

Marking Scheme links are on each paper

Pre-Board Sample Papers

CBSE EXAM 2024 20 Sets

Class : 12th

Sub : Sociology



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Sample Paper 1 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Nationalist movements have mobilised against rule by a foreign power as well as against the dominance of foreign capital.
Reason (R) Since capitalism and colonialism have usually been interlinked through forms of imperialism, social movements have simultaneously targeted both these forms of exploitation.
Codes
(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
2. Surat witnessed a small epidemic of plague in the year _____.
(a) 1994
(b) 1995
(c) 1996
(d) 1999
3. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the third gender?
(a) Third gender refers to that social category of persons who are neither male nor female.
(b) In fact this category presents the persons having alternates of both genders-male and female.
(c) The identification of our self as third gender is based on self-understanding however in various situations.

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(d) All of the above

4. India has experienced a whole range of social movements involving women, peasants, Dalits, adivasis and others. These social movements unite participants across class boundaries.

Assertion (A) The ecological movement is a diverse scientific, social and a political movement for addressing environmental issues.

Reason (R) The Chipko Movement is an example of the ecological movement in the Himalayan foothills.

Codes

- (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 civil war that has raged in Sri Lanka since _____ is partly based on the denial by the majority linguistic group of the rights of the minority.
- (a) 1979
 - (b) 1980
 - (c) 1981
 - (d) 1983
6. **Assertion (A)** In those areas where a highly Sanskritised caste was dominant, the culture of the entire region underwent a certain amount of Sanskritisation.
- Reason (R)** In regions where the non-sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger.
- Codes**
- (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
7. The _____ or tribes were believed to be people of the first where distinctive habitat in the hill and first areas shaped their economic, social and political attribute.
- (a) Nairs
 - (b) Jana
 - (c) Dikus
 - (d) Khasis
8. **Assertion (A)** The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of land holding.
- Reason (R)** Agricultural land is the most important productive resource in rural areas, access to land shapes the rural class structure.

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SOLUTIONS

Codes

- (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
9. Which of the following is/are the negative impact of globalisation on economic growth?
- (a) Interdependence
 - (b) Inequitable Distribution
 - (c) Threat to Sovereignty
 - (d) All of the above
10. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the concept of Sanskritisation?
- (a) The term Sanskritisation was coined by MN Srinivas.
 - (b) Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy.
 - (c) Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion.
 - (d) All of the above
11. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the works of theorists in regard to social movements?
- (a) Durkheim's writings about the division of labour in society, forms of religious life, and even suicide, mirror his concern about how social structures enable social integration.
 - (b) Historians like EP Thompson showed that the 'crowd' and the 'mob' were not made up of anarchic hooligans out to destroy society.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
12. _____ such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities.
- (a) Linguistic minorities
 - (b) Numerical minorities
 - (c) Religious minorities
 - (d) Privileged minorities
13. Which major factor forced Indian Government in 1991 to take Liberalisation?
- (a) Bad performance of public sector undertakings.
 - (b) Higher tax rates leading to higher evasion.

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- (c) Shortage of foreign exchange reserve.
 - (d) All of the above
14. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct about the policy of liberalisation in India?
- (a) Since the 1990s, the Government of India has followed a policy of liberalisation.
 - (b) Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
 - (c) As a result of liberalisation, many Indian companies small and large, have been bought over by multinationals.
 - (d) All of the above
15. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, _____ categories they refuse to recognise the _____ across individuals and across contexts or across time.
- (a) broad, similarities
 - (b) homogenous, variation
 - (c) heterogenous, similarities
 - (d) diverse, similarities
16. The policy of liberalisation entails participation in the _____, which aims to bring about a more free international trading system and requires the opening up of Indian markets to imports.
- (a) United Nations
 - (b) World Trade Organisation
 - (c) International Monetary Fund
 - (d) World Bank

Section B

17. Based on the given passage answer the following question.
- The Jajmani system in India was a caste -based system meant to cater to rural India, where people professed hereditary occupations. Since the majority of the rural community was poor, they were totally, at the mercy of their rich land-lords who patronised them by giving their daily necessities, and the rural poor returned their gratitude to their masters by serving them for life, generation after generation. Being a small homogenous society, where the majority were poor, relationships were reciprocal, and though they were always at the receiving end, they always remained thankful to their benefactors.
- What according to you is the Jajmani System?

OR

Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations.

What gave rise to a middle class among the tribes?

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18. Explain the transformation in rural society after independence.
19. What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?
20. Explain the importance of Community identity.
21. Define the term Informal/Unorganised sector with reference to India.
22. How is Sanskritisation related with social change?
23. Briefly explain the theory of Resource Mobilisation in context of Social movement.
24. What do you understand by disinvestment?
25. Commercialisation of agriculture means the production of crops for sale in the market rather than for self-consumption. It began during British rule. This brought a change in home consumption to cultivation for the market. Revolutionary changes had occurred in the agrarian property relations towards the end of the 18th century. The commercialisation of Indian agriculture started post 1813 when the industrial revolution in England gained pace.

Feminisation of agriculture labour refers to the process of increasing the participation of women in the agricultural labour force. The increasing migration of rural men has led to the feminisation of the agriculture sector, with the participation of women in agriculture and allied activities becoming more significant.

Read the Passage and give the major consequences of commercialisation of agriculture in India.

OR

What is the feminisation of the agricultural labour force?

Section C

26. Explain some of the policies designed to address caste inequality in context of contemporary India.
27. Who was MN Srinivas? Define the meaning of 'Sanskritisation' and 'Dominant Caste' in context of Indian societies.
28. Modernisation and secularisation are a part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?
29. The Industrial society is characterised by alienation. How?
30. Explain the term social exclusion. Analyse the different dimensions of untouchability.

OR

What are backward classes? Explain backward class movements in India.

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31. Explain three different ways in which the Indian economy changed after the advent of colonialism.

OR

In what ways colonialism has brought about a social, economic and political influence on Indian society to promote urbanisation?

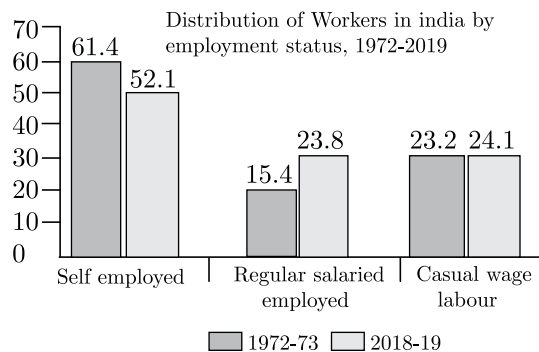
32. Describe common theme of different social reform movement.

Section D

33. The contractors men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire."

Based on the given passage answer the following questions.

- (a) How are environmental movements also about economic and identity issues?
- (b) Give reasons for declining sex-ratio.
34. Study the diagram given below and answer the following questions.



- (a) Define the term primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (b) According to 2018-2019, how many people were employed in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors?
- (c) In the year 2018-19, how many percent of workers were enrolled in self-employment and casual wage labour?
35. Elaborate on state and non-state initiative addressing caste and tribal discrimination?

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 2 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Social mobility is the movement of individuals or groups from one social stratum to another.
Reason (R) The degree to which systems of stratification are open or closed depends on the extent of social mobility.
Codes
(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
2. How did the British understand the 'caste system's complexity?
(a) Interview (b) Survey
(c) Participant observation (d) Interview and participant observation
3. _____ is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations.
(a) Exclusive society
(b) Civil society
(c) Egalitarian society
(d) Cooperative society

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4. To ensure their political control, the white European minority developed the policy of _____.
(a) assimilation (b) population control
(c) integration (d) apartheid
5. **Assertion (A)** The world communalism in indian context refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity .
Reason (R) Chauvinism is an attitude that see one's group as the only legitimate or worthy group ,with other groups being seen as inferior, illegitimate and opposed.
Codes
(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
6. **Assertion (A)** Raja Rammohun Roy was the founder of Brahmo Samaj movement in 1828.
Reason (R) His influence was apparent in fields of politics, public administration and education as well as religion.
Codes
(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
7. 'After 1990, the Government of India has followed a policy of liberalisation. Under this policy, the private companies, especially foreign firms, were encouraged to invest in sectors which were earlier reserved only for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power, etc.'
Read the above mentioned statements and mention the term that is used to call when the government tried to sell its share in several public sector companies.
(a) Industrialisation
(b) Disinvestment
(c) De-colonisation
(d) Globalisation
8. Which of the following statements is correct about the second phase of Green Revolution in India?
(a) The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced only in semi-arid regions of India.
(b) The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced in dry and semi-arid regions of India.
(c) The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced in rice and wheat regions of India.
(d) The second phase of the Green Revolution introduced only in South India.
9. **Assertion (A)** The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases.
Reason (R) The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various sorts, plague, smallpox and

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cholera.

