

Marking Scheme link is given at every page.

# **SAMPLE PAPERS** **CBSE EXAM 2025**



**20 Sets**

**Class : 12th**

**Sub : Sociology**

**How to see answers or marking scheme ?**

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# Sample Paper 01

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
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## 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.
  - (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) :** 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.
  - (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. The concept of population rising in geometric progression and resources growing in arithmetic progression is a common observation in socio-economic studies. Which of the following appropriately explains this phenomenon?
- I. 1,2,4,8 for population and 1,2,3,4 for resources
  - II. 2,4,8,16 for population and 2,4,6,8 for resources
  - III. 1,3,9,27 for population and 1,2,3,4 for resources
  - IV. 1,2,3,4 for population and 1,3,9,27 for resources
- (a) I. and II. (b) III. and IV.  
(c) I. and III. (d) II. and III.
4. **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
5. 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
6. Caste-based discrimination poses a serious challenge to societal harmony because:
- I. It leads to systematic exclusion from social and economic opportunities.
  - II. It perpetuates inequality based on notions of purity and pollution.
  - III. Denial of access to resources can create social unrest.
  - IV. It leads to the complete dissolution of community ties.
- (a) I. and II. only (b) I., II., III. only  
(c) II., III., IV. only (d) I., II., III., IV.



7. Which of the following is not true about caste-based discrimination?
- (a) It creates systemic barriers to equality in society.
  - (b) It fosters a sense of unity among affected groups.
  - (c) It restricts access to essential resources and opportunities.
  - (d) It is based on deeply ingrained cultural and social norms.
8. **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
9. Protection of minorities poses a challenge to the secular nature of the state because:
- I. The state's actions may not always align with secular principles.
  - II. Economically strong minorities can still face cultural disadvantages.
  - III. Secularism requires the state to treat all communities equally, which is difficult in practice.
  - IV. Minority groups always demand more privileges than the majority.
- (a) I. and II. only
  - (b) I., II., III. only
  - (c) II., III., IV. only
  - (d) I., II., III., IV.
10. Which of the following is not true regarding the challenges faced by minorities?
- (a) Minority groups can be economically well-off but culturally marginalized.
  - (b) The state sometimes struggles to uphold its secular commitment.
  - (c) All minority groups face uniform economic and cultural disadvantages.
  - (d) Secularism ensures equal treatment of all communities by the state.

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**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



11. 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.
12. 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.
13. **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
14. **Assertion (A) :** Assimilation refers to a policy aimed at encouraging all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.
- Reason (R) :** It promotes the erasure of distinct community identities in favor of a common cultural framework.
- (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.
15. 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





- 22.** The advent of modern industrial practices revolutionized workplace efficiency and productivity. One key concept that emerged during this time was Scientific Management. Who invented 'Scientific Management'? Elaborate the term Taylorism or Industrial engineering.
- 23.** Mining is a hazardous occupation that exposes workers to numerous physical, environmental, and social challenges. These issues often remain overlooked despite their significant impact on workers' well-being. 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?

## **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.

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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. Answer the questions given below on the reading of the data given in the table .

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

Year	Total Population (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Decadal 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
2001	1028	1.95	21.5
2011	1210	1.63	17.7

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- (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 unorganized 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.

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# Sample Paper 02

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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.

- (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) :** 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.

- (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

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



3. In the context of rural-urban migration, consider the following progressions regarding migration rates and infrastructure development:
- I. Migration increases in geometric progression as 1,2,4,8,16, while infrastructure develops in arithmetic progression as 1,2,3,4,5.
  - II. Migration increases in arithmetic progression as 1,2,3,4,5, while infrastructure develops in geometric progression as 1,2,4,8,16.
  - III. Migration increases in geometric progression as 2,4,8,16,32, while infrastructure develops in arithmetic progression as 2,4,6,8,10.
  - IV. Migration increases in arithmetic progression as 2,4,6,8,10, while infrastructure develops in geometric progression as 2,4,8,16,32.
- (a) I. and III. (b) II. and IV.  
(c) I, II., and IV. (d) I. and IV.
4. **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
5. 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
6. Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?
- (a) Rituals in India are only performed to fulfil religious duties.
  - (b) Rituals in India often serve as a means to display wealth and social status.
  - (c) Rituals provide opportunities for men and women to socialize with their peers.
  - (d) Secularisation indicates a decline in the influence of religion in societal matters.

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7. Secularisation is an important concept in sociology because:
- It signifies the separation of religion from state affairs and other non-religious goals.
  - It reflects a gradual decline in the influence of religious beliefs and practices in society.
  - It encourages individuals to make independent choices regarding religion.
  - It completely eliminates religion from the lives of individuals.
- (a) I., II., and III. (b) II., III., and IV.  
(c) I. and IV. (d) II. and IV.
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. Which of the following best explains the tribe-caste distinction based on the passage?
- (a) Tribes and castes have no significant cultural differences.  
(b) Tribes are based on kinship and equality, while castes follow hierarchical systems.  
(c) Both tribes and castes share beliefs in purity and pollution.  
(d) The distinction between tribes and castes is irrelevant in modern society.
10. Why is the argument for a tribe-caste distinction significant in sociological studies?
- It highlights the cultural differences between hierarchical and egalitarian social systems.
  - It challenges the assumption that all social groups in India function similarly.
  - It ignores the importance of kinship in the caste system.
  - It underscores the role of purity and pollution in tribal societies.
- (a) I. and II. (b) II. and IV.  
(c) I., II., and III. (d) III. and IV.

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[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)

11. 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.
12. 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.
13. **Assertion (A) :** A state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.
- Reason (R) :** Max Weber argued that the defining characteristic of a state is its ability to exercise legitimate authority and enforce laws within its territory.
- (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.
14. **Assertion (A) :** A state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.
- Reason (R) :** Max Weber defined the state as an entity that exercises legitimate authority through the use of force within its defined boundaries.
- (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.
15. Which of the following best describes a collective effort directed at challenging state policies or practices through sustained action over time?
- (a) A political movement focused on governance and political rights.
  - (b) A social movement aimed at addressing societal issues like inequality and justice.
  - (c) An economic movement seeking reforms in economic structures or labor conditions.
  - (d) A cultural movement working to preserve or transform cultural traditions and identities.



