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FOR MEGHALAYA CLASS 12 PREPARATION

MBOSE Class 12 Sample Question Paper 2027 Sociology

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Meghalaya Class 12	2027	Sample Paper	Sociology

Sample Question Paper
Subject: Sociology
Class: XII

Full Marks: 80 **Time: 3hours**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections (A, B, C and D)
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes Question Nos. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes Question Nos.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C includes Question Nos. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D includes Question Nos. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question No. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

Q.No.		Marks
	SECTION- A (16 Marks)	
1	What does demography study? (a) Culture (b) Population (c) Economics (d) Statistics	1
2	Raju and Lalita are husband and wife and they are customarily living in wife's parental home. The practice/custom is known as (a) Matrilineal (b) Matrilocal (c) Matriarchal (d) Matrimonial	1
3	Which of the following is not true for stereotypes? (a) In a country such as India, many of these stereotypes are partly colonial. (b) They are flexible characterization of a group of people. (c) Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women. (d) Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes.	1
4	Assertion (A): Gender identities can be chosen willingly. Reason (R): By using surgical procedures male body can be converted into female body or female body into male body.	1

	(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	
5	The chief architect of the Indian constitution is (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (d) Mahatma Gandhi	1
6	Which of the following is the major issues that challenges the diversity of India? (a) Regionalism (b) Casteism (c) Communalism (d) All of the above	1
7	The establishment of rule by one country over another is known as: (a) Imperialism (b) Capitalism (c) Colonialism (d) Feudalism	1
8	Assertion (A): What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its Dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate and use technology and labour in the best way. Reason (R): Capitalism is an economic system organized to accumulate profit within a market system. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	1
9	Tahsib-e-Niswan is (a) Journal for women (b) Association for Social Reform (c) Caste (d) Political Party	1

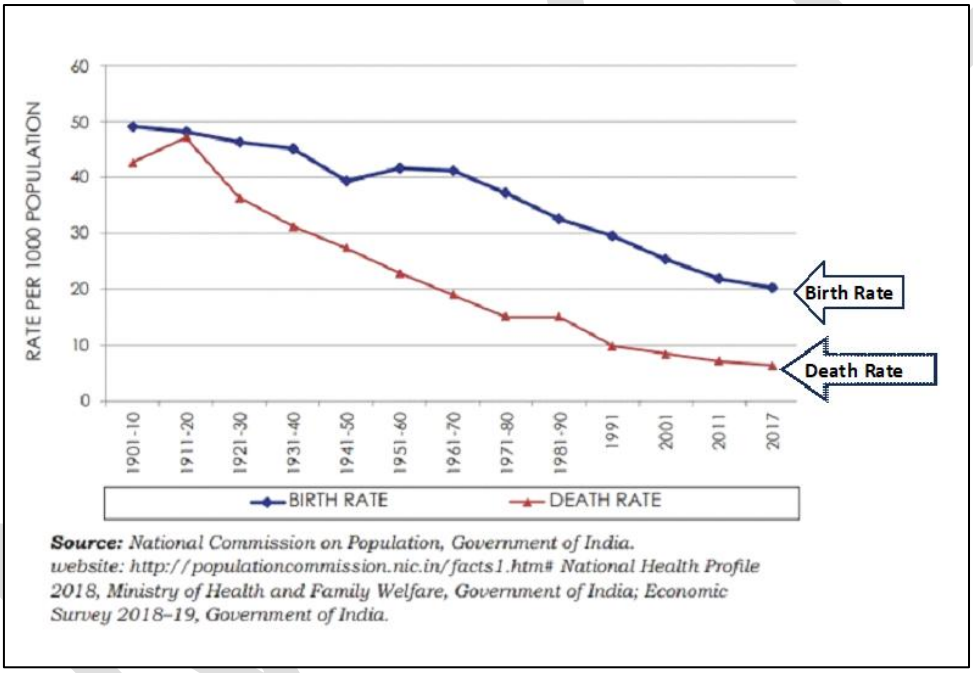
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10	"What comes by birth but can't be cast off by dying that is caste" was said by (a) Vidyasagar (b) Kumud Pawade (c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) Pandita Ramabai	1
11	Which of the following were social consequences of the Green Revolution in India? (I) An increase in Agricultural productivity (II) Increased inequalities in Rural Society in the initial phase (III) Displacement of tenant cultivators (IV) A decrease in Rural Urban Migration (a) Only I and IV are correct (b) Only I, II and III are correct (c) Only II, III and IV are correct (d) All I, II, III and IV are correct	1
12	In rural Indian Society which is identified as the most important productive resource and form of property? (a) Live stock (b) Agricultural land (c) Forest produce (d) Water resources	1
13	Which is/are the characteristics of the agricultural labour? (a) They work for others (b) They are more often paid less wages i.e, below the statutory minimum wages (c) They own no land of their own (d) All of the above	1
14	Caste is based on (a) age (b) occupation (c) disability (d) All of the above	1
15	The term "adivasi" means (a) tribal (b) forest (c) original inhabitant (d) All of the above	1