Codes

- (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
10. 'When we say India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here'. The term diversity stands for
- (a) neither differences nor inequality
 - (b) difference rather than equalities
 - (c) difference and inequality both
 - (d) inequalities rather than equalities
11. Minority in the sociological sense can be defined by
- (a) Privilege
 - (b) Only numerical distinction
 - (c) Solidarity due to experience of disadvantage
 - (d) Individualism
12. In Contract farming, the company identifies the _____ to be grown, provides the _____ and other inputs as well as technical know-how.
- (a) grass, money
 - (b) crops, seeds
 - (c) crops, money
 - (d) seeds, money
13. Who founded the Textile Labour Association (TLA) in the year 1918 in India?
- (a) B P Wadia
 - (b) Ballabhbhai Patel
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) VV Giri
14. The emergence of machine production based on the inanimate power resources like steam and electricity is known as
- (a) Globalisation
 - (b) Capitalism
 - (c) Colonialism
 - (d) Industrialisation
15. _____ is/are important components of employment opportunity.
- (a) Self-employment
 - (b) Organisational job
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a)-nor (b)
16. A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is sometimes referred to as the _____.
- (a) demographic dividend
 - (b) demographic change
 - (c) population growth
 - (d) dependency ratio

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Section B

17. Based on the given passage, answer the following questions.
Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. Each caste is supposed to be different from and is therefore strictly separated from every other caste.
Briefly explain about the ideas of separation and hierarchy in such classification of caste system?

OR

India Independence in 1947 marked a big, but ultimately only partial break with the colonial past. Caste considerations had inevitably played a role in the mass mobilisations of the nationalist movement. The institution of caste underwent major changes from colonial times to the present day. Explain.

18. Give the examples of some works which are performed in homes. What is their economic importance?
19. According to Bourdieu, 'in every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources money, property, education, health and power than others. These social resources can be divided into different forms of capital.'
Briefly explain these forms of capital.
20. In what ways agriculture and culture are linked.
21. What is the meaning of contract farming?
22. Define the term 'minority' and state one reason why does minorities need protection from the state?
23. What do you mean by formal demography? How it is different from social demography?
24. What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohun Roy in the social reform of India?
25. Green Revolution was initiated in 1960s and 1970s mainly in the areas having assured irrigation as the new seeds and methods of cultivation needed sufficient amount of water. It was mainly targeted at the wheat and rice growing areas.
Mention any two positive consequences about the first phase of Green Revolution in India.

OR

What are the two negative social effect of Green Revolution?

Section C

26. Land ceiling act proved to be toothless in most of the state. Give reasons.
27. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?

OR

Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity? Explain.

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28. Tribal have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian society. Explain.
29. Analyse social reform movements initiated towards women's equality and rights in the 19th century.
30. Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes. Support the statement.
31. Why Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment?
32. Why are the New Farmer's Movement termed as New Social Movement?

OR

What are the different forms of collective actions used in Social Movements? Support your answer with some examples.

Section D

33. Based on the given passage, answer the following questions.
"Social exclusion is involuntary that is, exclusion is practiced regardless of the wishes of those who are excluded. For example, rich people are never found sleeping on the pavements or under bridges like thousands of homeless poor people in cities and towns. This does not mean that the rich are being 'excluded' from access to pavements and park benches, because they could certainly gain access if they wanted to, but they choose not to."
(a) What are the elements of social exclusion?
(b) Elaborate the concept of 'social exclusion' in context of Indian societies.
34. Explain the Dalit movement as a caste based movement in India.

Ans :

The Dalit Movement is believed to be a struggle for recognition as fellow human beings. It is a struggle for self-confidence and a space for self-determination. It is a struggle for abolishment of stigmatisation, that untouchability implied. It has been called a struggle to be touched.

Dalit refers to those who have been broken, ground down by those above them in a deliberate way. The nature of Dalit movements and the meaning of identity, there has been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability.

Dalit movement is an organised collective action of groups or lowers caste people against the upper-class people and their thought process on Brahminical thoughts to maintain an aura of empowerment and equality in the Indian society.

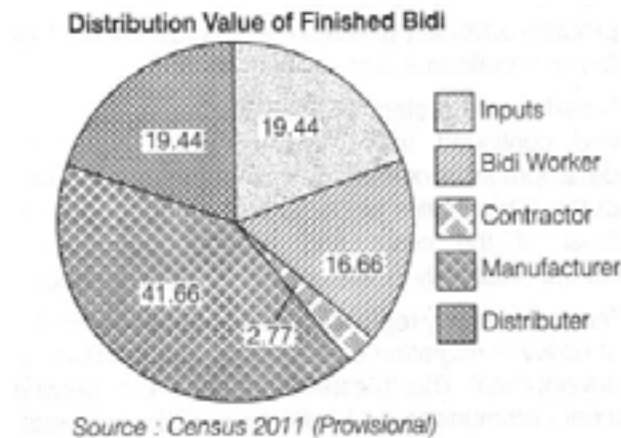
It was a socially based movement aiming at replacing the age-old hierarchical Indian culture with democratic values of liberty, equal treatment, social justice, etc started very earlier, grew serious in the year 1970, and is now gaining traction.

Dalit literature, the literature produced by the Dalit consciousness, emerged initially during the Mukti movement. The Mukti movement was led by very poor Dalits who fought against the saint – poets of the time. These literature argued that Dalit Movement fights not only against the Brahmins, but all those people whoever practices exploitation, and those can be the Brahmins or even the Dalits themselves. New revolutionary songs, poems, stories, autobiographies were written by Dalit writers.

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35. Analyse the following pie-chart and answer the following questions.



- (a) What do you understand by home based work?
- (b) The above pie chart shows how the value of the finished bidi is distributed. Who gets what amount and why?
- (c) How do bidis get their identity?

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 3 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
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Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** According to Census of India 2011, still more people are living in rural areas, but the population of urban areas has increased.

Reason (R) About 68.8% population lives in rural areas and 31.2% people live in urban areas.

Codes

- (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
2. 'Human populations tend to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow. Therefore, humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth.'
- Which among the following said the above mentioned statement?
- (a) Thomas Robert Malthus
 - (b) Dudley Kirk
 - (c) Emile Durkheim
 - (d) Max Weber
3. The_____sociologist and social anthropologists was known for his works on the caste system and terms such as 'Sanskritisation' and 'dominant caste'.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule | (b) Narasimhachar Srinivas |
| (c) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker | (d) Sri Narayana Guni |

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4. Which of the following is the major issue that challenges the diversity of India?
(a) Regionalism (b) Communalism
(c) Casteism (d) All of these
5. **Assertion (A)** Traditionally, a lower caste adopted the life style of the dominant caste in the process of Sanskritisation.
Reason (R) Adaption of the life style of the dominant caste usually symbolised a caste of upward mobility within the caste system.
Codes
(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
6. Which among the following sentences is not correct about the social inequality and exclusion?
(a) Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
(b) They are social in the sense that they are not economic, although there is usually a strong link between social and economic inequality.
(c) Social inequalities are systematic and structured, while exclusion is a definite pattern to social inequalities.
(d) None of the above
7. “A nation is a peculiar community that is easy to describe but hard to define.”
Which of the following is a correct statement about nation ?
(a) It is a body that claims monopoly of legitimate force.
(b) It is a political-legal institution.
(c) Its ultimate source of legitimacy are the people who constitute it.
(d) It claims control over a geographical territory.
8. **Assertion (A)** Protests by Scheduled castes against the practice of untouchability and atrocities have increased.
Reason (R) Their action have stirred the government machinery to enforce law and order strictly.
Codes
(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
9. An industry defined by the investment of capital mode into it is known as
(a) large scale industry (b) medium scale industry
(c) small scale industry (d) All of these

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- 10. Assertion (A)** Social changes as changes in human interactions and relationships that transform cultural and social institution.
Reason (R) Social changes occur over time and often have profound and long term consequence for society.
Codes
(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
- 11.** The most infamous pandemic was ‘Spanish Flu’ which affected large parts of the world population and is thought to have killed at least 40 million people in _____.
(a) 1874-75 (b) 1893-94
(c) 1918-19 (d) 1931-32
- 12.** One kind of _____ refers to the emergence of a Westernised sub-cultural pattern through a minority section of Indians, who first came in contact with Western culture.
(a) Westernisation (b) Development
(c) Sanskritisation (d) Culture
- 13.** The rapid growth in _____ shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population.
(a) Modernisation (b) Urbanisation
(c) Sankritisation (d) Westernisation
- 14.** Unequal access to social resources is commonly called _____.
(a) social inequality (b) social plurality
(c) social stratification (d) social struggle
- 15.** The emergence of machine production based on the inanimte power resources like steam and electricity is known as
(a) Globalisation (b) Industrialisation
(c) Capitalism (d) Colonialism
- 16.** Along with language,____,_____ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity in India.
(a) region, religion
(b) regional, tribal identity
(c) religion, class
(d) class, gender

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Section B

17. Based on the given passage, answer the following question.
Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others as well as their access to resources and opportunities.
What is the key principles of social stratification ?

