

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2024 - 62/S 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 35 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 1–16 carry 1 mark each. Answer as directed.
- (v) Section B: Questions 17–25 carry 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 30 words.
- (vi) Section C: Questions 26–32 carry 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 80 words.
- (vii) Section D: Questions 33–35 carry 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 200 words.
- (viii) Answer Question 33 using the given graphic or data.

1.

Assertion (A): When the British took over Indian states, towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their courts. Reason (R): British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors, and decline of old urban centres.

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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. |

2.

Which of the following concepts involves the imitation of external forms of culture? It does not necessarily mean that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Modernization | (B) Sanskritisation |
| (C) Secularisation | (D) Westernisation |

3.

Which of the following is not true about land reforms in Independent India?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Abolition of the Zamindari System | (B) Tenancy Abolition |
| (C) Raiyatwari System | (D) Land Ceiling Acts |

4.

Which of the following statements is true for social movements?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. | (B) Collective action need not be marked by some degree of organisation. |
| (C) This organisation may not include a leadership and a structure. | (D) Those participating in a social movement may not have shared objectives and ideologies. |

5.

Which of the following statements is incorrect with regard to professionals working in the service sector such as software industry?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) Software professionals are middle class and well educated. | (B) Their work is supposed to be self-motivated and creative. |
| (C) 10-12 hours is an average work day, and its not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office. | (D) They do not want to show the boss that they are working hard. |

6.

Famines were a major and recurring source of increased _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) Fertility | (B) Mortality |
| (C) Dependency | (D) Sex-ratio |

7.

Which of the following is true for 'Pure Castes'?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (A) They are close to the sacred. | (B) They have a low status. |
| (C) They do not have material power. | (D) It is believed that they were defeated in wars. |
-

8.

_____ is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. Which concept is being talked about here?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Discrimination | (B) Untouchability |
| (C) Prejudices | (D) Social Inequality |
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9.

Assertion (A): Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Reason (R): Cultural diversity is not linked to economic and social inequalities.

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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.

Demographers and sociologists have offered several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. Which of the following is not a reason for the decline in the sex-ratio?

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|--|----------------------------|
| (A) Not looking after girl babies in infancy | (B) Sex-specific abortions |
| (C) Female infanticide | (D) Awareness |
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11.

The Government of India Act, _____ gave legal recognition to the lists or schedules of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the State.

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|----------|----------|
| (A) 1927 | (B) 1947 |
| (C) 1953 | (D) 1935 |
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12.

Assertion (A): India, like most societies, has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion. Reason (R): At different periods of history, no protest movements arose against caste, gender and religious discrimination.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (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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13.

Assertion (A): Respecting regional sentiments is not just a matter of creating states. Reason (R): This has to be backed up with an institutional structure that ensures their viability as relatively autonomous units within a larger federal structure.

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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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14.

Which of the following is not true for 'footloose labour'? (I) Migration does not have any relations with footloose labour. (II) It implies freedom. (III) They are exploited.

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|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) (I) and (II) | (B) (II) and (III) |
| (C) (I) and (III) | (D) (I), (II) and (III) |
-

15.

Assertion (A): Farmers who know how to grow crops based on their understanding of the weather, soil and seeds are unskilled. Reason (R): Machinery deskills workers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (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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16.

When Raja Rammohan Roy campaigned against Sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defenders of Sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against Sati. Which of the following movement does it highlight?

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) New Social Movement | (B) Social Change |
| (C) Counter Movement | (D) Revolutionary Movement |
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17(a).

In the first phase of the Green Revolution, in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society. Green Revolution crops were highly profitable, mainly because they yielded more produce. Based on the above passage, answer the question given below : How did the introduction of new technology increase inequalities in rural society?

OR

17(b).

There are rural residents employed in government services such as the postal and educational departments, factory workers, or in the army, who earn their living through non-agricultural activities. Based on the above passage, answer the following question. Why have traditional occupations declined in rural India?

