

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 term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities. Reason(R): When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here.</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>Sociologist Satish Saberwal elaborates upon the modern context by sketching aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India. Which aspect out of the following is not elaborated by him -</p> <p>(a) modes of communication (b) forms of organisation (c) the nature of ideas (d) Modernity</p>	1

3	<p>Rural residents employed in government services such as the Postal and Education Departments, factory workers, or in the army, who earn their living through such activities. What are such activities called?</p> <p>(a) agricultural</p> <p>(b) small</p> <p>(c) non-agricultural</p> <p>(d) large</p>	1
4	<p>The third major category of land reform laws were the Land Ceiling Acts. These laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular _____.</p> <p>(a) Person</p> <p>(b) Family</p> <p>(c) Society</p> <p>(d) Area</p>	1
5	<p>On which of the following basis the people of Mumbai are not divided ?</p> <p>(a) Where do they live</p> <p>(b) What do they eat</p> <p>(c) How many expensive clothes do they wear</p> <p>(d) From where did they study</p>	1
6	<p>In modern times, and particularly since the nineteenth century, the link between caste and occupation has become much _____.</p> <p>(a) Strong</p> <p>(b) Less rigid</p> <p>(c) Complex</p> <p>(d) Strict</p>	1
7	<p>Ritually the highest caste, _____ were not supposed to amass wealth .</p> <p>(a) Vaishya</p> <p>(b) Shudra</p> <p>(c) Kshatriya</p> <p>(d) Brahmin</p>	1
8	<p>This is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. What is this concept called?</p> <p>(a) Purity</p> <p>(b) Impurity</p> <p>(c) Punishment</p> <p>(d) Untouchability</p>	1
9	<p>Assertion(A): The basic task of a manager is to control workers and get more work out of them. Reason(R): There are two main ways of making workers produce more. One is to extend the working hours. The other is to increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.</p>	1

	<p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false and R is true.</p>	
10	<p>Chauvinism itself is an attitude that sees one's own group as the only legitimate or worthy group, with other groups being seen – by definition – as inferior, illegitimate and opposed.</p> <p>What is aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity called?</p> <p>(a) Casteism</p> <p>(b) Regionalism</p> <p>(c) Chauvinism</p> <p>(d) Communalism</p>	1
11	<p>The government is trying to sell its share in several _____ sector companies , a process which is known as disinvestment.</p> <p>(a) Public</p> <p>(b) Large</p> <p>(c) Small</p> <p>(d) regular</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion(A): Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality.</p> <p>Reason(R): Some social inequality reflects innate differences between individuals for example, their varying abilities and efforts.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
13	<p>Assertion(A): Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity.</p> <p>Reason(R): Britain, the first society to undergo industrialisation.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
14	<p>Both Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw _____ as a danger to employment.</p> <p>(a) urbanisation</p> <p>(b) modernisation</p> <p>(c) socialisation</p> <p>(d) mechanization</p>	1

15	<p>That the work-day should not exceed eight hours, that men and women should be paid equally for doing the same work, that workers are entitled to social security and pension – these and many other rights were gained through what ?</p> <p>(a) Social ideas (b) Social practices (c) Social movements (d) Social activities</p>	1
16	<p>A social movement requires _____ collective action over time.</p> <p>(a) Sometimes (b) The best (c) sustained (d) Decisive</p>	1
SECTION B		
17	<p>Read the passage and answer the given question</p> <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?</p>	2
OR		
	<p>Read the passage and answer the given question</p> <p>One of the characteristic features of communalism is its claim that religious identity overrides everything else. Whether one is poor or rich, whatever one's occupation, caste or political beliefs, it is religion alone that counts. All Hindus are the same as are all Muslims, Sikhs and so on.</p> <p>What do you understand by Secularism ?</p>	2
18	How does contract farming provide financial security to farmers ?	2
19	What did Breman say about the 'footloose labour' ?	2
20	Who are called other backward castes?	2
21	What are the ways people use to get work?	2
22	India like most societies has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion. What should be done to end it?	2