OR

What are the changes coming in caste system?

18. There is a difference between the concepts of 'Nation' and 'Nation state' in context of cultural diversity. Explain.
19. What are the negative impacts of industrialisation on labourers?
20. Highlight the events of Worker's strike during British rule in India.
21. What are the fundamental differences between the Redemptive and Reformist Social movements?
22. What is meant by the 'Sex ratio'? State any one implication of a declining sex ratio.
23. What do you mean by land ceiling? What are the different reforms it brought about in India?
24. How did Dalit literature helped with the caste based Dalit movements?
25. After 1990, the Government of India has followed a policy of liberalisation. Under this policy, the private companies, especially foreign firms, were encouraged to invest in sectors which were earlier reserved only for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power, etc.
How has liberalisation affected employment patterns in India?

OR

Highlight any two features of an organised sector.

Section C

26. Discuss some of the features of the Zamindari system during British rule in India.

OR

What were the major provisions of the Land Ceiling Act? Does the act have any loopholes in it's implementation? Mention them.

27. How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the state?

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28. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain with example.

OR

Explain the role of social reformers in uplifting the status of women in India.

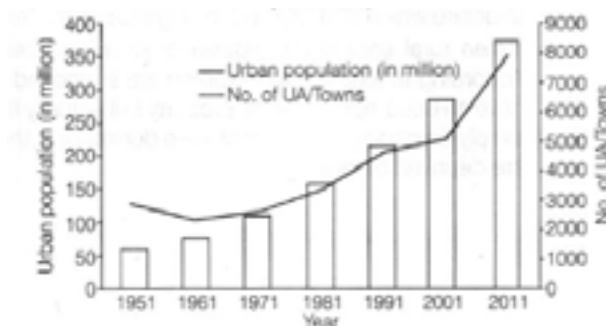
29. The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed. Explain with a suitable example.
30. What was the opinion of Rabindranath Tagore on the evils of exclusive nationalism in context of Indian society? Explain.
31. How does the 'National development' affect tribal communities in India? Justify your answer by giving examples.
32. Explain an ecological movement with an example.

Section D

33. On the basis of the bar graph, answer the following questions.

Population Selected Metropolitan Cities (Urban Agglomerations)

Urban population and UA/Towns in India (1951-2011)



- (a) In absolute terms, what is the difference in urban Indian population between 1951 and 2011?
- (b) Urban areas have seen a greater growth in population than rural areas, although the rate of growth in urban areas remains nearly constant. State the main reason.
- (c) On the basis of bar graph, it shows a steady increase in rms of absolute numbers and the per cent share of the urban population. State them.
34. There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and then-lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Discuss with suitable example.
35. "There were a large number of women's organisations that arose both at the all India and local levels in the early twentieth century. And then began the participation of women in the national movement itself. In 1931, the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental

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Rights of Citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women's equality.”

- (a) Highlight the important key features of the Karachi Declaration held in 1931 with regards to fundamental rights in India.
- (b) What was the resolution on National Economic Programme in Karachi session of INC?

□□□□□□

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SOLUTIONS

Sample Paper 4 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Initially, the lack of proper medical facilities and the prevalence of diseases led to a relatively short life span.
Reason (R) The age structure of any society changes in response to the changes in the levels of development and the average life expectancy.
Codes
(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
2. Which one of the following social reformers is named as Saraswati after being examined by faculty of the University of Calcutta?
(a) Irawati Karve
(b) Savitribai Phule
(c) Pandita Ramabai
(d) Neera Desai
3. “Everyone recognises that the traditional social system in India was organised around caste structures and caste identities.”
Assertion (A) Politicians mobilise caste groupings in order to organise their power.
Reason (R) Caste is one of the organisation in society in which large population lives and becomes easy for politician to see the support.
Codes
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

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SOLUTIONS

- (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
4. Which one of the following social organisations filed the petition to the British government against the legislation of Sati?
- (a) Swatantra Sabha
- (b) Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Dharma Sabha
5. **Assertion (A)** Urbanisation process increased in post-independent period and many villages came under the urban influences.
Reason (R) Urbanisation occurs either organically or planned as a result of individual, collective and state action.
Codes
- (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
6. 'Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. It was funded by international agencies that were based on providing High Yielding Variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers and other inputs to farmers.'
Which one of the following Indian agricultural scientists led the above mentioned initiative programmes?
- (a) R S Paroda
- (b) M S Swaminathan
- (c) Verghese Kurien
- (d) GS Kalkat
7. The change in customs, traditions, beliefs, lifestyle, behaviour is known as
- (a) secularisation (b) modernisation
- (c) structural change (d) cultural change
8. _____ is a number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.
- (a) Fertility Rate
- (b) Maternal Mortality Rate
- (c) Life Expectancy
- (d) Infant Mortality Rate

9. There is no historically fixed or logically necessary relationship between a _____ and the varied forms of _____.
- (a) nation-state, community
 - (b) nation, ideology
 - (c) state-nation, society
 - (d) community, nation-state
10. Which of the following inequalities are reducing due to industrialisation?
- (a) Judicial
 - (b) Economic
 - (c) Caste based
 - (d) Social
11. **Assertion (A)** There are lists of 'subjects' or areas of governance which are the exclusive responsibility of either State or Centre, along with a Concurrent List of areas where both are allowed to operate.
Reason (R) Constitutional provisions decide the powers of the States and the Centre.
Codes
- (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
12. Which statement properly defines corporate culture?
- (a) Creation of unique organisational culture including all members of a firm.
 - (b) It includes events, rituals and traditions.
 - (c) Management theory that seeks to encourage competitiveness and productivity.
 - (d) All of the above
13. _____ popularised the term 'Harijan' which literally means 'Children of God' in 1930. He used this term to counter the pejorative charge carried by caste names.
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Dr BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Jyotirao Phule
 - (d) Swami Vivekananda
14. Adivasis and their struggles are different from the Dalit struggle because
- (a) they were not discriminated against like the Dalits.
 - (b) they did not face social exclusion like the Dalits.
 - (c) adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand statehood.
 - (d) their social and economic conditions were better than the Dalits.

15. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of the agricultural labour?
- (a) They own no land of their own.
 - (b) They are more often paid less wages i.e. below the statutory minimum wages.
 - (c) They work for others.
 - (d) All of the above
16. _____ refers to a situation, where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did.
- (a) Demographic dividend
 - (b) Population change
 - (c) Population momentum
 - (d) Population growth

Section B

17. 'Access to land forms the rural class structure because agricultural land is the most valuable productive resource in rural areas. The role one plays in the agricultural production process is largely determined by one's access to land.'

Based on the given passage, answer the following question.

Which system is referred to the structure or distribution of land holdings according to the above mentioned statements? Explain.

OR

"Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy". What are the principles of social stratification?

18. To what extent colonialism affected tribal communities during the pre-Independence India. Explain.
19. How did the state address the issues of caste and tribe discrimination? Elaborate.
20. Why both Marx and Gandhiji saw mechanisation as danger to employment?
21. What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population?
22. How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with the labour? Explain.
23. 'The struggle for women's upliftment in the 19th and early 20th centuries was led by male reformers.' Discuss with suitable examples.
24. How the policies of assimilation and integration are used by the state to strengthen national identity?
25. This is a real life story of Rukmini Devi who lives in a small hut in Gaigotha Village in Wada Taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra State. She belongs to the Warli tribe. Her husband is a marginal farmer who cultivates on two acres of land. They have two children, one daughter aged 10 years and an 1 son

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aged 6 years. Both the children walk to school and back daily (located about 3 miles away).