16. Put the following statements in the correct order regarding the process of Sanskritisation in Indian society:
- I. Lower castes adopt the customs and practices of higher castes.
  - II. They imitate rituals, food habits, and lifestyles of the dominant castes.
  - III. Over time, their social status may improve in the caste hierarchy.
  - IV. This process is driven by aspirations for upward mobility in the caste system.
- (a) IV., II., I., III. (b) I., II., III., IV.  
(c) II., I., IV., III. (d) IV., I., II., III.

## 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 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.

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21. The concept of gender has evolved to recognize identities beyond the binary framework of male and female. This acknowledgment highlights the diversity of human experiences and identities. 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. Societies evolve over time through various processes, driven by both gradual developments and collective actions. Understanding the distinction between these processes is essential for analyzing societal dynamics. 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. Understanding societal transformations requires distinguishing between natural evolution and deliberate collective action. These differences highlight the unique roles each process plays in shaping society. Mention some differences between social change and social movement.

**OR**

The worker's movement has been a cornerstone in advocating for labor rights and challenging economic inequalities. It exemplifies how collective action addresses systemic issues in class-based hierarchies. Discuss about the worker's movement as class-based movement.

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27. Industrialization has reshaped societies worldwide, but its impacts have varied across regions. Compare the experience of industrialisation in the West with that of the Indian experience.
28. The colonial era significantly impacted various sections of Indian society, including tribal communities. Their lives were disrupted through policies and exploitation under British rule. 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. Disinvestment, the process of selling government stakes in public sector enterprises, has far-reaching implications. It affects not just the economy but also the workforce involved in these enterprises. 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. India's diversity is both its strength and its challenge. Communalism is an important issue in India because it has been a source of tension and violence. Elaborate.

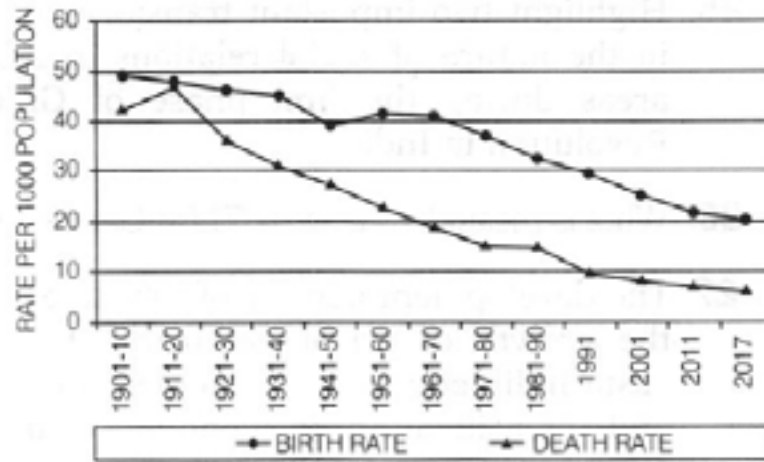
## SECTION D

33.

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**Birth and Death Rate in India 1901-2017**

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

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

- 35.** (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?

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# Sample Paper 03

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
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  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.
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## 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. **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.

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**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

3. In terms of industrial development, urbanization increases at a faster rate compared to the provision of adequate infrastructure. Which of the following sequences correctly explains this disparity?

- I. 2,4,8,16 and 2,4,6,8 respectively
- II. 1,2,4,8 and 1,3,5,7 respectively
- III. 3,6,12,24 and 3,6,9,12 respectively
- IV. 1,3,6,12 and 1,2,4,8 respectively

**Options:**

- (a) I., III.
- (b) II., IV.
- (c) I. and IV.
- (d) II. and III.

4. **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.

**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 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.
- (d) All of the above

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6. Which of the following is correct about community identity?

- i. It is based on education and achievements.
- ii. It provides security and satisfaction.
- iii. It is accidental and not chosen.
- iv. It is always planned by individuals.

**Options:**

- (a) Only ii and iii
- (b) Only i and iv
- (c) Only iii
- (d) All of the above

7. Community identity is based on:

- (a) Achievements and hard work done over a lifetime.
- (b) Birth, family background, and belonging to a specific group.
- (c) Career accomplishments and professional success.
- (d) Educational qualifications and academic milestones.

8. **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

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Social movements often emerge to challenge societal norms and inequalities.
- (b) The primary goal of social movements is to create chaos in society.
- (c) Movements can address political, economic, environmental, or cultural issues.
- (d) Collective discontent and grievances often fuel social movements.

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



10. Why is the study of social movements significant in Sociology?
- I. Social movements often challenge established power dynamics and inequalities in society.
  - II. Protests and movements are an expression of collective grievances against deprivation or injustice.
  - III. Social movements are always violent in nature.
  - IV. They highlight the ability of collective action to bring about meaningful societal change.
- (a) I. and III. (b) II., III., and IV.  
(c) I., II., and IV. (d) I., III., and IV.
11. 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
12. 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)
13. **Assertion (A) :** The Indian Government adopted liberalization policies in 1991.  
**Reason (R) :** The shortage of foreign exchange reserves was a major factor that forced the Indian Government to introduce these reforms.
- (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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- 14. Assertion (A) :** The policy of liberalization in India requires opening up Indian markets to imports.
- Reason (R) :** Liberalization involves participation in the World Trade Organisation, which promotes a free international trading system.
- (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.
- 15.** 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
- 16.** Put the following statements in the correct order:
- I. Social movements require sustained collective action over time.
  - II. The dissatisfaction of people with existing inequalities often leads to protests.
  - III. These movements aim to bring about changes in society or state policies.
  - IV. Protests may initially start as small-scale demonstrations but can grow into larger movements.
- (a) II., IV., III., I.
  - (b) II., III., IV., I.
  - (c) I., III., IV., II.
  - (d) IV., II., III., I.

## 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.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



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?