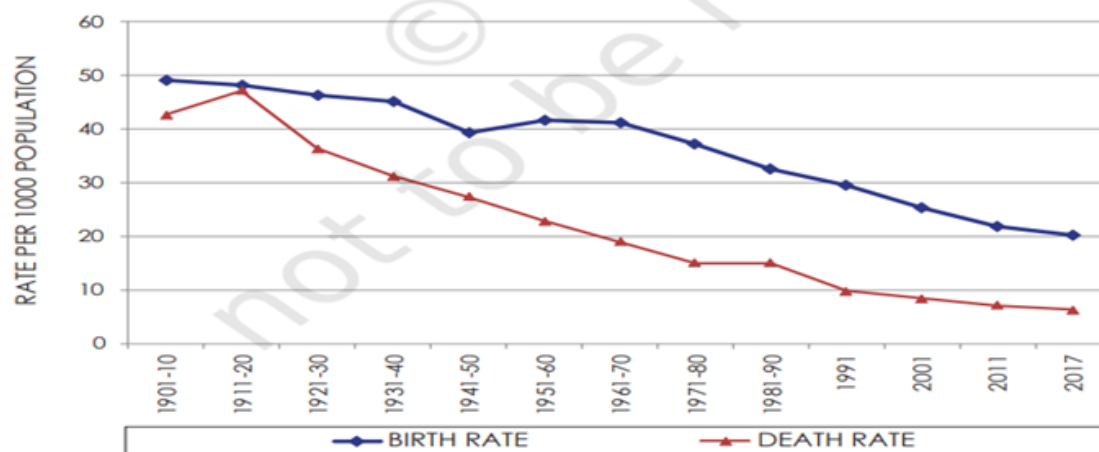
23	<p>Give the meaning of the following-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prejudices 2. Stereotypes 	2
24	<p>In the mid –1970s, there was a renewal of the women’s movement in India. Some call it the second phase of the Indian women’s movement. While many of the concerns remained the same that there were changes both in terms of organisational strategy, as well as, ideologies.</p> <p>What is meant by, a renewal of the women’s movement ?</p>	2
	OR	
	<p>In the contemporary period, how has the Dalit movement unquestionably acquired a place in the public sphere ?</p>	2
25	<p>What type of organization was the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) . Write any two points.</p>	2
SECTION C		
26	<p>Discuss Malthus's theory of population growth.</p>	4
27	<p>The caste system is a rigid system. Comment .</p>	4
	OR	
	<p>Discuss the most significant changes in the caste system in the contemporary period.</p>	4
28	<p>Explain the difference between The New Social Movement and The Old Social Movement.</p>	4
29	<p>How does Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres ?</p>	4
30	<p>Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. In most standard western textbook of sociology, we learn that in even the most advanced of traditional civilizations, most people were engaged in working on the land. The relatively low level of technological development did not permit more than a small minority to be freed from the chores of agricultural production.</p> <p>What are the characteristics of Industrial society ?</p>	4

31	Write your views on caste and secularisation.	4
32	State four reasons for the migration of labourers ?	4

SECTION D

33	Read Chart 1 carefully and answer the following questions.	6
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CHART 1: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN INDIA 1901-2017



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

(a) What is shown in the chart 1 ?

(b) Before 1931, both death rates and birth rates were high, whereas, after this transitional moment the death rates fell sharply but the birth rate only fell slightly.

What were the principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 ?

(c) what do you mean by Epidemic ?

(Q 33. FOR CANDIDATES WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT)

India is the second most populous country in the world after China, with a total population of 121 crores (or 1.21 billion) according to the Census of India 2011. Between 1901-1951 the average annual growth rate did not exceed 1.33%, a modest rate of growth. In fact between 1911 and 1921 there was a negative rate of growth of - 0.03%. This was because of the influenza epidemic during 1918-19 which killed about 12.5 million persons or 5% of the total population of the country (Visaria and

	<p>Visaria 2003: 191). The growth rate of population substantially increased after independence from British rule going up to 2.2% during 1961-1981.</p> <p>(a) Which is most populous country in the world and what is population of India according to the Census of India 2011. ?</p> <p>(b) Between 1911 and 1921 there was a negative rate of growth . what was the reason for this ?</p> <p>(c) what do you mean by Epidemic ?</p>	
34	<p>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions -</p> <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>1 What do you understand by 'same-sex love'? How do you rate it?</p> <p>2 Name the types of family on the basis of size.</p> <p>3 What are Patriarchal and Matriarchal families?</p>	6
35	<p>What is Civil society and how do they work ?</p>	6