When cultivation season is over, (or if the rice crop is damaged due to heavy rains or pests) they face many hardships. A section of the crop is kept for their personal use, for the year. Tur Dal (lentil) is also grown in one small area, again for personal use. In a small backyard, they grow vegetables like chilies, cucumber, and bitter gourd (karela).

During the off-season, both husband and wife go to the brick kilns (about 7 miles away) to do piece-rate work (That is, they get paid for each brick that they make.) While the men earn ₹300 per day, the women earn ₹150-200. Rukmini Devi stated that they prefer to walk the 7 miles both ways because the bus fare is ₹35/- per head one way. They cannot afford it.

Point out and discuss briefly, gender discrimination in this setting.

OR

Discuss the nature of the economy of the Warli tribes.

Section C

26. Explain the types of social movements in context of Indian societies.

OR

Write a brief note on establishment of trade union in context of pre-Independence India.

27. Write a brief note on the debates about tribe-caste distinction in India.

28. The Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. Explain.

OR

Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Highlight the demography of tribal communities in India on the basis of the permanent traits.

29. 'Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology.' Justify your answer with suitable examples.
30. Communalism is an important issue in India because it has been a source of tension and violence. Elaborate.
31. Explain Green Revolution and the social consequences associated with it.
32. What was Gandhiji's viewpoint on the growing relevance of machinery?

Section D

33. Do you agree that all sections of people have benefitted from the liberalisation policies in India? Justify your answer with examples.

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34. The Declining Sex Ratio in India, 1901-2011

Year	Sex Ratio (all age groups)	Variation Over Previous Decade	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year)	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 female per 1000 males. Data on age-specific sex ratios is not available before 1961.

- What is meant by the term ‘sex ratio’? Briefly explain.
- How much the sex ratio was decreased between the years 1901 and 2011?
- What is the increasing point in over all sex ratio from 1991 to 2011 and also find out the decreasing points in child sex ratio from 1991 to 2011?

35. Read the passages and answer the questions given below.

Yogini and Yogita are twins of the Patkar family who live in a small room measuring 225 sq. ft. in a small town. Yogini is brilliant in studies and Kabbadi. Yogita is an outstanding cricketer who represents the Western India region; she also was a topper in the State-level Marathi language Competition. Their parents come from a small village in Marathwada; they were farmers. For the sake of their daughters, they shifted to a small town to facilitate their children’s further education and sports training.

Their relatives and others in their village have heard of the Patkar girl’s success and are also encouraged to send their children to big cities with the hope that they too will become successful and famous one day. Today, if one visits the village you will notice that in many homes, there are only the elderly folk. The youth seem to have migrated to better their prospects. Can you imagine the effect of such migration on the local village community?

- What are the challenges faced by rural people while sending their children for higher education?
- What makes rural people migrate to cities?

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Sample Paper 5 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Green Revolution was a time in which agricultural production increased significantly as a result of new inventions.

Reason (R) New technology, seeds and fertilisers were used during Green Revolution.

Codes

- (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
2. Which of the following is/are characteristics of the organised sector?
- (a) They have proper rules and regulations.
 - (b) Modes of payment are transparent.
 - (c) Employees cannot be removed from office without prior notice.
 - (d) All of the above
3. **Assertion (A)** The socialisation process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation and even struggle against significant others like our parents, family, kin group and our community.
- Reason (R)** Our community provides us the language (our mother tongue) and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world.
- Codes**
- (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

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4. Which of the following statement is true regarding industrialisation?
- (a) Industrialisation has no relation with the phenomenon of urbanisation.
 - (b) Industrialisation based on the division of labour.
 - (c) Industrialisation had only positive consequences.
 - (d) Industrialisation removes gender based wage discrimination.
5. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the term jati?
- (a) It is a long clarification that varies from region to religion.
 - (b) It has a segmental organisation.
 - (c) Membership of Jati involve rules about food and sharing.
 - (d) It is an all India aggregative classification.
6. The agrarian structure varies greatly across India and the progress of _____ is also uneven across the states.
- (a) zamindari system
 - (b) agrarian laws
 - (c) land reforms
 - (d) land ceiling
7. According to the sociology, inequalities between men and women are not _____ but _____.
- (a) natural, social
 - (b) social, natural
 - (c) desirable, undesirable
 - (d) economic, racial
8. 'The kind of agriculture where peasants primarily produce for themselves and are unable to produce for the market.'
- Which type of agriculture is defined in the above statement?
- (a) Subsistence agriculture
 - (b) Contract farming
 - (c) Bondage agriculture
 - (d) Surplus agriculture
9. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between
- (a) occupation and status
 - (b) religion and rituals
 - (c) norms and authority
 - (d) purity and pollution
10. Which of the following is/are characteristics of the organised sector?
- (a) They have proper rules and regulations.
 - (b) Modes of payment are transparent.
 - (c) Employees cannot be removed from office without prior notice.
 - (d) All of the above

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SOLUTIONS

- 11. Assertion (A)** Social mobility is the movement of individuals or groups from one social stratum to another.
Reason (R) The degree to which systems of stratification are open or closed depends on the extent of social mobility.
Codes
(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
- 12. Assertion (A)** Land reforms are necessary not only to boost agricultural but also to eradicate poverty and bring social justice in rural areas.
Reason (R) The agrarian structure varies greatly across India and the progress of land reforms is also uneven across the states.
Codes
(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
- 13.** Which of the following are the essential elements in creating social movements?
(a) Identity politics (b) Aspirations
(c) Cultural anxieties (d) All of the above
- 14.** Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called _____.
(a) social injustice (b) social discrimination
(c) social inequality (d) social change
- 15.** Sociologist _____ elaborates upon the modern context by sketching three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India: modes of communication, forms of organisation and the nature of ideas. New technologies have speeded up various forms of communication.
(a) Satish Saberwal (b) Max Weber
(c) Raja Ram Mohun Roy (d) Jyotiba Phule
- 16.** In India, censuses began to be conducted by the British Indian government between _____ and regular ten yearly (or decennial) censuses have been conducted since _____.
(a) 1867-72, 1881 (b) 1893-97, 1899
(c) 1903-05, 1911 (d) 1919-24, 1931

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Section B

17. 'OBC are neither part of the 'forward' castes at the upper end of the status spectrum, nor of the Dalits at the lower end. But since caste has entered all the major Indian religions and is not confined to Hinduism alone, there are also members of other religions who belong to the backward castes and share the traditional occupational identification and similar or worse socio-economic status.'

Based on the given passage, elaborate the term OBC with special reference to Indian Constitution.

OR

'The dominant classification of tribes as used in academic sociology as well as public and political affair is the extent of assimilation in Hindu mainstream. This assimilation can further be seen from the point of view of tribes and from the Hindu mainstream.'

Based on the given passage, how did tribal communities assimilated into the mainstream?

18. Sanskritisation process has been criticised due to various reasons. State two reasons.
19. Write a brief note on nuclear family.
20. Write a brief note on the role of political parties in the old social movements in India.
21. Who coined the term 'Footloose labour'? What is meant by it?
22. Who invented 'Scientific Management'? Elaborate the term Taylorism or Industrial engineering.
23. What are some problems faced by the mine workers?
24. Define the term 'Regionalism' with regard to Indian context.
25. Indian society is a melting pot of cultures. The history of Indian society gives enough evidence of the process of accommodation. From early times migrants integrated into Indian society and influenced its culture. Our historical past is testimony to this fact of cultural diffusion.
Today, we describe our society as a composite whole that includes tribal, rural, and urban communities. The way of life in these segments have their unique characteristics. However, is it also an observation that no one segment or community can be seen in its 'pure' state. On the one hand, there is interdependence between communities and on the other, this would imply a certain extent of loss of cultural elements such as language, beliefs, customary practices, etc.
What constitutes 'Indian culture', discuss with respect to cultural diffusion in Indian society?

OR

How interdependence between communities has resulted to a certain extent in loss of cultural elements?

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SOLUTIONS

Section C

26. How are the Other Backward Castes different from the Dalits or Schedule Castes?

OR

Elaborate the term 'Stereotype' in context of sociological study.

27. What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system? Explain.

28. What is meant by the term 'secularism' in both Indian and Western contexts? Explain.

29. State the two reforms programmes related to land reforms in Independence India.

30. Why does sociology have a keen interest in study of social movements?

OR

Imagine a society where there has been no social movement. Can you also describe how you imagine such a society to be.

