

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2025 - 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): Formal demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. Reason (R): Its focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology.

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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.

Assertion (A): Changes in age structure reflect changes in the development level and average life expectancy. Reason (R): Factors like economic development, improvement of quality of life, improved life expectancy are not related with age 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). |
| (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. | (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. |

3.

'Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic – it is the result of structural features of society.' Which of the following appropriately explains the statement? (I) Individuals may become cut-off from full involvement in the wider society. (II) Social discrimination happens voluntarily. (III) It is systematic and patterned. (IV) It prevents individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population.

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

4.

Assertion (A): It is often assumed that the fight for social reform for women's rights was fought entirely by male reformers and that the ideas of women's equality are alien imports. Reason (R): 'Stree Purush Tulana' was written in 1882 by Tarabai Shinde, a Maharashtrian housewife and 'Sultana's Dream' was written by Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.

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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. |

5.

Which of the following statements is not true regarding civil society?

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| (A) It lies beyond the private domain of the family. | (B) It involves participation of people for collective welfare. |
| (C) It includes political parties, media institutions, labour unions, religious organisations. | (D) The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organisation should be state-controlled, and it should be a purely commercial profit-making entity. |
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6.

'The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants. These claimants were members of upper castes who played no part in agricultural economy other than claiming their rent.' These claimants did not play any role in the agricultural economy because: (I) They frequently did not live in the village. (II) They were 'absentee landlords'. (III) These intermediate castes, were not dependent on the labour of the lower caste. (IV) They did not play a decisive role in regional politics and the agrarian economy.

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| (A) (I), (II) and (III) | (B) (I) and (II) |
| (C) (III) and (IV) | (D) (I), (II), (III) and (IV) |
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7.

'The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants. These claimants were members of upper castes who played no part in agricultural economy other than claiming their rent.' Which of the following does not indicate the next layer of claimants who were involved in the management of agriculture but were not themselves the cultivators?

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| (A) Vokkaligas of Karnataka | (B) The Reddys of Andhra Pradesh |
| (C) Gonds of Maharashtra | (D) The Yadavs of Uttar Pradesh |
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8.

Assertion (A): Indian nationalists saw rapid industrialisation of the economy as the path towards both growth and social equity. Reason (R): Modern ideas made people realise that poverty was preventable.

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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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9.

'The policy of liberalization entails participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), thus bringing about competition from the global market. This indicates further, the process of globalisation of agriculture, or the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market – a process that has had direct effects on farmers and rural society. For instance, in some regions such as Punjab and Karnataka, farmers enter into contracts with multinational companies (such as PepsiCo) to grow certain crops (such as tomatoes and potatoes).' Which of the following statements is incorrect?

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| (A) Contract farming disengages people from the production process. | (B) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant. |
| (C) It is often environmentally safe. | (D) Contract farming is very common for grapes, pomegranates, figs, fruits, cotton. |

10.

'The policy of liberalization entails participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), thus bringing about competition from the global market. This indicates further, the process of globalisation of agriculture, or the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market – a process that has had direct effects on farmers and rural society. For instance, in some regions such as Punjab and Karnataka, farmers enter into contracts with multinational companies (such as PepsiCo) to grow certain crops (such as tomatoes and potatoes).' The policy of liberalization has had a very significant impact on agriculture and rural society because: (I) The policy entails participation in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). (II) It aims to bring about a more free international trading system. (III) This requires the opening up of Indian market to imports. (IV) Indian farmers are not exposed to competition from the global market.

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

11.

Which of the following statements is correct regarding the reformist movement?

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| (A) The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia deposed the Tsar to create a communist state. | (B) The Naxalite Movement sought to remove oppressive landlords and state authorities. |
| (C) People in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayan Guru to change their social practices. | (D) Campaign for reorganisation of Indian states on linguistic basis. |

12.

Which of the following statements is not true for social movements?

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| (A) Social Movement activists hold meetings to mobilize people around the issues that concern them. | (B) Social Movements do not prepare people for consensus in pursuing the collective agenda. |
| (C) Social Movements develop distinct modes of protest. | (D) They create communication and public opinion to put pressure on the government. |

13.

Assertion (A): In lockout, the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.
Reason (R): Managers try to use substitute labour.

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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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14.

Assertion (A): Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres. Reason (R): Older forms of discrimination may persist even in new factory or workplace settings.

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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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15.

Which of the following statements is true with reference to cultural diversity?

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| (A) The same type of social groups and communities live in India. | (B) There are communities defined by cultural markers such as language, religion, sect, race or caste. |
| (C) The term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than equalities. | (D) There is no conflict or competition of any kind among diverse communities. |
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16.

Put the following statements in the correct order. (I) Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah. (II) A resolution against the evils of polygamy was proposed by Jahanara Shah Nawas at the All India Muslim Ladies Conference. (III) The resolution condemning polygamy caused considerable debate in the Muslim press. (IV) Tahsib-e-Niswan, the leading journal for women in Punjab came out in favour of the resolve, but others disapproved.

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| (A) (II), (III), (I), (IV) | (B) (I), (II), (III), (IV) |
| (C) (II), (IV), (I), (III) | (D) (IV), (III), (II), (I) |
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17.

'It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India. According to the Economic Survey for a recent year, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi are having high per capita income and the child sex ratio of these states is still low. So the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.' Why are selective abortions prevalent in the most prosperous regions of India?