18. Explain the transformation in rural society after independence.
19. What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?
20. Define the term Informal/Unorganized sector with reference to India.
21. Community identity gives individuals a sense of belonging, pride, and security. It fosters solidarity for collective action but can lead to exclusivity and conflict. Balancing inclusivity with cultural diversity is essential. Explain the importance of Community identity.
22. Sanskritisation refers to adopting customs and practices of higher castes by lower castes to achieve upward mobility. It influences cultural norms and reflects aspirations for social change within caste boundaries. How is Sanskritisation related with social change?
23. Local farmers facing water shortages organized a protest against water diversion to urban areas. With effective leadership, they mobilized resources like donations and media support. This helped sustain their movement and secure fair water distribution. Briefly explain the theory of Resource Mobilisation in context of Social movement.
24. Disinvestment is the government's process of selling its stake in public enterprises to private investors. It aims to improve efficiency, reduce fiscal burden, and promote competition by involving private management. What do you understand by disinvestment?

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- 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.** Caste inequality has been a persistent issue in India, affecting social harmony and development. To address this, the government has implemented several policies aimed at promoting equality and uplifting marginalized communities. 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 encourages scientific thinking and rationality, reducing the influence of religion in public affairs. Secularisation separates religion from institutions, promoting universal values. Together, they lead to societal progress. Modernisation and secularisation are a part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?
- 29.** Industrial society involves repetitive, specialized tasks that disconnect workers from the product and process. This lack of control and interaction fosters feelings of isolation and alienation. 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.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**





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

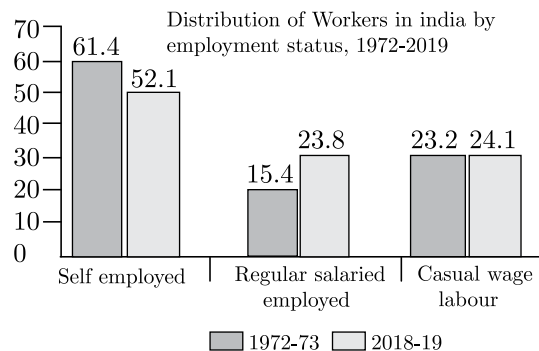
**OR**

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

32. Social reform movements aimed to eradicate social evils like caste discrimination and child marriage while promoting education and equality. They focused on creating an inclusive and progressive society. Describe common theme of different social reform movement.

## SECTION D

33. 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?
34. (a) How are environmental movements also about economic and identity issues?
- (b) Give reasons for declining sex-ratio.
35. Elaborate on state and non-state initiative addressing caste and tribal discrimination?

□□□□□□



# Sample Paper 04

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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. **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)
- (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

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



3. According to the demographic transition theory, population growth moves through specific stages. Which of the following sequences appropriately explains the stages?
- I. High birth rate, high death rate, low growth
  - II. High birth rate, declining death rate, rapid growth
  - III. Declining birth rate, low death rate, stable growth
  - IV. High death rate, low birth rate, population decline
- (a) I., II., and III. (b) II., III., and IV.  
(c) I. and II. only (d) I., II., III., and IV.
4. **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, 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
5. 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.
6. How does formal demography differ from social demography?
- I. Formal demography focuses on measurements like birth, death, and marriage.
  - II. Social demography examines the social, economic, and political factors affecting the population.
  - III. Formal demography studies the reasons behind population changes.
  - IV. Social demography deals only with statistical data.



- (a) I. and II. only
- (b) I., II., and III. only
- (c) III. and IV. only
- (d) I., II., and IV. only

7. Which of the following is true about formal and social demography?
- (a) Formal demography focuses on measurements, while social demography studies causes and consequences of population changes.
  - (b) Social demography primarily deals with measuring population components.
  - (c) Formal demography examines the economic and political aspects of the population.
  - (d) Both formal and social demography focus solely on statistical data.

8. **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
9. Which of the following best explains the impact of British industrial policies on Indian industries?
- I. Indian silk and cotton textiles faced severe competition from Manchester products.
  - II. Domestic and international markets for Indian textiles suffered a major setback.
  - III. Machine-made goods from Europe led to the decline of village industries.
  - IV. Indian industries remained unaffected despite competition from British goods.
- (a) I., II., and III. only
  - (b) I. and IV. only
  - (c) II. and IV. only
  - (d) I., II., III., and IV.
10. Which of the following is not true about the de-industrialisation caused by British policies?
- (a) Indian silk and cotton fabrics were unable to compete with machine-made goods from Manchester.
  - (b) Village industries in India declined due to the influx of cheap European goods.
  - (c) British industrial policies promoted the growth of Indian village industries.
  - (d) Both domestic and international markets of Indian textiles were adversely affected.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



11. “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      |

12. 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    |

13. **Assertion (A) :** Fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.

**Reason (R) :** Fertility rate is an essential indicator used to measure population growth and assess reproductive health trends in a society.

- (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.

14. **Assertion (A) :** Discrimination refers to actual behavior or actions directed towards another group or individual, often based on prejudice.

**Reason (R) :** Discrimination is the practical implementation of prejudiced attitudes, where individuals or groups are treated unfairly due to stereotypes or biases.

- (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.

15. 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



16. Put the following statements in the correct order regarding the process of Sanskritisation in Indian society:
- I. Lower castes aspire to improve their social status.
  - II. They begin to adopt the rituals, customs, and practices of the higher castes.
  - III. Over time, these changes in lifestyle help them gain acceptance in the social hierarchy.
  - IV. The process requires sustained effort and may take generations to complete.
- (a) I., II., III., IV. (b) II., I., IV., III.  
(c) I., II., IV., III. (d) II., III., I., IV.

## 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.

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



21. Savitribai Phule was a trailblazer in the fight for gender and caste equality in 19th-century India. Her efforts laid the foundation for progressive social reforms, particularly in the fields of education and women's rights. Write a brief note on Savitribai Phule in context of Indian social reforms.
22. The large-scale circulation of labor has transformed rural societies by influencing their economic, social, and cultural dynamics. Migration, often driven by economic necessity, impacts both sending and receiving regions. 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. Disinvestment is a strategic policy often employed to enhance economic efficiency and reduce fiscal burdens. It involves the sale of government stakes in public sector enterprises. 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 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.