31. 'Social stratification persists over generations.' Explain.

32. How have been tribes classified in India?

Section D

33.

The Population of India and its Growth During the 20th Century

Year	Total Population (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	
1901	238	—	—
1911	252	0.56	5.8
1921	251	−0.03	−0.3
1931	279	1.04	11.0
1941	319	1.33	14.2
1951	361	1.25	13.3
1961	439	1.96	21.6
1971	548	2.22	24.8
1981	683	2.20	24.7
1991	846	2.14	23.9

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2001	1028	1.95	21.5
2011	1210	1.63	17.7

- (a) What was the total population of India as per the census of 2011?
- (b) What was percentage of the average annual growth rate between 1901-1951 and 1911 and 1921?
- (c) What was the percentage of decreasing decadal growth rate from 2001 to 2011?
34. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.
35. 'Economists often make a distinction between organised or formal and unorganised or informal sector. According to one definition, the organised sector consists of all units employing to ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pensions and other benefits.'
- (a) What is an organised sector ?
- (b) Highlight the major social implications of organised sector in India.

□□□□□□

Sample Paper 6 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** India's structural and cultural diversity is self-evident.
Reason (R) This diversity shapes the different ways that Modernisation or Westernisation, Sanskritisation or Secularisation effects or does not affect different groups of people.
Codes
(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
2. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about India's Demographic Transition?
(a) According to Registrar of India, Census data from India suggests that population growth is on the decline since 1991.
(b) India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2030 due to population momentum.
(c) The drop in Crude Death (CDR) and Birth Rates (CBR) for the past four decades indicates that India is progressing towards a post-transitional phase.
(d) From 1950 to 1990, the drop in CBR was less steep than the drop in the CDR.
3. **Assertion (A)** India has had an official population policy for more than a half century.
Reason (R) India was perhaps the first country to explicitly announce such a policy in 1952.
Codes
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

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- (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
4. In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. Identify the most appropriate concept to refer this phenomenon.
(a) Sanskritisation
(b) De-Sanskritisation
(c) Westernisation
(d) Modernisation
5. Identify the concept that does not agree with Sanskritisation.
(a) Cultural imitation (b) Self-consciousness
(c) Reference model (d) Modernisation
6. The second phase of the Green Revolution in India began in _____.
(a) 1960s (b) 1970s
(c) 1980s (d) 1990s
7. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, _____ categories, they refuse to recognise the _____ across individuals and across contexts or across time.
(a) heterogenous, similarities
(b) diverse, similarities
(c) broad, similarities
(d) homogenous, variation
8. _____ is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations.
(a) Civil society (b) Nation
(c) Political Party (d) Military
9. The Right to Information campaign is an example of _____.
(a) Redemptive Movements
(b) Reformist Movements
(c) Revolutionary Movements
(d) Old Social Movements
10. **Assertion (A)** Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions and they go to work for part of the year on farms in the Punjab and Haryana, or on brick in U.P., kilns or construction sites in cities such as New Delhi or Bangalore.
Reason (R) Labourers migrate due to the increasing inequalities in rural areas from the mid-1990s,

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which have forced many households to combine multiple occupations to sustain themselves.

Codes

- (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

11. **Assertion (A)** Contract farming has sociological significance in that it disengage many people from the production process.

Reason (R) Contract farming focuses on export oriented products such as flowers and gherkins.

Codes

- (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

12. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith. This signifies another feature of community identity i.e

- (a) universal correct
- (b) achieved
- (c) localised
- (d) conditional

13. Which of the following is/are the negative impact of globalisation on economic growth?

- (a) Threat to sovereignty
- (b) Interdependence
- (c) Inequitable distribution
- (d) All of these

14. Which of the following is not a feature of caste system in India?

- (a) Caste is determined by birth.
- (b) Caste groups are endogamous.
- (c) Caste groups are exogamous.
- (d) None of the above

15. “To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact.

The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority.”

Which one of the following leaders of India expressed his opinion on issues of minority?

- (a) Dr B R Ambedkar
- (b) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Syama Prasad Mukherjee
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

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16. “When as a nation we adopt the spinning wheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the poor by the rich.”

Who said this above mentioned statement?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Vinoba Bhave

Section B

17. Based on the given passage, answer the following question.

It is true that several Indians from certain social and economic strata were the first to access an English education. Many of them later constituted the intelligentsia of our society. We refer to many of them as social reformers, such as Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Pandita Ramabai, Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve. They worked for religious, social, and educational reform in Indian society. Such visionaries of society continue even in the post-Independence era, to the present time.

Based on the given passage, explain the role of education in the transformation of society at the micro-level.

OR

Education changes the outlook and traditional approach towards social and economic problems. It sharpens the skills, and knowledge of the children. Technical education helps in the process of industrialisation which helps to bring a vast change in society.

Explain the impact of the introduction of a new education system by the British on Indian society.

18. The characteristic feature of modern era is the establishment of democracy and nationalism as dominant source of political legitimacy. Elaborate.
19. How Sanskritisation is a gender process?
20. What does the term ‘adivasi’ mean and who are the tribal people? Explain.
21. Write a brief note on Savitribai Phule in context of Indian social reforms.
22. What are the significant effects of the large scale circulation of labour on rural society? Explain.
23. ‘The 19th century social reform attempts marked the modern context and mix of ideas’. Interpret the given statement.
24. What are the objectives of disinvestment?
25. Certain resistance to change is there everywhere. In no society, all the changes are welcomed by the people without questioning and resistance. To some extent, the removal of evil practices such as child marriage, human sacrifice, animal sacrifice, untouchability, taboos on inter-caste marriages, etc., could be achieved after a long struggle in India. Due to ignorance people often oppose new changes. Habit is another obstacle to social change. Individuals are very much influenced by habits and customs. People

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dislike or fear the unfamiliar. They are not ready to give up a practice to which they have been habituated and adopt a new one. Hence, the new practice is looked down upon or rejected which leads to social harmony.

How does the social movement arise in society?

OR

In what ways do you think the social movement is beneficial for society?

Section C

26. 'Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic. It is a result of structural features of society.' Justify your answer with an example.
27. Modernisation and secularisation are a part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?
28. Write a brief note on 'ascriptive identity'.

OR

'Assimilationist and integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities through various interventions.' Explain.

29. What are the changes of Colonialism on caste institution of India?
30. How was rural social structure altered by agricultural development during the 1960s and 1970s in India?
31. What are some of the rules that caste system imposes?

OR

In what sense has caste become relatively invisible for the urban upper castes?

32. Write a brief note on the Global Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919, also known as 'Spanish Flu'.

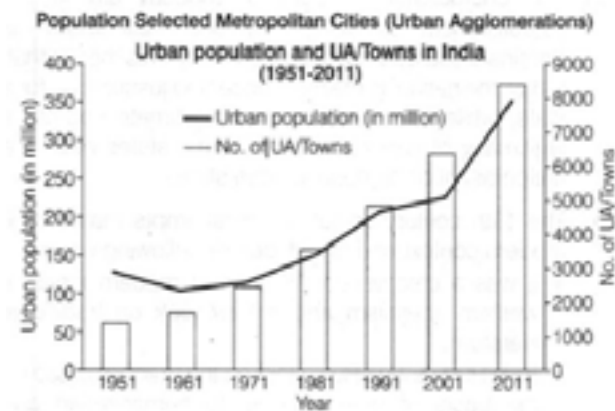
Section D

33. Based on the given passage, answer the following question.
Civil Society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations. It is the sphere of active citizenship. Individuals take up social issue, try to influence state or make demands on it, pursue their collective interests or seek support for a variety of causes.
(a) What is civil society?
(b) What is the relevance of civil society organisations today?
34. Read the below mentioned statement and justify your answer.
'The demographic advantage or 'dividend' to be derived from the age structure of the population is due to the fact that India is one of the youngest countries in the world.'

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35. On the basis of the bar graph, answer the following questions.



- What was the percentage of decennial growth rate of the urban population in 1951 and 2001?
- What does the graph show in relation to percentage share of urban population?
- What does the term 'industrialisation' and 'urbanisation' imply?

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 7 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages.
Reason (R) Commercialisation of agriculture has led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour.
Codes
(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
2. Choose the incorrect statement about position of caste and caste based issues within the nationalist movement.
(a) The dominant view was to treat caste as a social evil and as a colonial scheme to divide India.
(b) Anti-touchability programmes became a big part of the Congress agenda.
(c) Efforts to organise the depressed classes and particularly the untouchable caste began during the nationalist movement.
(d) There was an initiative taken to organise depressed classes from both ends of the caste spectrum.
3. Which of the following factor is not responsible for the caste system in the contemporary period?
(a) Subsidised public education.
(b) Opportunities offered by rapid development.
(c) Expansion of state sector jobs after Independence
(d) No inherited educational or economic capital.

