

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2023 - 62 Set-4 - Compartment



Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 38 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory, except where an internal choice is provided.
- (iii) Answers should be precise and to the point.
- (iv) Section A: Questions 1–20 carry 1 mark each. Answer as directed.
- (v) Section B: Questions 21–29 carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 30 words.
- (vi) Section C: Questions 30–35 carry 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 80 words.
- (vii) Section D: Questions 36–38 carry 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 200 words.

Section A

1.

The number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period is

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Age structure of the population | (B) Sex Ratio |
| (C) Dependency Ratio | (D) Growth rate of population |
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2.

Assertion (A): Dominant Caste is a term used to refer to those castes which have a large population. Reason (R): They were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after Independence.

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|--|---|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. |
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3.

Which of the following is not a feature of social stratification?

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| (A) It is supported by patterns of belief. | (B) It is a function of individual difference. |
| (C) It persists over generations. | (D) It is ascriptive to a person. |
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4.

The ideology of tribalism indicates which of the following?

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|---|---|
| (A) They take pride in who they are. | (B) They learnt to willingly integrate into the mainstream at the cost of their identity. |
| (C) They do not have pride in their identity. | (D) They do not like to be distinguished from the newly encountered others. |
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5.

After Emergency, when the Janata Party came to power, the Second Backward Classes Commission headed by _____ was appointed at that time.

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|----------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Jawaharlal Nehru | (B) B.P. Mandal |
| (C) Indira Gandhi | (D) V.V. Giri |
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6.

Every human being needs a sense of stable identity to operate in this world. Choose the incorrect statement about community identity.

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|---|---|
| (A) Community Identity is based on birth. | (B) Community Identity is based on belonging. |
| (C) We don't have to do anything to be born into a community. | (D) Community Identity is based on acquired qualifications. |
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7.

'To die hards 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 above statement is related to the views of _____.

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Dr. Ambedkar | (B) Srinivas |
| (C) Mahatma Gandhi | (D) Jawaharlal Nehru |
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8.

In the 21st century, India will be witnessing a fast pace of urbanisation. The ambitious scheme of _____ initiated by the Government of India is playing a major role in increasing this pace.

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|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) Smart City | (B) Gram Uday Se
Bharat Uday |
| (C) Stand up India | (D) Start up India |
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9.

Assertion (A): The printing press, telegraph and later the microphone, and movement of people and goods through steamships and railways helped quick movements of new ideas. Reason (R): New technologies speeded up various forms of communication.

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|--|---|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. |
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10.

Assertion (A): Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour leading to the 'Feminisation of Agricultural Labour Force'. Reason (R): In poor areas, where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages, cultivation has become primarily a female task.

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|--|---|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
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11.

The government is trying to sell its share in several public companies to private sector companies by a process which is known as _____

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Disinvestment | (B) Organised Sector |
| (C) Unorganised Sector | (D) Liberalisation |
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12.

Which of the following indicates Arithmetic Progression?

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ... | (B) 2, 4, 8, 16, ... |
| (C) 1, 2, 4, 6, ... | (D) 2, 6, 18, 54, ... |
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13.

Which of the following can be identified as a joint family?

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|--|---|
| (A) A set of brothers with their individual families | (B) One set of parents and their children |
| (C) An elderly couple with their son | (D) None of the above |
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14.

Another significant change in rural society that is linked to the commercialisation of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour. What term is used by Jan Breman for these migrant workers?

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|----------------------|---|
| (A) Footloose labour | (B) Feminisation of agricultural labour |
| (C) Agent | (D) Bonded labour |
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15.

Assertion (A): The firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, security, as well as the manufacture of parts. Reason (R): Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company.

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|--|---|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. |

16.

Assertion (A): Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India, carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000 as a result of a social movement. Reason (R): The success of the creation of Jharkhand lay in it being a leaderless movement.

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|--|---|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
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17.

A _____ social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members.

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|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Reformist | (B) Redemptive |
| (C) Revolutionary | (D) Relative deprivation |

18.

Which of the following statements is/are true with respect to family? (I) Family is a social institution. (II) The structure of the family can be seen in relation to other social institutions. (III) The structure and composition of the family can change.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) I is false. | (B) I and II are true. |
| (C) I and III are true. | (D) I, II and III are true. |

19.

Assertion (A): In the 20th century, there was an attempt in several Indian languages to drop Sanskrit words and phrases. Reason (R): The 20th century saw a growth of the anti-brahmanical movement and the development of regional self-consciousness.

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|--|---|
| (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). | (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). |
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20.

Which of the following is not practised in the process of Sanskritisation?

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Adopting vegetarianism | (B) Wearing of sacred thread |
| (C) Religious ceremonies | (D) Playing drums |

Section B

21.

Far from the rural being primarily agrarian, the rural in Kerala is a mixed economy. How is it a mixed economy?

22.

Define Deskillling using an example.

23(a).

Trees are necessary for the conservation of environment. This clean environment depends on clean water and the cleanliness of the surroundings and it is important also. In the light of this, the Government of India has recently started two missions. Write their names.

OR

23(b).

Different tribal people spread across the country may share common issues. But the distinctions between them are equally significant. Name two states of India formed recently as a result of Tribal movements.

24(a).

Give two reasons for diversification in the rural society.

OR

24(b).

Why are women excluded from ownership of land in the rural society? Give two reasons.

25.

The Indian nation-state is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. State two reasons.

26.

Write two broad sets of issues that have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements.

27.

Explain the difference between Matriliney and Matriarchy.

28.

According to Malthusian theory of population growth, name and define the two checks to population growth.

29(a).

Name any two challenges that mill workers face.

OR

29(b).

What are the two ways of making workers produce more?

Section C

30(a).

How can we say that the varied social reform movements did have common themes, yet there were also significant differences?

OR

30(b).

Explain with the help of examples the cultural changes that resulted from our colonial encounters with the west.

31.

Discuss Green Revolution and its social consequences.

32.

Write the difference between Strike and Lock-out. What were the demands of the workers of the famous Bombay textile strike of 1982?

33.

Describe through the works of two women authors, their contribution to social reform.

34(a).

Using the example of tea plantations, show how the British policies exploited Indian labourers.

OR

34(b).

Describe the kinds of urbanisation as given by M.S.A. Rao.

35.

What are some common features central to the public perception of disability all over the world?

Section D

36(a).

Explain the population policy in India.

OR

36(b).

Discuss the theory of Demographic Transition.

37.

Compare and contrast civil society with an authoritarian state.

38.

Read the given passage and answer the questions:
The rise of ethnicity in this region was thus a response to cope with the new situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe's contact with a powerful alien system. Long isolated from the Indian mainstream, these tribes were able to maintain their own worldview and social and cultural institutions with little external influence... while the earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism, this trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution (Nongbri 2003 : 115).

38(a).

What was the reason behind the rise of ethnicity?

38(b).

What are the changes visible in the trend of the tribal movements?

- End of Question Paper -