

Class – XII

Subject : Sociology (Code : 039)

Duration: 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. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION A		
1	<p>Assertion(A): The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of the National Emergency (1975-76).</p> <p>Reason(R): In this emergency situation, Normal parliamentary and legal procedures continued smoothly.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
2	<p>Why demographic data is collected -</p> <p>(a) To collect data (b) For the planning and implementation of state policies , specially those for economic development and general public welfare (c) For making policies related to general public welfare (d) For social development</p>	1

3	<p>Caste is determined by _____.</p> <p>(a) Birth (b) Brotherhood (c) Knowing (d) Karma</p>	1
4	<p>Both Mahatma Gandhi and Babasaheb Ambedkar began organising protests against _____ from the 1920s onwards.</p> <p>(a) Untouchability (b) Sati Practice (c) Caste System (d) Child Marriage</p>	1
5	<p>In most of the Green Revolution areas, it was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology. This was because inputs were expensive, and small and marginal farmers could not afford to spend as much as large farmers to purchase these inputs. When agriculturists produce primarily for themselves and are unable to produce for the market, it is known as 'subsistence agriculture' and they are usually termed 'peasants'.</p> <p>Who are Agriculturists or farmers -</p> <p>(a) They are those who are able to produce for the need of the family (b) They are those who are able to produce for the requirement of the market (c) They are those who are able to produce for the requirement of the family and the market (d) They are those who are able to produce surplus, over and above the needs of the family</p>	1
6	<p>Social stratification persists over generations. In what form it is closely linked to the family and to the social resources from one generation to the next ?</p> <p>(a) Right (b) Respect (c) Personal (d) Inheritance</p>	1
7	<p>The most important state initiative attempting to compensate for past and present _____ discrimination is the one popularly known as _____.</p> <p>(a) Political, Law (b) Religious, Justice (c) Social, Power (d) caste, reservations</p>	1
8	<p>This in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments.</p> <p>What in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions -</p> <p>(a) Regionalism (b) Federalism (c) Languageism (d) Racism</p>	1

9	<p>Assertion(A): After Independence, initially the Indian state continued with the British-Indian arrangement dividing India into large provinces, also called 'presidencies'.</p> <p>Reason(R): These were large multi-ethnic and multilingual provincial states constituting the major political-administrative units of a semi-federal state called the Union of India.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
10	<p>Which of the following is not correct regarding Contract farming?</p> <p>(a) In 'contract farming' there is an agreement between the farmer and the company. (b) In this method, companies identify the crops to be grown. (c) Companies invest. (d) The farmer is not assured of a market.</p>	1
11	<p>Which of the following is a demand of workers association?</p> <p>(a) 9 hours shifts (b) proper wages (c) Nothing to do with the working conditions. (d) 10 hours shifts</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion(A): At one level, colonialism simply means the establishment of rule by one country over another.</p> <p>Reason(R): The impact of colonial rule were far-reaching and deep.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
13	<p>Assertion(A): The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas.</p> <p>Reason(R): The impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided.</p> <p>(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 and R is true.</p>	1
14	<p>The basic task of a _____ is to control workers and get more work out of them.</p> <p>(a) Teacher (b) Sociologist (c) Politician (d) Manager</p>	1

15	<p>_____ consider drinking coffee as an occasion to socialise with others.</p> <p>(a) Americans (b) Businessman (c) Artists (d) Indians</p>	1
16	<p>How does Industrialisation bring equality in some places?</p> <p>(a) Due to industrialisation , people of different castes work together. (b) Various products are manufactured through industrialisation. (c) Industrialisation gave opportunities to all. (d) People get employment due to industrialisation.</p>	1
SECTION B		
17	<p>There is a close connection between agriculture and culture. The nature and practice of agriculture varies greatly across the different regions of the country. These variations are reflected in the different regional cultures. One can say that both the culture and social structure in rural India are closely bound up with agricultural and the agrarian way of life.</p> <p>Based on the given paragraph, answer the following question.</p> <p>How is there a close connection between agriculture and culture ?</p>	2
OR		
	<p>Among the other major land reform laws that were introduced were the tenancy abolition and regulation acts. They attempted either to outlaw tenancy altogether or to regulate rents to give some security to the tenants. In most of the states, these laws were never implemented very effectively. In West Bengal and Kerala, there was a radical restructuring of the agrarian structure that gave land rights to the tenants.</p> <p>Based on the given paragraph, answer the following question.</p> <p>What were the major land reform laws implemented by the government after independence?</p>	2
18	<p>How did the Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities ?</p>	2
19	<p>What is Demography? Explain its literal meaning.</p>	2
20	<p>What is social in relation about Inequality and Exclusion?</p>	2