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27. Modernisation and secularisation have reshaped societies by challenging traditional structures and fostering progressive values. Both are integral to understanding the transition from traditional to modern societies. Modernisation and secularisation are a part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?
28. Ascriptive identity plays a significant role in shaping social dynamics, as it is assigned at birth and influences an individual's opportunities and status in society. These identities are often tied to tradition and culture. Write a brief note on 'ascriptive identity'.

**OR**

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

29. Colonialism introduced significant socio-economic and administrative changes in India, deeply influencing traditional institutions like caste. These transformations reshaped caste dynamics in both rural and urban settings. 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. The Global Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919 was one of the deadliest pandemics in human history. It occurred during the final stages of World War I, exacerbating its impact on an already fragile world. Write a brief note on the Global Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919, also known as 'Spanish Flu'.

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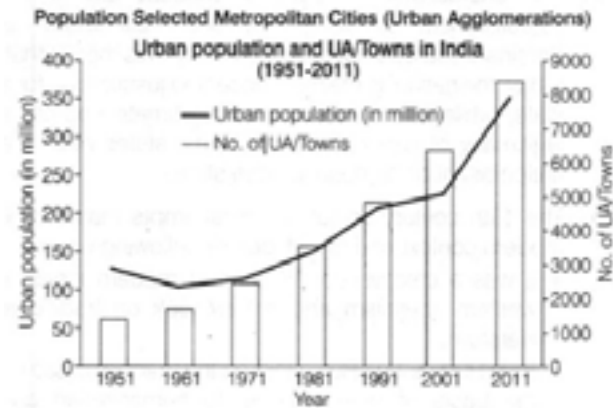
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## SECTION D

33. 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?

34. (a) What is civil society?
- (b) What is the relevance of civil society organisations today?

35. 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.

□□□□□□



# Sample Paper 05

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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.  
(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) :** 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 their social position and more exploitation.

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



- (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

3. In the context of the dependency theory, consider the following statements regarding the relationship between developed and developing nations:

- I. Developed nations grow economically in a geometric progression such as 2, 4, 8, 16, while developing nations grow in arithmetic progression such as 2, 4, 6, 8.
- II. Developed nations maintain their dominance through policies that restrict the economic growth of developing nations to arithmetic progression.
- III. Dependency theory argues that the progress of developing nations depends on their detachment from the influence of developed nations.
- IV. The relationship between developed and developing nations can only be balanced if both achieve similar growth rates.

- (a) I. and II.
- (b) II. and III.
- (c) I., II., and III.
- (d) I., III., and IV.

4. **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

5. 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

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10. Which of the following is not true about the de-industrialisation caused by British policies?
- (a) Indian silk and cotton fabrics were unable to compete with machine-made goods from Manchester.
  - (b) Village industries in India declined due to the influx of cheap European goods.
  - (c) British industrial policies promoted the growth of Indian village industries.
  - (d) Both domestic and international markets of Indian textiles were adversely affected.
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. **Assertion (A) :** Fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.
- Reason (R) :** Fertility rate is an essential indicator used to measure population growth and assess reproductive health trends in a society.
- (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.
14. **Assertion (A) :** Discrimination refers to actual behavior or actions directed towards another group or individual, often based on prejudice.
- Reason (R) :** Discrimination is the practical implementation of prejudiced attitudes, where individuals or groups are treated unfairly due to stereotypes or biases.
- (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.



15. 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
16. Put the following statements in the correct order regarding the process of Sanskritisation in Indian society:
- I. Lower castes aspire to improve their social status.
  - II. They begin to adopt the rituals, customs, and practices of the higher castes.
  - III. Over time, these changes in lifestyle help them gain acceptance in the social hierarchy.
  - IV. The process requires sustained effort and may take generations to complete.
- (a) I., II., III., IV.
  - (b) II., I., IV., III.
  - (c) I., II., IV., III.
  - (d) II., III., I., IV.

## 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.

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



19. What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1992 ?
20. What are counter movements?
21. In political systems, the distribution of power significantly affects citizen participation and rights. Some systems prioritize control and stability over individual freedoms. 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. Prejudices play a significant role in shaping social dynamics, often influencing individual and group interactions. These biases, rooted in stereotypes and assumptions, impact social harmony and equality. Elaborate the term 'Prejudices' in context of sociological study.
24. Caste and economic inequality have been deeply intertwined in India's history, shaping access to resources and opportunities. Although legal and structural changes have been introduced, the legacy of caste-based exclusion still influences socio-economic conditions. Is there any relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Elaborate.
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.

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## SECTION C

26. The 19th and early 20th centuries marked a significant phase of social reform in India, with many efforts focused on improving the status of women. Male reformers played a pivotal role in these initiatives, addressing issues like education and oppressive social practices. The struggle for women's upliftment in the 19th and early 20th centuries was led by male reformers.' Discuss with suitable examples.

**OR**

The 19th century was a period of intense social and cultural awakening in India. Reformers sought to address traditional practices by incorporating modern principles while respecting India's cultural identity. 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. Social reform movements in India addressed pressing issues to create a more equitable society. Despite their diversity, these movements shared common goals and principles. Describe common theme of different social reform movement.
29. The concepts of caste and varna are integral to understanding India's social hierarchy. While they are often used interchangeably, their origins and functions differ significantly. 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. Secularism in India has evolved uniquely due to its diverse religious and cultural fabric. It emphasizes coexistence and equal respect for all religions, differing from the Western notion of separation of church and state. What are different sense in which secularism has been understand in India ?

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**

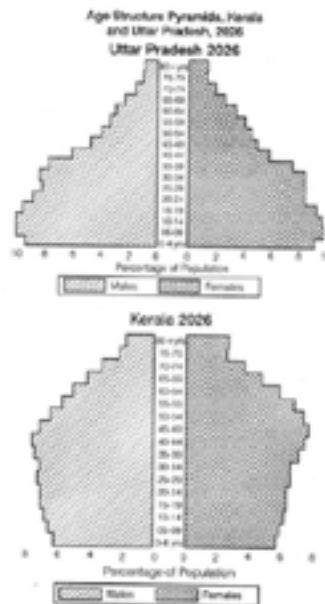




32. State the two reforms programmes related to land reforms in Independence India.

## SECTION D

33.