18(a).

Is language the only most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity and statehood in India? Substantiate your answer with a suitable reason.

OR

18(b).

'Minority group can be called disadvantaged in one sense but not in the other.' Support the statement with suitable examples.

19.

'Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption and transformed them into symbols of resistance.' Identify the two symbols and show the use of any one symbol of resistance.

20(a).

Why do wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting?

OR

20(b).

How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land?

21.

'Land is also the most important form of property. But land is not just a 'means of production', nor just a 'form of property'. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood.' Give examples to show the close connection between agriculture and culture.

22.

'We often hear the phrase 'knowledge economy' to describe the growth of IT sector in India. But how do you compare the skills of a farmer who knows how to grow many hundreds of crops relying on his or her understanding of the weather, the soil and the seeds, with the knowledge of a software professional?' What does Harry Braverman say about 'knowledge economy'?

23.

'Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops. As a result of liberalisation, many Indian companies – small and large, have been bought over by multinationals. At the same time, some Indian companies are becoming multinational companies.' What is disinvestment and why are government employees afraid of it?

24.

'Caste is an institution uniquely associated with the Indian sub-continent. While social arrangements producing similar effects have existed in other parts of the world, the exact form has not been found elsewhere. Although it is an institution characteristic of Hindu society, caste has spread to the major non-Hindu communities of the Indian sub-continent.' Differentiate between Varna and Jati.

25.

'Each one of us is born into a family, and most of us spend long years within it. Usually we feel very strongly about our family. Sometimes we feel very good about our parents, grandparents, siblings, uncles, aunts and cousins, whereas for others, we don't.' Explain the various forms of family on the basis of dominance.

26.

'The imperatives of 'development' have governed attitudes towards tribes and shaped the policies of the state.' Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.

27.

'It is true that hard work matters, and so does individual ability. If all other things were equal, then personal effort, talent and luck would surely account for all the differences between individuals. But, as is almost always the case, all other things are not equal. In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health, and power – than others.' Explain how the social resources are divided into three forms of capital. Can these forms of capital overlap? Give reasons for your answer.

28(a).

'The extensive importation of cheap European piecegoods and utensils, and the establishment in India itself of numerous factories of the Western type, have more or less destroyed many village industries.' How did British industrialization lead to deindustrialisation in some sectors of India?

OR

28(b).

Writing on the different kinds of urbanisation after independence, sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that in India many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences. Explain the different situations of urban impact as given by M.S.A. Rao.

29.

Home workers are paid on piece-rate basis. Using the example of the Bidi industry, explain the concept.

30.

'Rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals.' Explain.

31.

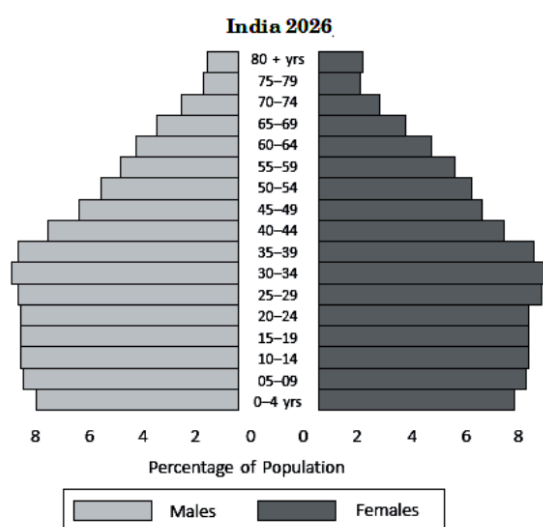
'Each of us grows up as a member of a community from which we acquire ideas not just about our 'community', our 'caste' or 'class', our 'gender', but also about others. Often these ideas reflect prejudices.' What are Prejudices? Can they only be negative? Give reasons for your answer.

32.

'We saw that land reforms have had only a limited impact on rural society and agrarian structure in most regions. In contrast the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s brought about significant changes in the areas where it took place.' Explain the Green Revolution and its social consequences.

Section D

Population pyramid data for India 2026
33.



33(a).

How do population pyramids help make population projections?

33(b).

How does India benefit from 'demographic dividend'? Write four points to support your answer.

33-VI.

The age group pyramid provides a much more detailed version of the age. The data are given separately for males (on the left side) and females (on the right side) with the relevant five-year age group in the middle. The age group begins from 0 – 4 years at the bottom of the pyramid and goes on to the 80 years and above age group at the top. The pyramid for 2026 is the estimated future size of the relevant age groups based on data on the past rates of growth of each group. The pyramids highlight the effect of a gradual fall in the birth-rate and rise in life expectancy. As more and more people begin to live to an old age, the top of the pyramid grows wider. As relatively fewer births take place the bottom of the pyramid grows narrower. The middle of the pyramid grows wider and wider as its share of the total population increases. This creates a 'bulge' in the middle age group that is found in the pyramid for 2026. This is what is referred to as 'Demographic Dividend'.

33(a)-VI.

How do population pyramids help make population projections?

33(b)-VI.

How does India benefit from 'demographic dividend'? Write four points to support your answer.

34.

Environmental movements often also contain economic identity issues. Discuss.

35.

Differentiate between assimilationist and integrationist policies. Discuss the strategies with relevant examples.

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