21	<p>It is important to emphasise that communalism is about politics, not about religion. Although communalists are intensely involved with religion, there is in fact no necessary relationship between personal faith and communalism. A communalist may or may not be a devout person, and devout believers may or may not be communalists. However, all communalists do believe in a political identity based on religion.</p> <p>What do you understand by communalism? What kind of Ideology is this?</p>	2
22	<p>What do you understand by social evils ? Tell us about the evils prevailing in the society.</p>	2
23	<p>In the modern west, secularisation has usually meant a process of decline in the influence of religion. It has been an assumption of all theorists of modernisation that modern societies become increasingly secular. Indicators of secularisation have referred to levels of involvement with religious organisations, the social and material influence of religious organisations, and the degree to which people hold religious beliefs. Recent years have, however, seen an unprecedented growth of religious consciousness and conflict world over.</p> <p>How is modern society secular? Describe ?</p>	2
24	<p>India is still largely an agricultural country. The service sector – shops, banks, the IT industry, hotels and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing, along with urban middle class values like those we see in television serials and films. But we also see that very few people in India have access to secure jobs, with even the small number in regular salaried employment becoming more insecure due to the rise in contract labour. So far, employment by the government was a major avenue for increasing the well-being of the population, but now even that is coming down.</p> <p>Read the passage and explain how government employment was a major avenue for increasing the well-being of the population ?</p>	2
	OR	
	<p>When did the government adopt the policy of liberalisation ? How did the policy of liberalisation encourage?</p>	2
25	<p>State two Features of Social movements?</p>	2
SECTION C		
26	<p>In general, it is true that farmers in the more developed regions were becoming more oriented to the market. As cultivation became more commercialised, these rural areas were also becoming integrated to the wider economy. This process increased the flow of money into villages and expanding opportunities for business and employment.</p> <p>How did more commercialisation of agriculture affect rural life?</p>	4
27	<p>Mention the changes brought about in the caste system due to Colonialism.</p>	4
	OR	
	<p>How caste system is a rigid system. Explain in detail.</p>	4

28	Tell us about the steps taken by the government to improve the working conditions?	4																																											
29	<p>The family is an integral part of our lives. We take it for granted. We also assume that other people's families must be like our own. As we saw however, families have different structures and these structures change. Sometimes these changes occur accidentally, as when a war takes place or people migrate in search of work. Sometimes these changes are purposely brought about, as when young people decide to choose their spouses instead of letting elders decide. Or when same sex love is expressed openly in society.</p> <p>What do you understand by Family? What are the type of family based on size? What do you mean by ' same sex love' ? How do you think of it?</p>	4																																											
30	<p>For much of the modern period the greatest emphasis has been laid on development. Over the decades there has been a great deal of concern about the unchecked use of natural resources and a model of development that creates new needs that further demands greater exploitation of the already depleted natural resources. This model of development has also been critiqued for assuming that all sections of people will be beneficiaries of development. Thus big dams displace people from their homes and sources of livelihood. Industries displace agriculturalists from their homes and livelihood. The impact of industrial pollution is yet another story.</p> <p>Did industrial pollution give rise to the Ecological movement? How did the Chipko movement raise the issue of Ecological sustainability ? Which schemes have been launched by the Government of India to improve Ecology?</p>	4																																											
31	When did the Peasants movement started ? Which movements did the Peasants do and why?	4																																											
32	What kind of role did cities play in the economy of the British Empire?	4																																											
SECTION D																																													
33	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 2: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA, 1961-2026</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="3">Age Groups</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0-14 Years</th> <th>15-59 Years</th> <th>60+ Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>41</td> <td>53</td> <td>6</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>42</td> <td>53</td> <td>5</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>40</td> <td>54</td> <td>6</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>38</td> <td>56</td> <td>7</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>34</td> <td>59</td> <td>7</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>29</td> <td>63</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026</td> <td>23</td> <td>64</td> <td>12</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding</p> <p><i>Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission on Population.</i></p> <p><i>Webpage for 1996 Report: http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm</i></p> </div>	Year	Age Groups			Total	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60+ Years	1961	41	53	6	100	1971	42	53	5	100	1981	40	54	6	100	1991	38	56	7	100	2001	34	59	7	100	2011	29	63	8	100	2026	23	64	12	100	6
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	<p>Read the given table and answer the following question-</p> <p>(a) How is the population of India very young?</p> <p>(b) What was the percentage of the share of under 15 age group in the total population of the country in 1971 and in 2011?</p> <p>(c) What percentage of the population in the age group of 0-14 was in 2001 and what percentage is it likely to be in 2026?</p> <p>(Q 33. FOR CANDIDATES WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT)</p> <p>The share of the under 15 age group in the total population has come down from its highest level of 42% in 1971 to 29% in 2011. The share of the 15–59 age group has increased slightly from 53% to 63%, while the share of the 60+ age group is very small but it has begun to increase (from 5% to 7%) over the same period. But the age composition of the Indian population is expected to change significantly in the next two decades. Most of this change will be at the two ends of the age spectrum – the 0 -14 age group will reduce its share by about 11% (from 34% in 2001 to 23% in 2026) while the 60 plus age group will increase its share by about 5% (from 7% in 2001 to about 12% in 2026.)</p> <p>(a) How is the population of India very young?</p> <p>(b) What was the percentage of the share of under 15 age group in the total population of the country in 1971 and in 2011?</p> <p>(c) What percentage of the population in the age group of 0-14 was in 2001 and what percentage is it likely to be in 2026?</p>	
34	<p>Stree Purush Tulana (or Comparison of Men and Women) was written by a Maharashtrian housewife, Tarabai Shinde, as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. A young Brahmin widow had been sentenced to death by the courts for killing her newborn baby because it was illegitimate, but no effort had been made to identify or punish the man who had fathered the baby. Stree Purush Tulana created quite a stir when it was published.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer the following questions -</p> <p>(a) What do you understand by double standards? How did Tarabai Shinde oppose double standards in her book?</p> <p>(b) Why did the book 'Stree Purush Tulana' create a stir in the society?</p> <p>(c) Give two examples of Social reform movement.</p>	6
35	<p>What is Cultural diversity? Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?</p>	6