- (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?
34. Write a note on the working conditions in mines in context of Indian industrial society.
35. (a) Un-touchability 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?

□□□□□□



# Sample Paper 06

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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. **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.

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



**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
3. According to the demographic transition theory, population growth moves through specific stages. Which of the following sequences appropriately explains the stages?
- I. High birth rate, high death rate, low growth
  - II. High birth rate, declining death rate, rapid growth
  - III. Declining birth rate, low death rate, stable growth
  - IV. High death rate, low birth rate, population decline
- (a) I., II., and III.
  - (b) II., III., and IV.
  - (c) I. and II. only
  - (d) I., II., III., and IV.
4. **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
5. 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

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14. **Assertion (A) :** Civil society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain where individuals voluntarily create institutions and organizations.

**Reason (R) :** Civil society fosters collective action, enabling individuals to address social, cultural, and political issues outside the control of the state and market.

- (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.

15. '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

16. According to the demographic transition theory, population growth moves through specific stages. Which of the following sequences appropriately explains the stages?

I. High birth rate, high death rate, low growth

II. High birth rate, declining death rate, rapid growth

III. Declining birth rate, low death rate, stable growth

IV. High death rate, low birth rate, population decline

- (a) I., II., and III.
- (b) II., III., and IV.
- (c) I. and II. only
- (d) I., II., III., and IV.

## 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?

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



**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. Modern agriculture often involves agreements between farmers and companies. These collaborations ensure farmers have assured buyers and access to better resources, while companies receive consistent, quality produce. What is the meaning of contract farming?
22. In any society, groups that differ from the majority in terms of religion, language, or culture are often referred to as minorities. These groups may face challenges such as discrimination or exclusion, making it essential for the state to safeguard their rights and promote equality. 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. Raja Ram Mohun Roy was a social reformer who fought for the abolition of sati, women's rights and modern education. He promoted rational thinking and opposed caste discrimination, significantly shaping India's social reform. What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohun Roy in the social reform of India?

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- 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.** Changes in social structure, like urbanization and shifting gender roles, influence family structures. They often lead to transitions from joint to nuclear families and redefine responsibilities within households. 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.

- 28.** Tribal have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian society. Explain.
- 29.** The 19th century witnessed efforts to challenge oppressive practices against women and promote their education and rights. These movements aimed to improve women's status in society and foster equality. Analyse social reform movements initiated towards women's equality and rights in the 19th century.
- 30.** Gender division is not a natural distinction based on biological differences but a socially constructed phenomenon. It arises from cultural norms, expectations, and stereotypes assigned to individuals based on their gender. How can this statement be supported with relevant examples or arguments?
- 31.** Why did Mahatma Gandhi perceive mechanisation as a threat to employment opportunities in India, and how did he believe it could negatively impact the livelihoods of workers, especially in a country with a large population dependent on manual labor?

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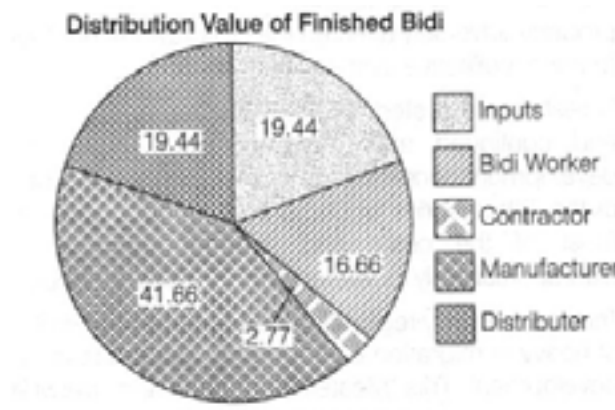
- 32.** The New Farmer's Movements emerged in the 1970s and 1980s as organized efforts to address issues like fair prices for agricultural produce, land reforms, and better rural livelihoods. Why are the New Farmer's Movement termed as New Social Movement?

**OR**

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

## SECTION D

- 33.** 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?
- 34.** (a) What are the elements of social exclusion?
- (b) Elaborate the concept of 'social exclusion' in context of Indian societies.
- 35.** Explain the Dalit movement as a caste based movement in India.

□□□□□□



# Sample Paper 07

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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. **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**

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



- (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
3. In terms of industrial development, urbanization increases at a faster rate compared to the provision of adequate infrastructure. Which of the following sequences correctly explains this disparity?
- I. 2,4,8,16 and 2,4,6,8 respectively  
II. 1,2,4,8 and 1,3,5,7 respectively  
III. 3,6,12,24 and 3,6,9,12 respectively  
IV. 1,3,6,12 and 1,2,4,8 respectively
- (a) I., III. (b) II., IV.  
(c) I. and IV. (d) II. and III.
4. **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
5. Which one of the following social organisations filed the petition to the British government against the legislation of Sati?
- (a) Swatantra Sabha, an organisation advocating political freedom and self-rule.  
(b) Brahmo Samaj, a reformist movement promoting monotheism and social reforms.  
(c) Arya Samaj, a socio-religious organisation focusing on Vedic teachings and social changes.  
(d) Dharma Sabha, a conservative group defending traditional Hindu practices

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10. Which of the following is not true about wage discrimination faced by Rukmini Devi?
- (a) Wage discrimination undervalues women's work compared to men's.
  - (b) Tribal women workers are often targeted for lower pay as a cost-saving measure.
  - (c) Informal labour markets provide robust safeguards for gender rights.
  - (d) The absence of legal and policy frameworks perpetuates wage inequality.
11. Which one of the following social reformers is named as Saraswati after being examined by faculty of the University of Calcutta?
- (a) Irawati Karve, an anthropologist known for her work on kinship.
  - (b) Savitribai Phule, a reformer who founded the first women's school.
  - (c) Pandita Ramabai, an educationist awarded the title Saraswati.
  - (d) Neera Desai, a feminist scholar who contributed to women's studies.
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. **Assertion (A) :** Population momentum 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.
- Reason (R) :** This occurs because the existing population base continues to contribute to growth through high birth rates over time, despite declining fertility levels.
- Options:**
- (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.
14. **Assertion (A) :** Social inequalities are reducing due to industrialisation.
- Reason (R) :** Industrialisation creates opportunities for economic growth and employment, which often transcend traditional barriers such as caste, gender, and social status, promoting greater equality.
- Options:**



- (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.
15. 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.
16. Arrange the following statements in the correct order:
- I. The farmer agrees to sell the produce at a lower price.
  - II. The middleman offers to buy the produce directly from the farmer.
  - III. The farmer is unable to repay the loan taken for cultivation.
  - IV. The middleman continues to exploit the farmer in subsequent transactions.
- (a) III., II., I., IV.
  - (b) I., III., IV., II.
  - (c) II., III., IV., I.
  - (d) III., I., II., IV.

