

CBSE Class 12 Sociology 2026 - 62/7 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.

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
 Assertion (A): We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model. Reason (R): There are many and complex ways that British colonialism lives on in contemporary India. Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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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.

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
 Assertion (A): The influence of Sanskritisation can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual. Reason (R): The term 'Sanskritisation' was coined by M.N. Srinivas. Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

As per the population policy in India, which of the following statements are correct? (I) Population dynamics does not crucially affect the health and well-being of its people. (II) India was perhaps the first country to explicitly announce a population policy in 1952. (III) The population policy took the concrete form of the National Family Planning Programme. (IV) The most important objective of the population policy was to speed up the rate of population growth.

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

4.

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
 Assertion (A): In most of the Green Revolution areas, it was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology. Reason (R): The inputs used for implementing the Green Revolution Programme were expensive. Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (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 related to the impact of land reforms in independent India is not true?

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| (A) The abolition of the zamindari system was probably the most effective land reform law. | (B) The tenancy abolition and regulation act was implemented very effectively in most of the states. |
| (C) The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless, with many loopholes through which most landowners escaped from having their surplus land taken over by the state. | (D) Although it has changed substantially from colonial times to the present, the agrarian structure remains highly unequal. |

6.

The Malthusian theory was criticised/challenged for:

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|--|---|
| (A) not foreseeing that economic growth could outstrip population growth. | (B) accounting for unequal distribution of economic resources. |
| (C) claiming that birth rates had declined and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. | (D) not claiming that humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever. |

7.

Which of the following statements related to the 'New Farmers' Movements' is incorrect?

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|---|---|
| (A) The New Farmers' Movements began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. | (B) These were regionally organised, non-party movements. |
| (C) The Movements involved peasants rather than farmers. | (D) The basic ideology of the movements was strongly anti-state and anti-urban. |

8.

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): To call a strike is a difficult decision. Reason (R): Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

9.

The structure of the family can be studied both as a social institution in itself and also in its relationship to other social institutions. Which of the following is not a suitable example for this?

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|---|--|
| (A) In itself, a family can be male-headed or female-headed. | (B) Migration of men from the villages of the Himalayan region can lead to an unusual proportion of women-headed families. |
| (C) Work schedules of young parents in the software industry in India have no impact on family structure. | (D) Same-sex love can alter family structures. |

10.

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R): Assertion (A): The loss of the forests has proved to be a blessing for the tribals. Reason (R): Most tribal communities were dispossessed of their land as a byproduct of the exploitation of minerals. Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

11.

The term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities. When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here. These are communities defined by cultural markers such as language, religion, sect, race or caste. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges because: (I) difficulties arise from the fact that cultural identities are very powerful. (II) they can suppress intense passions. (III) they often don't create differences among people. (IV) sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities. Which of the above statements are correct?

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

12.

The term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities. When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here. These are communities defined by cultural markers such as language, religion, sect, race or caste. Which of the following is not appropriate for the nation-state of India?

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|--|---|
| (A) The Indian nation-state is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. | (B) In terms of the nation-state's relationship with community identities, the Indian case fits the integrationist model. |
| (C) The Constitution declares India to be a secular state. | (D) India can be considered a good example of a state-nation. |

13.

People often harbour prejudices about other social groups. 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. If prejudice describes attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

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|---|--|
| (A) Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. | (B) A prejudiced person's preconceived views are often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence. |
| (C) Prejudice is only positive. | (D) Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes, fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people. |

14.

People often harbour prejudices about other social groups. 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. If prejudice describes attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual. Discrimination can be very hard to prove because: (I) It will always be explicitly stated. (II) Discriminatory behaviour or practices may be presented as motivated by other, more justifiable, reasons rather than prejudice. (III) It can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others. (IV) It is not actual behaviour, but just a belief based on prejudice. Which of the above statements are correct?

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

15.

Which of the following is not true of the contractor system?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Contractors hire casual labour for work at construction sites. | (B) The contractor goes to villages and asks if people want work. |
| (C) The contractor also loans them some money. | (D) The loaned money is treated as a grant that needs not be paid back. |

16.