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SOLUTIONS

4. The task of a manager is to _____ and get _____ out of workers.
- (a) control workers, more work
 - (b) hire more workers, more work
 - (c) beat workers, less work
 - (d) give food to workers, less work
5. The law that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family is known as _____.
- (a) Abolition of Zamindari System
 - (b) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act
 - (c) Land Ceiling Act
 - (d) Raiyatwari System
6. “A state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.” Which among the following said this above mentioned argument?
- (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Herbert Spencer
 - (c) David Emile Durkheim (d) Judith Butler
7. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the gender identities?
- (a) Transgender refers to conversions of gender status of body into opposite gender by using choice or certain compulsions.
 - (b) Third gender refers to the persons having alternates of both genders i.e. male and female.
 - (c) In India, a third gender person can nominate themselves to contest in elections
 - (d) All of the above
8. **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.
Codes
- (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
9. **Assertion (A)** Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation building strategies.
Reason (R) Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society.
Codes
- (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

- 10. Assertion (A)** Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue.
Reason (R) Protest is the most visible form of collective action.
Codes
(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
- 11.** Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour in which people do not see the end result of production process as they are producing only one small part of a product. Also their work is repetitive and exhausting. Yet for them, this work is better than being unemployed.
Which one of the following terms is called by Karl Marx about such situation wherein a person is disconnected with the product he/she is producing?
(a) Exploitation (b) Alienation
(c) Surplus Value (d) Capital
- 12.** Inequalities between men and woman according to the scholars are not _____ but _____.
(a) natural, social
(b) social, natural
(c) economic, racial
(d) desirable, undesirable
- 13.** The path of development called modernisation was taken up by _____.
(a) West Europe and North America
(b) Europe and South Africa
(c) Eastern Europe and America
(d) None of the above
- 14.** When did the Naxalite movement start from the region of Naxalbari?
(a) 1946 (b) 1967
(c) 1929 (d) 1968
- 15.** Suppressing cultural diversity can be very costly in terms of the alienation of the minority or subordinated communities whose culture is treated as _____.
(a) non-national
(b) national
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

16. A small IT firm in India is developing a computer programme for a big company in England. Identify the most suitable term to refer this phenomenon.
- (a) Labour Contract
 - (b) Labour Extension
 - (c) Labour Migration
 - (d) Outsourcing

Section B

17. Based on the given passage, answer the following question.
The term Modernisation was associated with positive and desirable values in the 19th and 20th century. In the earlier period, modernisation referred to the improvement in technology and production process, but now it refers to the path of development that much of the West Europe or North America has taken. What are the two characteristics of modernisation?

OR

How the term 'tradition' and 'modernity' are expressions of values?

18. State two examples of Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practiced against other groups.
19. Highlight the basic reason for the rise of old social movements during 1970s in India.
20. What is the role and value of civil society?
21. Define the term 'Redemptive' in context of social movement in India.
22. Elaborate the term ecological movement with giving an example.
23. Castes are traditionally linked to occupation. Explain.
24. Write a short note on Rites and Secularisation.
25. The harsh working conditions suffered by labourers in rural India were an outcome of the combined effect of the economic power of the landlords as a class and their overwhelming power as members of a dominant caste. A significant aspect of the social power of the landlords was their ability to secure the intervention of various arms of the state to advance their interests. Thus, political factors decisively contributed to widening the gulf between the dominant class and the under class.
What measures do you think the government has taken, or should take, to protect the rights of landless agricultural labourers and migrant workers?

OR

There is direct linkage between the situation of agriculture workers and then lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.

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Section C

26. Elaborate the two major sets of principles of caste system in India.

OR

Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after Independence.

27. What was Gandhiji's viewpoint on the growing relevance of machinery?
28. Write short notes on Women's Movement in Indian context.
29. 'Social stratification persists over generations.' Explain.
30. Highlight two common features of 'ascriptive' identity.
31. What is meant by the term agrarian structure? Explain.

OR

Explain major types of land holdings. Elaborate your answer in context of agricultural structure of Indian rural society.

32. Analyse social reform movements initiated towards women's equality and rights in the 19th century.

Section D

33. What do you mean by urbanisation? What are the situations according to sociologist MSA Rao under which village experiences the urban impact in India?
- 34.

Literacy Rate in India

(Percentage of Population 7 Years of Age and Above)				
Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1951	18.3	27.2	8.9	18.3
1961	28.3	40.4	15.4	25.1
1971	34.5	46.0	22.0	24.0
1981	43.6	56.4	29.8	26.6
1991	52.2	64.1	39.3	24.8
2001	65.4	75.9	54.2	21.7
2011	73.0	80.9	64.6	16.3

- (a) What is the male-female gap in literacy rate in the year 2011?
- (b) How much the female literacy rate increased as compared to the rise in male literacy rate between

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the years 2001 and 2011?

- (c) Is literacy as a pre-requisite to education, an instrument of empowerment? What is the difference of male and female literacy rates between 1951 and 2011?

35. Gandhiji on machinery, in Hind Swaraj 1924 “What I object to is craze for machinery, not machinery as such.

The craze is for what they call labour saving machinery. Men go on ‘saving labour’ till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of all.

When as a nation we adopt the spinning wheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the power by the rich”.

Based on the given passage, answer the following.

- (a) Given an example of how machinery creates a problem for workers.
(b) Discuss industrial society and different views of theorist on it.

□□□□□□

Sample Paper 8 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Both Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment.
Reason (R) Machinery helps to increase production, but it also creates the danger that eventually machines will replace workers.
Codes
(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
2. **Assertion (A)** Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment.
Reason (R) Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well being of the community.
Codes
(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

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3. Which one of the following is incorrect about the concept of secularisation in modern world?
- (a) In the modern West, secularisation has usually meant a process of decline in the influence of religion.
 - (b) It has been an assumption of all theorists of modernisation that modern societies become increasingly secular.
 - (c) Indicators of secularisation have referred to levels of involvement with religious organisations.
 - (d) None of the above
4. A considerable part of ritual in India has direct reference to the pursuit of secular ends. Ritual have secular dimension, providing occasion to socialise with friends and kin, to show off wealth and style to enhance social status.
- Assertion (A)** The customs and the activities associated with a religion are categorised as rites or rituals.
Reason (R) Secularism means a process of decline in the influence of religion.
- Codes**
- (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. 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.
6. **Assertion (A)** In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.
Reason (R) Inclusive because it recognised diversity and plurality. Democratic because it sought to do away with discrimination and exclusion and bring forth a just and equitable society.
- Codes**
- (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
7. Which one of the following facts is correct about Raja Ram Mohun Roy?
- (a) His ideas represented a curious mixture of Western rationality and an assertion of Indian traditionality.
 - (b) He undertook the campaign against sati which was the first women's issue to receive public attention.
 - (c) He attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well as Hindu shastras.
 - (d) All of the above

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8. Which of the following sentences is/are correct about the social inequality and exclusion?
- (a) Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
 - (b) They are social in the sense that they are not economic, although there is usually a strong link between social and economic inequality.
 - (c) They are systematic and structured as there is a definite pattern to social inequalities.
 - (d) All of the above
9. 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
10. When the difference between Birth rate and the Death rate is zero we say that the population has stabilised or has reached the
(a) stabilisation level (b) highest level
(c) replacement level (d) highest point
11. Language coupled with _____ and _____ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India.
(a) region, religion
(b) regional, tribal identity
(c) religion, class
(d) class, gender
12. 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) De-Sanskritisation (d) Modernisation
13. States such as _____ have undergone a different process of development, in which political mobilisation, redistributive measures, and linkages to an external economy (primarily the Gulf countries) have brought about a substantial transformation of the rural countryside.
(a) Kerala (b) Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh
14. An American called Frederick Winslow invented a new system in the 1890s, which he called 'Scientific Management'. It is also known as _____.
(a) Industrial engineering (b) Taylorism
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

15. According to Census of India 2011 sex ratio has increased and now it is _____ females per 1000 males.
(a) 927 (b) 933
(c) 943 (d) 947
16. The people of India speak about 1,632 different languages and dialects. As many as twenty two of these languages have been officially recognised and placed under the _____ of the Constitution.
(a) 5th schedule (b) 6th schedule
(c) 7th schedule (d) 8th schedule

Section B

17. Based on the given passage, answer the following.
Some changes that took place in India can be understood in terms of process of Sanskritisation, Modernisation, Secularisation and Westernisation. Sanskritisation, existed before colonial rule in India. While the other three processes were developed to respond to the change that were brought about by Colonialism.
How is Sanskritisation a process of social change?

