

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU

SAMPLE PAPER (SESSION 2024-25)

Class XII
SUB: SOCIOLOGY (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.

SECTION A

Q1. Which of the following stages, as per the Theory of Demographic Transition, is that of high population growth?

- a) First Stage
b) Both first and second stage
- c) Second Stage
d) Third Stage

Q2. Which of the following statements is not true for the institution of caste today?

- a) some scholars argue that what we know today as caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition.
- b) Counting and official recording of caste identities gave the institution a new life.
- c) The institution became extremely flexible.
- d) Government of India Act of 1935 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or 'schedules' of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. This is how the terms

Q3. Which of the following reasons are responsible for the invisibility of the caste system in the upper castes and upper middle class?

- a) Policy of reservation
b) Education and Employment in Private Sector
c) developmental policies of the post-colonial era
- d) their lead over the rest of society (in terms of education) did not ensure protection from serious competition

Q4. In which ways Adivasis struggles are different from Dalit struggle?

a) They were not discriminated against like the Dalits.

b) Their social and economic conditions were better than the Dalits

c) They did not face social exclusion like the Dalits.

d) Adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand statehood

Q5. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single_____ categories, they refuse to recognize the_____ across individuals and across context or across time.

a) Homogeneous, variation

b) Heterogeneous, similarities

c) Broad, similarities

d) Diverse, differences

Q6. Person from a well-off family can afford expensive higher education. Someone with influential relatives and friends may – through access to good advice, recommendations or information – manage to get a well-paid job.

Which concept is being talked of?

a) Forms of capital by Bourdieu

b) Resources by Bourdieu

c) Ideal types by Max Weber

d) Ideal Types by Bourdieu

Q7. **Assertion(A):** The everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often make them appear inevitable, almost natural.

Reason(R): The common-sense understanding is that the poor and marginalised are where they are because they are lacking in ability, or haven't tried hard enough to improve their situation.

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

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false and R is true

correct explanation of A.

Q8. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for challenge?

a) It can arouse intense passions among its members and mobilise large numbers of people

b) Economic and social inequalities among the communities.

c) Equal distribution of scarce resources- like river water, jobs or governments funds.

d) Injustices suffered by one community provoke opposition from same communities.

Q9. **Assertion (A):** The impact of Sanskritisation is many sided.

Reason (R): Its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. d) A is false and R is true.

Q10. The Right to Information campaign is an example of _____.

- a) Redemptive Movement c) Revolutionary Movement
b) Reformist Movement d) Old Social Movement

Q11. Which of the following is not a feature of social movements?

- a) Sustained collective action c) Shared objectives and ideologies
b) Aims to bring about changes on a public issue d) Does not need leadership or structure

Q12. **Assertion(A):** Illiterate parents are at a severe disadvantage in ensuring that their children are well educated, thus perpetuating existing inequalities.

Reason(R): The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.

- A. A is correct, R is incorrect. C. Both A & R are correct.
B. Both A & R are incorrect. D. R is correct and A is incorrect.

Q13. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. Marriages are restricted to members of the caste group. What do we call this practice?

- A. Polyandry C. Endogamy
B. Exogamy D. Polygamy

Q14. With whose efforts Dalit people in Kerala got the freedom to walk on public roads and their children were allowed to join school?

- A. Savitri Bai Phule B. Ayyankali
C. Jyotirao Gobind Rao Phule D. None of these

Q15. On the Political and economic front, tribal societies were faced with the incursion of

- A. Landlords C. Immigrant Settlers
B. Money Lenders D. Government

Q16. Which states were declared 'disturbed areas' during tribal struggle?

- A. Manipur, Nagaland C. Manipur, Chhattisgarh
B. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh D. Nagaland, Jharkhand

SECTION B

- Q17. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds. Give two examples
- Q18. In what ways have social movements shaped the world we live and continue to do so?
- Q19. Identify the two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Define any one set.
- Q20. What is De- Sanskritization?
- Q21. What do you understand by benami transfer?
- Q22. Explain the population policy in India.
- Q23. What do you understand by demographic transition?
- Q24. Using an example, show how the treatment of Indian plantation labour was different from the way colonial administration treated their own labour back home.
- Q25. What are the factors behind the assertion of tribal identity today? Name any two.

SECTION C

- Q26. Using an example, show how the treatment of Indian plantation labour was different from the way colonial administration treated their own labour back home.
- Q27. Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school... At the University, the Head of the Department was a well-known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai... Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit.... Source: Kumud Pawade (1938)
- What does Kumud Pawade's autobiography show us about the relation between gender and caste?
- Q28. "Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s brought about significant changes in the areas where it took place. The Green Revolution, as you know, was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. It was largely funded by international agencies that was based on providing high-yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers, and other inputs, to farmers."
- Was Green Revolution always accompanied by positive social effects? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q29. "The structure of the family can be studied both as a social institution in itself and also in its relationship to other social institutions of society." Elaborate.
- Q30. "Every human being needs a sense of stable identity to operate in this world. Questions like — Who am I? How am I different from others? How do others understand and

comprehend me? What goals and aspirations should I have? – constantly crop up in our life right from childhood. We are able to answer many of these questions because of the way in which we are socialised, or taught how to live in society by our immediate families and our community in various senses.”

During a communal conflict, communities construct matching but opposite mirror images of each other. Explain this statement.

Q31. The agrarian structure becomes more unequal with high agricultural productivity. Explain with a suitable example.

Q32. In what ways have social movements shaped the world we live and continue to do so?

SECTION D

Q33. Niyamgiri Hills is home to Dongria Kondh, a particularly vulnerable tribal group, who had unanimously voted against a project by state government-owned Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) and Sterlite Industries which wanted to mine bauxite. The villages' decision followed a landmark Supreme Court verdict on April 18, 2013, that vindicated the decade-long movement. The court said forest clearance for the mining project, which had been withdrawn by the Environment Ministry in 2010, could be given only after taking the consent of the gram sabhas, or village councils, in the region in tandem with the Forest Right Act (FRA).

- (a) What is a social movement?
- (b) Based on your reading of the passage, identify the issues that the social movement addresses.
- (c) Would you classify social movement as old or new? Give reasons for your answer.

Q34. What changes did globalization and liberalization introduce in the Indian industrial society?

Q35. *Age Composition of the Population of India 1961-2026*

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 (Projected)	23	64	12	100

Based on the above table, answer the following questions:

- (a) What is meant by demographic dividend ?
- (b) Based on the data given in the above table, compare the data of the years 1961 and 2026 and state your inferences.
- (c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. State how.