## 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.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



19. How did the state address the issues of caste and tribe discrimination? Elaborate.
20. Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a threat to employment because it focuses on productivity over workers' well-being, exploiting them through extended hours or increased output, and replacing human labour with machines. Why both Marx and Gandhiji saw mechanisation as danger to employment?
21. The population of a country is often studied in terms of its composition and distribution across age groups. This helps in understanding the social and economic dynamics of the population. 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. The state often adopts various strategies to manage cultural diversity and promote unity. These strategies aim to create a shared sense of belonging among diverse communities. 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 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 melon (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

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Discuss the nature of the economy of the Warli tribes.

## SECTION C

26. Social movements play a crucial role in shaping societies by addressing inequalities and advocating for change. In India, such movements have targeted various social, economic, and political issues. Explain the types of social movements in context of Indian societies.

**OR**

The industrial revolution in India during British rule led to the growth of industries and factories, which significantly impacted workers' lives. This created the need for organized labor to address issues like poor wages and working conditions. Write a brief note on establishment of trade union in context of pre-Independence India.

27. The distinction between tribes and castes has been a subject of extensive scholarly debate in India, as both concepts hold unique social and cultural significance. Understanding their distinctions is crucial for addressing issues of inequality and representation. 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. Gandhiji believed in promoting self-reliance and human dignity, emphasizing manual labor over mechanized production. His views on machinery were rooted in his philosophy of simplicity and sustainability. What was Gandhiji viewpoint on the growing relevance of machinery?

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**





## SECTION D

### 33. 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?
34. Do you agree that all sections of people have benefitted from the liberalisation policies in India? Justify your answer with examples.
35. (a) What are the challenges faced by rural people while sending their children for higher education?
- (b) What makes rural people migrate to cities?

□□□□□□



# Sample Paper 08

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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. **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

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**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



- (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

3. In the context of rural-urban migration, consider the following progressions regarding migration rates and infrastructure development:

- I. Migration increases in geometric progression as 1,2,4,8,16, while infrastructure develops in arithmetic progression as 1,2,3,4,5.
  - II. Migration increases in arithmetic progression as 1,2,3,4,5, while infrastructure develops in geometric progression as 1,2,4,8,16.
  - III. Migration increases in geometric progression as 2,4,8,16,32, while infrastructure develops in arithmetic progression as 2,4,6,8,10.
  - IV. Migration increases in arithmetic progression as 2,4,6,8,10, while infrastructure develops in geometric progression as 2,4,8,16,32.
- (a) I. and III.
  - (b) II. and IV.
  - (c) I., II., and IV.
  - (d) I. and IV.

4. **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

5. 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



6. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Dalit literature solely focuses on the experiences of upper castes.
  - (b) Dalit literature brings the experiences and perceptions of Dalits to public knowledge.
  - (c) It fosters a sense of unity among Dalits by highlighting their common struggles.
  - (d) Dalit literature supports the Dalit movement by making their experiences widely understood.
7. How does Dalit literature contribute to Dalit movements?
- I. It exposes the discrimination faced by Dalits to the public.
  - II. It helps in creating a sense of unity and community among Dalits.
  - III. It discourages Dalits from participating in collective action.
  - IV. It provides an essential platform for expressing the perspectives of Dalits.
- (a) I. and III. only
  - (b) II. and IV. only
  - (c) I., II., and IV. only
  - (d) I., II., III., and IV.
8. **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
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Population growth can outpace the growth of agricultural production.
  - (b) Human poverty is inevitable due to rapid population growth.
  - (c) Advancements in agriculture can help overcome resource shortages.
  - (d) Technology plays no role in addressing the challenges of population growth.

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[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



- 14. Assertion (A) :** Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production using inanimate power sources like steam and electricity.
- Reason (R) :** It marked a shift from manual production to mechanised systems, transforming economies and societies globally.
- (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.
- 15.** An industry defined by the investment of capital mode into it is known as:
- (a) Large-scale industry, which requires significant capital investment and typically involves extensive infrastructure and machinery.
  - (b) Medium-scale industry, which requires moderate capital investment and operates on a scale smaller than large industries but larger than small ones.
  - (c) Small-scale industry, which operates with limited capital investment and smaller production facilities, often focused on localized markets.
  - (d) All of these, as industries of all scales are categorized based on the level of capital investment involved.
- 16.** Put the following statements in the correct order:
- I. Industrialization led to the rise of factories and urban centres.
  - II. Traditional rural communities started to disintegrate.
  - III. Large-scale migration occurred as people moved to cities for work.
  - IV. Social relationships became more impersonal and formal in urban settings.
- (a) II., I., III., IV.
  - (b) I., II., III., IV.
  - (c) IV., III., I., II.
  - (d) III., II., IV., I.

## 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 ?

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



**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. Workers' strikes during British rule in India were significant in the struggle against colonial exploitation. These events reflected the growing discontent among industrial workers due to poor wages, long hours, and inhumane working conditions. 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. The sex ratio is a demographic measure reflecting the proportion of females to males in a given population. In societies with a declining sex ratio, social structures are impacted, and certain demographic challenges may emerge. What is meant by the 'Sex ratio'? State any one implication of a declining sex ratio.
23. Land ceiling aimed to limit land ownership and promote fair distribution of resources. It sought to empower marginalized communities but faced challenges like loopholes and resistance from large landowners. What do you mean by land ceiling? What are the different reforms it brought about in India?
24. Dalit literature highlighted marginalization and social injustices, raising awareness and inspiring movements for equality. 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.