OR

Based upon below passage, answer the following question.

Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school. At the University, Head of Department was a well known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai. Despite all odds she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit.
Do you think Sanskritisation is a gendered process? Give a reason for your answer.

18. What is meant by the term 'Untouchability'? Explain.
19. With what objectives did New Farmers Movements began in the 1970s?
20. Is caste system exclusionary and exploitative? Explain.
21. In response to the harsh working conditions workers have expressed anger through trade unions. Differentiate between strike and lockout in the light of the above statement.
22. Explain some defining features of caste system in India.
23. Mention the positive and negative sides of contract farming.
24. Modernisation and secularisation are part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked ?

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25. Anti Caste Movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jyotiba Phule and was carried out in the, 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. BR Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. It was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the post Ambedkar Dalit Movement has had revolutionary practice. It has focused on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goals of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of scheduled caste to achieve social mobility. Distinguish between social change and social movements.

OR

What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today?

Section C

26. Express the correlation between agriculture and culture.

OR

Discuss the consequences of commercialisation of agriculture.

27. How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the state?
28. What is Taylorism? Would Gandhiji have supported the idea of Taylorism?
29. Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics which cause mass deaths were inevitable?
30. Write briefly about 'Contract Farming'.
31. Who was Thomas Robert Malthus? Elaborate his theory about the population growth.

OR

Describe the theory of demographic transition. Why is the transition period associated with a 'population explosion'?

32. How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the state?

Section D

33. Westernisation is a process whereby societies come under or adopt Western culture in areas such as industry, technology, law, politics, economics, lifestyle, diet, clothing, language, alphabet, religion, philosophy, and values. The encounter between the Indian tradition and Western culture was of immense sociological significance. The Western tradition had a meaningful impact upon the cultural, political and social systems of India to such an enormous extent that it has been told that such a contact had initiated a new era of change in the Indian cultural tradition. The mode of the Western cultural impact on the Indian tradition had distinctive features. Historically, various western traditions came to India with differing

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political and cultural orientations and exerted variegated influences upon Indian society and culture.

- (a) What do you mean by Westernisation? Explain its different aspects.
 (b) Do you think Westernisation is one of the reasons for generation conflict?

34. Explain some of the policies designed to address caste inequality in context of contemporary India.

35. Analyse the given table and answer the following questions.

Rural and Urban Population

Year	Population (Millions)		Percentage of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8
2011	833	377	68.8	31.2

- (a) What was the difference between the rural and urban population in the year 2001?
 (b) As per the table, how much the percentage of rural population decreased between the years 2001 and 2011?
 (c) What is the total rural and urban population in the year 2011?

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 9 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.
Reason (R) No system of social stratification is likely to persist over generations unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable.
Codes
(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
2. Which of the following statements are correctly defining the idea of a nation?
(a) It is an ideology that places the nation at the centre of its concern.
(b) No particular kind of community can be guaranteed to form a nation.
(c) There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on.
(d) All of the above
3. **Assertion (A)** Social conflict does not automatically lead to collective action.
Reason (R) A group must consciously think or identify themselves as oppressed beings for conflict to arise.
Codes
(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

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4. The _____ is the most accepted or proper justification for a state, while the _____ are the ultimate source of legitimacy of the nation.
- (a) people; nation
 - (b) community; nation
 - (c) nation; people
 - (d) people; community
5. 'Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. It is what we are rather than what we have 'become'. We do not have to do anything to be born into a community in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into.'
- According to above mentioned statements, these kinds of identities are called as
- (a) Ascriptive
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Receptive
 - (d) Assertive
6. **Assertion (A)** Social welfare aims at the all-round development of lower castes and backward classes of the society.
Reason (R) Social reformers wanted to remove evils and bring changes in the society.
Codes
- (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
7. Which statement is correct regarding the positive consequences of the first phase of the Green Revolution?
- (a) Many farmers shifted from Multi-crop to Mono-crop systems.
 - (b) Migration from rural and urban areas increased.
 - (c) The employment and wages of agricultural workers increased in many areas.
 - (d) It brought regional inequalities in India.
8. Which of the following is not correct about Jyotirao Phule?
- (a) He formed the Satyashodak Samaj to attain equal rights for people from lower castes.
 - (b) He started a school in Dowleswaram.
 - (c) He recalled the glory of Pre-Aryan age.
 - (d) Jyotirao Phule was born in Poona in 1827 to a family that belonged to the mali caste.
9. A state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory. Which among the following said this above mentioned argument?
- (a) Max Weber
 - (b) Herbert Spencer
 - (c) David Emile Durkheim
 - (d) Judith Butter

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- 10. Assertion (A)** Protests by scheduled castes against the practice of untouchability and atrocities have increased.
Reason (R) Their action have stirred the government machinery to enforce law and order strictly.
Codes
(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
- 11.** In most of the regions of India, the major landowning groups belong to the _____.
(a) politicians
(b) upper castes
(c) educated elites
(d) urban population
- 12.** Who argued that the use of machinery actually de-skills workers?
(a) Harry Braverman
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Max Weber
(d) Emile Durkheim
- 13.** The growth of autonomous women's movements took place during which period?
(a) 1950s
(b) 1960s
(c) 1970s
(d) 1980s
- 14.** Scientific management also known as Taylorism or Industrial engineering was invented in _____.
(a) 1870s
(b) 1880s
(c) 1890s
(d) 1900s
- 15.** Debates within communities were common during this period. For instance, Sati was opposed by the Brahmo Samaj. Orthodox members of the Hindu Community in Bengal formed an organisation called _____ and petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.
(a) Brahmo Sabha
(b) Arya Sabha
(c) Dharma Sabha
(d) None of these
- 16.** A _____ 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.
(a) political movement
(b) social movement
(c) economic movement
(d) cultural movement

Section B

- 17.** The India Nation-State is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. It has a population of about 1.21 billion people. According to census of India 2011, it is the second largest

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country in terms of population in the world.

In terms of religion, about 80.5% of the population are Hindus, who in turn are regionally specific, plural in beliefs and practice.

What is meant by cultural diversity? Why is India considered to be a very culturally diverse country?

OR

Sanskritisation is defined as the process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the custom, ritual, beliefs. Ideology and style of life of a high and a twice-born (dwija) caste.' It suggests a proven by which people want to improve their status by adopting name. Customs and culture of high placed groups in the social hierarchy.

How is Sanskritisation a process of social change?

18. What were the negative effects of the Green Revolution in its second phase?
19. Analyse the relation between rituals and secular goals.
20. Discuss the main features of industrialisation in the early years of Indian Independence.
21. What is meant by the term 'Third Gender'?
22. Highlight two important transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas during the first phase of Green Revolution in India.
23. Exemplify the difference between social change and social movement.
24. The development activity of the state and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly through the speeding up and intensification of economic change. Explain.
25. 'The argument for a tribe-caste distinction was founded on an assumed cultural difference between Hindu castes, with their beliefs in purity and pollution and hierarchical integration and the tribals with their equal and kinship based modes of organisation.'
State two key points of tribe-caste distinction are the part of this debate.

OR

What are the some of the rules that the caste system imposes?

Section C

26. Mention some differences between social change and social movement.

OR

Discuss about the worker's movement as class-based movement.

27. Compare the experience of industrialisation in the West with that of the Indian experience.

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28. Tribal have faced colonialism in the pre-Independent India. Explain.

OR

One of the most significant yet paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. Elaborate.

29. Discuss the impact of disinvestment on employees.

30. How the process of Sanskritisation uplifts the lower caste people?

31. Analyse social reform movements initiated towards women's equality and rights in the 19th century.

32. Communalism is an important issue in India because it has been a source of tension and violence. Elaborate.

Section D

33. What do you understand by home-based work? Elaborate the work process in the bidi industry.

34. The condition of dombari community is very bad. Television and radio have snatched away our means of livelihood. We perform acrobatics but because of the circus and the television, which have reached even in remote corners and villages, nobody is interested in our performances.