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16	Which of the following are true about land ceiling act: (I) It imposed upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned. (II) Ceiling is uniform throughout India. (III) Surplus land was to be redistributed to landless families. (IV) It allowed a separate share for wives. (a) Only I, II, and III are correct (b) Only I and III are correct (c) Only II and IV are correct (d) Only II, III and IV are correct.	1
	SECTION- B	
17	(A)Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic development? Or (B) Demographers and Sociologists have given several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. Elaborate	2 2
18	What is the rule of inheritance in matrilineal society?	2
19	What are the three forms of capital?	2
20	'An authoritarian state is the opposite of democratic state'. What are the difficulties faced by the people living in such states?	2
21	Enumerate any two negative outcomes of Green Revolution.	2
22	What is Agrarian structure? How is it related to caste system?	1+1
23	'New technologies speeded up various forms of communication' i). What were the new technologies of communication in colonial India? ii) What role did these new changes play in the social reform movements?	 1 1
24	Why do farmers commit suicide? Name any two schemes of the Government of India to help the farmers.	1+1
25	(A) Mention the key differences between strike and lockout? OR (B) How do people find jobs?	2 2
	SECTION – C	
26	(A) Write two criticisms of the Malthusian Theory of population? OR (B) 'The town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population'. Give reasons for rural-to-urban migration in India.	2+2 4
27	What is 'dominant caste' according to M.N. Srinivas. How did they become the 'dominant' caste? Give two examples of such castes.	1+2+1

28	(A) What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy towards the social reforms of India? OR (B) 'It is always assumed that social reforms for women's rights were entirely fought for by male reformers.' Write a note on the works any two women who have contributed towards struggle for Women's equality and rights during in pre-independence period.	4 2+2
29	What is social exclusion? List any four groups who have suffered from social inequality and exclusion.	2+2
30	(A) What is Industrialization? Compare the experience of industrialization in the west with that of the Indian experience. OR (B) What is Sanskritization? Write any three points of criticism of Sanskritization.	1+3 1+3
31	(A) Distinguish between social change and social movement. Why is the study of social movement important for sociology? OR (B) 'Communalism is about politics.' Why is communalism an important issue in India?	2+2 4
32	Write on Tribal Movement in the North-East India	4
	SECTION- D	
33	(A) Explain the classification of tribes in India. OR (B) Discuss the transformation in rural society after Independence.	6 6
34	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: - Universal adult franchise, or the right of every adult to vote, is one of the foremost rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. It means that we cannot be governed by anyone other than the people we have ourselves elected to represent us. This right is a radical departure from the days of colonial rule when ordinary people were forced to submit to the authority of colonial officers who represented the interests of the British Crown. However, even in Britain, not everyone was allowed to vote. Voting rights were limited to property-owning men. Chartism was a social movement for parliamentary representation in England. In 1839, more than 1.25 million people signed the People's Charter asking for universal male suffrage, voting by ballot, and the right to stand for elections without owning property. In 1842, the movement managed to collect 3.25 million signatures, a huge number for a tiny country. Yet, it was only after World	

	War I in 1918 that all men over 21, married women, women owning houses, and women university graduates over the age of 30, got the right to vote. Questions: (a) What is Universal adult suffrage? (b) Who were the people forced to submit to? (c) What is Chartism? (d) What was asked in the People's Charter? (e) How many signatures did the movement manage to collect in 1842? (f) Who were allowed to vote after World War I?	 1 1 1 1 1 1
35	Answer the following questions based on the chart given below:  **Source:** *National Commission on Population, Government of India. website: http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm# National Health Profile 2018, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India; Economic Survey 2018–19, Government of India.* a) What is the general trend of both the indicators? b) Why does the birth rate and death rate overlap for the decade 1911-20? c) Which indicator is declining sharply and why? d) Which indicator is not declining sharply and why?	 1 1 2 2
35	**(for candidates with visually impairment)** What is meant by 'birth rate' and 'death rate'? Explain why birth rate is relatively slow to fall while the death rate declines much faster.	2+4

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