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## SECTION C

26. Dalit literature highlighted marginalization and social injustices, raising awareness and inspiring movements for equality. 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 its implementation? Mention them.

27. Commitment to minority protection often requires the state to address diverse and sometimes conflicting demands. Balancing these with majority interests can strain governance. Politicization of minority issues further complicates this responsibility. How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the state?
28. Sanskritisation involves adopting upper-caste practices to seek social mobility. While it provides limited benefits, it often reinforces caste hierarchies and excludes marginalized groups, sustaining discrimination. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain with example.

**OR**

Efforts by social reformers focused on addressing societal injustices faced by women. By raising awareness and advocating for systemic change, they worked to challenge traditional norms and promote gender equality. Explain the role of social reformers in uplifting the status of women in India.

29. Mechanisation enhances efficiency by replacing manual labor with machines, which often leads to reduced workforce requirements. This shift significantly impacts employment opportunities in various industries. 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.

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**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**





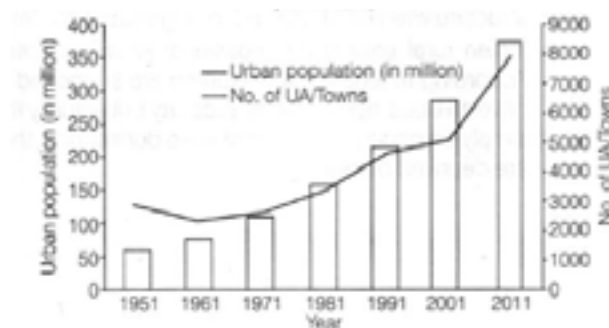
- 32.** Ecological movements aim to protect the environment and advocate for sustainable practices. They often emerge as responses to environmental crises, involving collective action to preserve natural resources. Explain an ecological movement with an example.

## 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.** (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?

□□□□□□



# Sample Paper 09

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## 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.
  - (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) :** 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.
  - (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

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



3. In the context of urbanization and resource allocation, consider the following progressions:
- I. Urban population grows in geometric progression, such as 2, 4, 8, 16, while housing facilities grow in arithmetic progression, such as 2, 4, 6, 8.
  - II. Urban population grows in arithmetic progression, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, while housing facilities grow in geometric progression, such as 2, 4, 8, 16.
  - III. Urban population grows in geometric progression, such as 3, 6, 12, 24, while water supply grows in arithmetic progression, such as 3, 6, 9, 12.
  - IV. Urban population grows in arithmetic progression, such as 3, 6, 9, 12, while water supply grows in geometric progression, such as 3, 6, 12, 24.
- (a) I. and III. (b) II. and IV.  
(c) I., II., and IV. (d) I. and IV.
4. **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
5. 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.
6. Which of the following best explains the impact of British industrial policies on Indian industries?
- I. Indian silk and cotton textiles faced severe competition from Manchester products.
  - II. Domestic and international markets for Indian textiles suffered a major setback.
  - III. Machine-made goods from Europe led to the decline of village industries.
  - IV. Indian industries remained unaffected despite competition from British goods.



- (a) I., II., and III. only
- (b) I. and IV. only
- (c) II. and IV. only
- (d) I., II., III., and IV.

7. Which of the following is not true about the de-industrialisation caused by British policies?
- (a) Indian silk and cotton fabrics were unable to compete with machine-made goods from Manchester.
  - (b) Village industries in India declined due to the influx of cheap European goods.
  - (c) British industrial policies promoted the growth of Indian village industries.
  - (d) Both domestic and international markets of Indian textiles were adversely affected.

8. **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
9. How does formal demography differ from social demography?
- I. Formal demography focuses on measurements like birth, death, and marriage.
  - II. Social demography examines the social, economic, and political factors affecting the population.
  - III. Formal demography studies the reasons behind population changes.
  - IV. Social demography deals only with statistical data.
- (a) I. and II. only
  - (b) I., II., and III. only
  - (c) III. and IV. only
  - (d) I., II., and IV. only
10. Which of the following is true about formal and social demography?
- (a) Formal demography focuses on measurements, while social demography studies causes and consequences of population changes.
  - (b) Social demography primarily deals with measuring population components.
  - (c) Formal demography examines the economic and political aspects of the population.
  - (d) Both formal and social demography focus solely on statistical data.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



11. 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.
12. 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
13. **Assertion (A) :** Population momentum 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.
- Reason (R) :** This occurs because the existing population base continues to contribute to growth through high birth rates over time, despite declining fertility levels.
- (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.
14. **Assertion (A) :** Social inequalities are reducing due to industrialisation.
- Reason (R) :** Industrialisation creates opportunities for economic growth and employment, which often transcend traditional barriers such as caste, gender, and social status, promoting greater equality.
- (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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15. 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.
16. Arrange the following statements in the correct order:
- I. The farmer agrees to sell the produce at a lower price.
  - II. The middleman offers to buy the produce directly from the farmer.
  - III. The farmer is unable to repay the loan taken for cultivation.
  - IV. The middleman continues to exploit the farmer in subsequent transactions.
- (a) III., II., I., IV.
  - (b) I., III., IV., II.
  - (c) II., III., IV., I.
  - (d) III., I., II., IV.

## 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. Social movements in India have taken various forms, addressing issues ranging from political rights to spiritual transformation. Redemptive movements, in particular, aim for profound personal and societal change. Define the term 'Redemptive' in context of social movement in India.
22. Ecological movements aim to address environmental concerns and promote sustainable development. These movements have emerged as significant responses to environmental degradation caused by industrialization and modernization. Elaborate the term ecological movement with giving an example.
23. Caste has historically been a defining feature of Indian society, influencing various aspects of life, including occupation. This linkage has shaped social and economic structures for centuries. Castes are traditionally linked to occupation. Explain.
24. Rites and secularisation are key concepts in understanding the changing relationship between religion and modern society. These shifts highlight the evolving role of rituals and beliefs in contemporary life. 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 are direct linkage between the situation of agriculture workers and then lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.