Write the following statements in the correct order: (I) The peasant movements in the period between 1858 and 1914 tended to remain localised, disjointed and confined to particular grievances. (II) Two most classical cases of peasant movements were the Tebhaga Movement and Telangana Movement. (III) The first peasant organisation – the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was founded in 1929. (IV) In the 1920s, protest movements against the forest policies of the British government and local rulers arose in certain regions.

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

OR

17.

The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. Relatively smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is also referred to as the ageing of the population. Is an ageing population a boon or a bane? Give two reasons to justify your statement.

18(a).

Although it claims to represent the nation, the state can also become somewhat independent of the nation and its people. To the extent that the state structure becomes insulated from the people, it also has the potential of turning authoritarian. An authoritarian state is the opposite of a democratic state. Support the statement with any two suitable examples.

18(b).

The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the western sense but also involve others. Support the statement with suitable examples.

19.

Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. State two prohibitions associated with this rule.

20.

What was the general pattern of trade set up by the colonial regime in India in the early part of the 1860s? Explain.

21.

Another significant change in rural society linked to the commercialisation of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour. Why do these migrant agricultural labourers have poor working and living conditions?

22(a).

Some of the schemes of the Government of India provide unified help to farmers across the country. Give examples of these schemes.

OR

22(b).

Some states have undergone a different process of development, in which political mobilisation, redistributive measures and linkages to an external economy have brought about a substantial transformation of the rural countryside. Highlight this transformation with the help of an example.

23.

In places like Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Gurugram, shops and restaurants have changed their opening hours. What are the reasons behind this change?

24.

Economists and others often make a distinction between the organised or formal and unorganised or informal sectors. Mention two points of difference between the organised and unorganised sector.

25.

All major social institutions and especially the institution of caste, underwent major changes during the colonial period. Elaborate.

26.

Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in regions that underwent the Green Revolution. What were the reasons behind those transformations?

27.

The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed. In Maruti Udyog Ltd., workers are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement. Justify the statement with suitable reasons.

28.

The Indian state has had special programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes since even before Independence. Discuss the state's initiatives in addressing caste and tribe discrimination.

29.

Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles. Explain these two sets of principles.

30.

British colonialism, which was based on the capitalist system, directly interfered to ensure the greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism. Using the example of British colonialism in India, illustrate the empire building of capitalist times.

31(a).

The term Sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. Srinivas argued that 'the Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy'. Illustrate the process of Sanskritisation.

OR

31(b).

Sanskritisation as a concept has been criticised at several levels. Discuss.

32.

The women's question arose in modern India as part of the 19th century middle-class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region. Justify how the nature of these social movements varied.

33.

Age composition of the population of India 1961 – 2026 is given below:

Year	Age Groups			Total
	0 – 14 Years	15 – 59 Years	60+ Years	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026	23	64	12	100

Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

33(a).

What does the 'Demographic Dividend' refer to?

33(b).

How can we state that the age composition of the Indian population is expected to change significantly in the next two decades?

33-VI.

India has a very young population – that is, the majority of Indians tend to be young, and the average age is also less than that for most other countries. Data shows that the share of the under-15 age group in the total population has come down from its highest level of 42% in 1971 to 29% in 2011. The share of the 15 – 59 age group has increased slightly from 53% to 63%, while the share of the 60+ age group is very small but it has begun to increase (from 5% to 7%) over the same period. But the age composition of the Indian population is expected to change significantly in the next two decades. Most of this change will be at the two ends of the age spectrum – as data shows, the 0 – 14 age group will reduce its share by about 11% (from 34% in 2001 to 23% in 2026) while the 60 plus age group will increase its share by about 5% (from 7% in 2001 to about 12% in 2026). Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

33(a)-VI.

What does the 'Demographic Dividend' refer to?

33(b)-VI.

How can we state that the age composition of the Indian population is expected to change significantly in the next two decades?

34.

What is the meaning of community identity? Communities construct matching but reversed mirror images of each other. Explain this statement.

35.

How did the tribal movement lead to the formation of the state of Jharkhand?

- End of Question Paper -