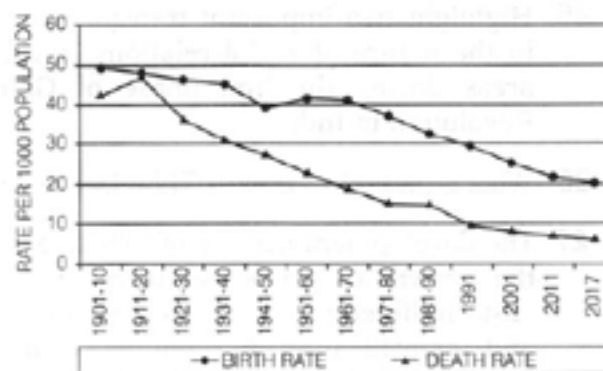
We do not get even a small amount however hard we perform. People watch our shows but just for entertainment, they never pay us anything. They never bother about the fact that we are hungry. Our profession is dying.

(a) Discuss globalisation.

(b) What is your opinion on the impact of globalisation on employment ? Does it always have a negative impact on indigenous art forms?

35.

Birth and Death Rate in India 1901-2017



(a) What is meant by 'birth rate' and 'death rate'?

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- (b) Before 1931, both death rates and birth rates were high. In given chart, what happened after 1931 to birth and death rates?
- (c) What was the birth and death rates in the year 2011?

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Sample Paper 10 Solution

SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS XII 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. Section B includes question No.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 No. 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 No. 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A)** Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.

Reason (R) Policies promoting integration insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national cultures' are to be relegated to the private sphere.

Codes

- (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
2. The areas where non-sanskritic castes were _____ their influence was very strong. It is known as _____.
- (a) backward, de-sanskritisation
 - (b) dominant, modernisation
 - (c) dominant, de-sanskritisation
 - (d) backward, development

3. **Assertion (A)** Women workers in most regions in our country are usually excluded from ownership of land because of the prevailing patrilineal kinship system and mode of inheritance.

Reason (R) The exploitative nature and decreasing level of women participation, leads to decrease in

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their social position and more exploitation.

Codes

- (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

4. 'This was the most visible in the hiring of casual labour for work on construction sites and brickyards. The contractor went to villages for employing people in various occupations. He gave loans to them in the form of money and this loan included the cost of transport of the work site. The loaned money was treated as an advance wage and the worker worked without wages until the loan was repaid.'

Which one of the following systems is associated with the above mentioned statements?

- (a) Contractor system
- (b) Slave system
- (c) Jazmani system
- (d) Credit system

5. **Assertion (A)** 'Upper' caste Hindu communities have often denied entry into temples for the 'lower' castes and specially the Dalits.

Reason (R) Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion.

Codes

- (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

6. Which of the following statements are incorrect about the population studies?

- (a) The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.
- (b) The maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die in childbirth per 1,00,000 live births.
- (c) The life expectancy refers to the estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive.
- (d) None of the above

7. 'A particular seed is genetically modified to produce ten times more crops than regular seeds. It was developed by scientists to meet the food supply during famines.'

Mention the name of this seed?

- (a) High Yielding Variety (HYV)
- (b) Moderate Yielding Variety (MYV)
- (c) Low Yielding Variety (LYV)
- (d) None of the above

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8. **Assertion (A)** Kin terms are role terms.
Reason (R) Kin terms designate a biological as well as a social relationship.
Codes
(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
9. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Halpati system?
(a) It represents a kind of bonded labour, where the poor workers were involved in hereditary labour relationships with the landowners
(b) This system shows how landowners controlled the poor through land ownership by exploiting their dependence on land for survival.
(c) Jeeta system is the name given to Halpati system practiced in Karnataka.
(d) All of the above
10. Who coined the term 'Sanskritisation'?
(a) M N Srinivas
(b) Vishnu Shastri
(c) Jyotiba Phule
(d) Swami Vivekananda
11. Which of the following is correct about Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Marx and Mahatma Gandhi supported machinery.
(b) Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment.
(c) Marx and Mahatma Gandhi believed in alienation of work.
(d) Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw unemployment as a big concern.
12. Which of the following is not a reason for cultural diversity?
(a) Arouses intense passions.
(b) Mobilises large numbers of people.
(c) Not significant cultural identities.
(d) Economic and social inequalities accompany cultural differences.
13. _____ refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.
(a) Rate of natural increase (b) Birth rate
(c) Fertility rate (d) Death rate
14. If prejudice describes attitudes and opinions, _____ refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual.
(a) discrimination (b) stereotype
(c) social injustice (d) social change

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15. The fish processing plants along the coastline employ mostly single women from _____ and _____.
(a) Maharashtra and Kerala
(b) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
(c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
(d) Tamil Nadu and Punjab
16. Which of the following statements is invalid regarding social movements?
(a) Social movements often on with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue.
(b) Social movement activists hold meetings to mobilise people around the issues that concern them.
(c) Social movements also chart out campaigns that include lobbying with the government, media and other important makers of public opinion.
(d) Poetry is not a mode of protest.

Section B

17. The notion of minority groups is widely used in sociology and is more than a merely numerical distinction - it usually involves some sense of relative disadvantage. Thus, privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities.
Based on the given passage, briefly explain the meaning of 'privileged minorities'.

OR

Religious or cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority. In democratic politics, it is always possible to convert a numerical majority into political power through elections. Due to this, religions or cultural minorities become politically vulnerable.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question.

What is minority? Why do minorities need protection from the state ?

18. Discuss the major features of social movement.
19. What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1992 ?
20. What are counter movements?
21. Define the term 'Authoritarian State'.
22. Experience of industrialisation in India is in many ways similar to the Western mode and in many ways it is different'. Discuss.
23. Elaborate the term 'Prejudices' in context of sociological study.
24. Is there any relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Elaborate.

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25. The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the 80's-militancy had erupted in Punjab, problems were persisting in the North-East, students in Assam were agitating, Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.

Read the above passage and answer the question that follow
How regionalism creates problems in India ?

OR

How regionalism can be reduced? Mention any two points.

Section C

26. The struggle for women's upliftment in the 19th and early 20th centuries was led by male reformers.' Discuss with suitable examples.

OR

In what ways, 19th century social reform attempts were the modern context and mix of ideas?

27. Sociologist MSA Rao describes three different situations of the urban impact in India. Describe each of the three situations.
28. Describe common theme of different social reform movement.
29. What is meant by the terms 'caste' and 'varna'? Elaborate the precise relationship between varna and jati.
30. What is industrialisation? Discuss de-industrialisation and urbanisation as the products of British industrialisation in India.

OR

Colonialism in India introduced a wide range of change in every sphere. Explain.

31. What are different sense in which secularism has been understand in India ?
32. State the two reforms programmes related to land reforms in Independence India.

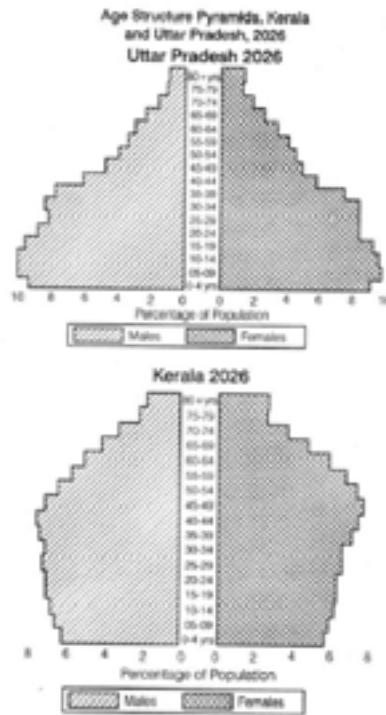
Section D

33. Write a note on the working conditions in mines in context of Indian industrial society.

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34.



- (a) What is meant by the 'age structure pyramid' of the population? Why is it relevant for the population study?
- (b) Which age group is the widest part of the pyramid in Uttar Pradesh and Kerala ?
- (c) How much percentage of females are found in age group of 55 to 59 years in Uttar Pradesh?

35. Untouchability is a pan-Indian phenomenon, although its specific forms and intensity vary considerably across regions and socio-historical contexts. The so-called 'untouchables' have been referred to collectively by many names over the centuries. Whatever the specific etymology of these names, they are all derogatory and carry a strongly pejorative charge. In fact, many of them continue to be used as forms of abuse even today, although their use is now a criminal offence.

- (a) Untouchability is an extreme and vicious aspects of the caste system. Explain the difficult dimensions of untouchability.
- (b) How did 'Schedule Caste' and 'Schedule Tribe' came into existence?

□□□□□□