18.

"Many factories employ badli workers". Who are badli workers?

19.

Define the concept of revolutionary movement with the help of an example.

20.

Why were the Land Ceiling Acts 'toothless' in most of the states? Give two reasons.

21.

Differentiate between organised and unorganised sector.

22.

The rapid growth in urbanisation shows that the town or the city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population. Give two reasons for the above statement.

23.

The family is linked to the political, economic, cultural and educational spheres. Justify with the help of two examples.

24(a).

Membership in our families or religious or regional communities is without preconditions, and yet it is total. In fact, most ascriptive identities are very hard to shake off; even if we choose to disown them, others may continue to identify us by those very markers of belonging. Based on the above passage, answer the following question. Why are community identities hard to shake off?

OR

24(b).

In terms of the nation-states relationship with community identities, the Indian case fits neither the assimilationist nor the integrationist model. What do policies of assimilation aim at?

25.

Studies have shown how diverse forms of family are found in different societies. With regard to the rules of inheritance, explain the two forms of family.

26.

'Tribe' is a modern term for communities that are very old, being among the oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text; did not have a state or political form of the normal kind and did not have sharp class divisions. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to certain traits. Explain the traits.

27(a).

To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere. Name and explain the changes in any two spheres.

OR

27(b).

Urbanization and Industrialisation are linked processes. Explain.

28.

Differentiate between stereotypes and discrimination.

29.

What is social stratification? Explain the key principles of social stratification.

30.

Critically examine the concept of Sanskritisation.

31.

Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-Independence period. Explain these transformations.

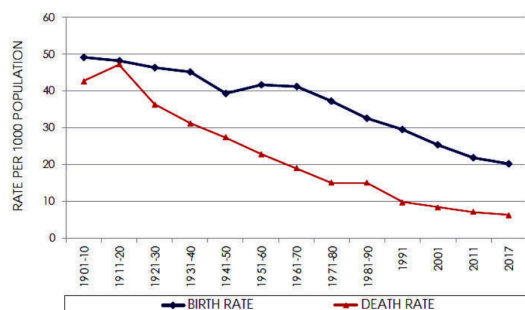
32.

Explain the working conditions of workers working in coal mines.

Birth and Death rate in India 1901 – 2017

33.

CHART 1: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN INDIA 1901-2017



Source: National Commission on Population, Government of India.
website: <http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm> National Health Profile
2018, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India; Economic
Survey 2018-19, Government of India.

Based on the above graph, answer the following questions :

33(a).

What is the relation between birth rate and death rate during the years 1911-2020?

33(b).

Define negative growth rate.

33(c).

Which curve declines faster? Give one reason for the same.

33-VI.

Between 1901-1951 the average annual growth rate did not exceed 1.33%, a modest rate of growth. In fact between 1911 and 1921 there was a negative rate of growth of -0.03%. This was because of the influenza epidemic during 1918-19 which killed about 12.5 million persons or 5% of the total population of the country (Visaria and Visaria 2003 : 191). The growth rate of population substantially increased after independence from British rule going up to 2.2% during 1961-1981. Since then, although the annual growth rate has decreased, it remains one of the highest in the developing world. Based on the given data, answer the following questions :

33(a)-VI.

What is the relation between birth rate and death rate during the years 1911-20?

33(b)-VI.

Define negative growth rate.

33(c)-VI.

Between birth rate and death rate, which rate declines faster? Give one reason.

34.

While protest is the most visible form of collective action, a social movement also acts in other, equally important ways. Social movement activists hold meetings to mobilise people around the issues that concern them. Such activities help shared understanding, and also prepare for a feeling of agreement or consensus about how to pursue the collective agenda. Social movements also chart out campaigns that include lobbying with the government, media and other important makers of public opinion. Based on the above passage, answer the following questions :

34(a).

Name any two social movements and the issues that they fought for.

34(b).

Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Give examples.

35.

Discuss the role of civil society in the state.

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