people. 4 marks

Q27. "Globalisation of agriculture or the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market – a process that has had direct effects on farmers and rural society." Discuss the role of 'contract farming' in this process of globalisation. 4 marks

Q28. "In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision." Explain. 4 marks

Q29. "An alternative to the nation-state, then, is the 'state nation', where various 'nations' — be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities — can co-exist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity." What factors are required to build enduring state-nations? 4 marks

Q30. "Cities played a key role in the economic system of empires." Elucidate the statement with the help of suitable examples. 4 marks

Q31. "Indian independence in 1947 marked a big, but ultimately only partial break with the colonial past." Justify the statement. 4 marks

Q32. Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India. 4 marks

Section D

Long Answer type questions, Q33-35, 6 marks each (3x6=18), answer within 200 words; Q33 is data/graphic (table) based with sub-parts

Q33. Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data given in the table. Table 3: The Declining Sex Ratio in India, 1901–2011 (Year | Sex ratio all age groups | Variation over previous decade | Child Sex ratio 0–6 years | Variation over previous decade): 1901 | 972 | – | – | – ; 1911 | 964 | −8 | – | – ; 1921 | 955 | −9 | – | – ; 1931 | 950 | −5 | – | – ; 1941 | 945 | −5 | – | – ; 1951 | 946 | +1 | – | – ; 1961 | 941 | −5 | 976 | – ; 1971 | 930 | −11 | 964 | −12 ; 1981 | 934 | +4 | 962 | −2 ; 1991 | 927 | −7 | 945 | −17 ; 2001 | 933 | +6 | 927 | −18 ; 2011 | 943 | +10 | 919 | −8 (Note: The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males; data on age-specific sex ratios is not available before 1961. Source: Census of India 2011). a) What will be the consequences of gender imbalance? b) Give reasons for the declining sex-ratio in India before 2001. — 6 marks

Q34. How have the women's movements evolved over the period of history? — 6 marks

Q35. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why? — 6 marks

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