## SECTION C

26. The caste system in India has historically been guided by deeply entrenched social and cultural norms. These principles have structured societal hierarchies and influenced various aspects of life. Elaborate the two major sets of principles of caste system in India.

**OR**

**CLICK HERE TO INSTALL NODIA APP**



Tribal communities in India have experienced significant socio-economic changes over time. The contrast between their conditions before and after Independence highlights both progress and ongoing challenges. Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribals before and after Independence.

27. Gandhiji's philosophy emphasized simplicity and self-reliance, rejecting practices that exploited people or the environment. His views on machinery reflect his concern for human dignity and sustainability. What was Gandhiji's viewpoint on the growing relevance of machinery?
28. Women's movements in India have been instrumental in addressing gender inequality and social injustices. These movements evolved through different phases, focusing on both specific issues and broader societal change. 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. The 19th century witnessed transformative social reform movements in India aimed at challenging oppressive traditions. Reformers emphasized education and equal rights to uplift women and create a more inclusive society. Analyse social reform movements initiated towards women's equality and rights in the 19th century.

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**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**





## SECTION D

33. Read the following table carefully :

LiteracySS 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 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?
34. What do you mean by urbanisation? What are the situations according to sociologist MSA Rao under which village experiences the urban impact in India?
35. (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 10

## SOCIOLOGY (039)

### CLASS XII 2024-25

**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.
- 

## **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.
  - (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.
  - (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

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



3. The concept of population rising in geometric progression and resources growing in arithmetic progression is a common observation in socio-economic studies. Which of the following appropriately explains this phenomenon?
- I. 1,2,4,8 for population and 1,2,3,4 for resources  
II. 2,4,8,16 for population and 2,4,6,8 for resources  
III. 1,3,9,27 for population and 1,2,3,4 for resources  
IV. 1,2,3,4 for population and 1,3,9,27 for resources
- (a) I. and II. (b) III. and IV.  
(c) I. and III. (d) II. and III.
4. 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
5. **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
6. Caste-based discrimination poses a serious challenge to societal harmony because:
- I. It leads to systematic exclusion from social and economic opportunities.  
II. It perpetuates inequality based on notions of purity and pollution.  
III. Denial of access to resources can create social unrest.  
IV. It leads to the complete dissolution of community ties.
- (a) I. and II. only (b) I., II., III. only  
(c) II., III., IV. only (d) I., II., III., IV.



7. Which of the following is not true about caste-based discrimination?
- (a) It creates systemic barriers to equality in society.
  - (b) It fosters a sense of unity among affected groups.
  - (c) It restricts access to essential resources and opportunities.
  - (d) It is based on deeply ingrained cultural and social norms.
8. **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
9. Protection of minorities poses a challenge to the secular nature of the state because:
- I. The state's actions may not always align with secular principles.
  - II. Economically strong minorities can still face cultural disadvantages.
  - III. Secularism requires the state to treat all communities equally, which is difficult in practice.
  - IV. Minority groups always demand more privileges than the majority.
- (a) I. and II. only
  - (b) I., II., III. only
  - (c) II., III., IV. only
  - (d) I., II., III., IV.
10. Which of the following is not true regarding the challenges faced by minorities?
- (a) Minority groups can be economically well-off but culturally marginalized.
  - (b) The state sometimes struggles to uphold its secular commitment.
  - (c) All minority groups face uniform economic and cultural disadvantages.
  - (d) Secularism ensures equal treatment of all communities by the state.

Continue on next page.....

**CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS**



11. 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.
12. 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
13. **Assertion (A) :** Social inequality and exclusion are systematic and structured because there is a definite pattern to these inequalities.
- Reason (R) :** They are social in nature as they pertain to groups rather than individuals and often have a strong link with economic inequality.
- Options:**
- (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.
14. **Assertion (A) :** Assimilation refers to a policy aimed at encouraging all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.
- Reason (R) :** It promotes the erasure of distinct community identities in favor of a common cultural framework.
- (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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15. 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 |
16. Put the following statements in the correct order regarding the process of social mobility in closed systems:
- I. Individuals are born into specific social positions.
  - II. Social mobility is restricted due to rigid social hierarchies.
  - III. Positions are often inherited and not based on personal achievements.
  - IV. Attempts to break these restrictions face strong resistance.
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) II., III., I., IV. | (b) I., III., II., IV. |
| (c) III., I., II., IV. | (d) I., II., IV., III. |

## SECTION B

17. 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**

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?

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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. The caste system is a deeply rooted social structure in India, significantly influencing social, economic, and cultural life. It is based on a hierarchy that defines roles and responsibilities for various groups in society. Explain some defining features of caste system in India.
23. Contract farming has emerged as a significant practice in modern agriculture, linking farmers directly with buyers. It aims to ensure stability for farmers and meet the demands of agribusinesses effectively. Mention the positive and negative sides of contract farming.
24. Modernisation and secularisation have profoundly influenced societies worldwide, shaping contemporary cultural and institutional frameworks. Modernisation and secularisation are part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked ?
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. Agriculture has been a cornerstone of human civilization, shaping societies, economies, and traditions. It deeply influences cultural practices and societal values across the globe. Express the correlation between agriculture and culture.

**OR**

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The shift toward commercial agriculture has transformed traditional farming practices. It emphasizes market-oriented production, replacing subsistence farming methods. Discuss the consequences of commercialisation of agriculture.

27. The protection of minorities is crucial for fostering an inclusive and harmonious society. However, it can present complexities for governance in diverse and multicultural states. 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. Malthus's theory of population growth highlighted the tension between increasing human populations and limited resources. His views have sparked debates on sustainability and human survival. Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics which cause mass deaths were inevitable?
30. Modern agriculture has witnessed the emergence of new practices to connect farmers with markets. Contract farming is one such arrangement that benefits both farmers and buyers. 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. In a diverse society, protecting minority rights is crucial for fostering inclusivity and social justice. However, such commitments often present complexities for governance and societal balance. How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the state?

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## SECTION D

**33.** 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?

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

- 35.** Explain some of the policies designed to address caste inequality in context of contemporary India.

□□□□□□

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