

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper

Session: 2024-25

CLASS – XII

**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.

SECTION A		
1	<p><b>Assertion(A): Each individual caste occupies not just a distinct place, but also an ordered rank .</b></p> <p><b>Reason(R): Each caste has a particular position in a ladder-like arrangement going from highest to lowest.</b></p> <p><b>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</b></p> <p><b>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</b></p> <p><b>(c) A is true but R is false.</b></p> <p><b>(d) A is false and R is true.</b></p>	1

2	<p><b>Assertion(A):</b> The women’s question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements.  <b>Reason(R):</b> The nature of these movements varied from region to region.</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
3	<p>While population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.), agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.)</p> <p>Which of the following appropriately explains the geometric progression and arithmetic progression respectively ?</p> <p>I. 1,2,3,4 and 5,6,7,8  II. 2, 6, 18, 54 and 2,4,6,8  III. 2,5,7,8 and 3,2,5,7,  IV. 3,9,27,81 and 3,6,9,12</p> <p>(a) I and II  (b) I and III  (c) I and IV  (d) II and IV</p>	1
4	<p><b>Assertion(A):</b> Communalism is about politics, not about religion  <b>Reason(R):</b> Communalists are intensely involved with religion.</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
5	<p>Which of the following is not true about the life of planter’s -</p> <p>(a) They lived a high standard of life with their family members.  (b) Their lifestyle was luxurious.  (c) They had all comforts.  (d) They did all their work on their own.</p>	1

6	<p>A great many students and office-workers around the world go to work only for five or six days and rest on the weekends. Yet, very few people who relax on their day off realise that this holiday is the outcome of a long struggle by workers. Social movements have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer question 6 and question 7</p> <p>Following are the result of social movements -</p> <p>I Work-day should not exceed eight hours  II Men and women should be paid equally for doing the same work  III Workers are entitled to social security  IV Pension Rights</p> <p>(a) Only I  (b) Only II  (c) III and IV  (d) I, II, III, IV</p>	1
7	<p>Which of the following is not correct about social movements?</p> <p>(a) Sustained collective activities are required.  (b) Collective activities are often against the state.  (c) Social movement is spontaneous.  (d) People participating in a social movement have shared objectives .</p>	1
8	<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 simple.</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

9	<p>In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike. In a strike, workers do not go to work. In a lockout, the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming. To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer question 9 and question 10</p> <p><b>What is true about the famous Bombay Textile Mill strike in 1982?</b></p> <p>I It was led by Dr. Datta Samant  II Affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families.  III The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union.  IV All the demands of the workers were accepted</p> <p>(a) Only I  (b) Only III  (c) I, II and III  (d) I, II and IV</p>	1
10	<p><b>What is done in lockdown -</b></p> <p>(a) The Management shuts the gate of mill.  (b) The workers shuts the gate of mill.  (c) The mill is closed down by the Government.  (d) Workers' unions close the door of the mill.</p>	1
11	<p><b>Which of the following is true about The infant mortality rate ?</b></p> <p>(a) The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of two year per 1000 live births.  (b) The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 100 live births.  (c) The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.  (d) The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of five year per 1000 live births.</p>	1
12	<p><b>On which of the following basis the permanent characteristics of tribes do not occur?</b></p> <p>(a) Area  (b) Language  (c) Physical appearance  (d) Livelihood</p>	1

13	<p><b>Assertion(A):</b> The Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy.</p> <p><b>Reason(R):</b> It normally presupposes either an improvement in the economic or political position of the group concerned.</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><b>Assertion(A):</b> This everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often make them appear inevitable, almost natural.</p> <p><b>Reason(R):</b> It seems like this is completely normal, these are natural things that cannot be changed.</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
15	<p>Which of the following is true about assimilation -</p> <p>(a) By which one culture mixes with another.  (b) In which one culture has nothing to do with another culture.  (c) In which the person introspects.  (d) Under which only one particular culture has to merge with another culture.</p>	1
16	<p>Put the following statements in the correct order .</p> <p>I. This holds true probably as much for an individual or social group as for an entire country such as India.  II. While knowing about its past in ancient and medieval times is very important.  III. Understanding the present usually involves some grasp of its past.  IV. its colonial experience is particularly significant for comprehending modern India.</p> <p>(a) I,II,III,IV  (b) II ,III, I , IV  (c) III , I , II , IV  (d) IV , III, I , II</p>	1

<b>SECTION B</b>		
<b>17</b>	<p>According to Ramachandra Guha in his book, <i>Unquiet Woods</i>, villagers rallied together to save the oak and rhododendron forests near their villages. When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled.</p> <p>Villagers clung to trees. What does it show? What were the reasons the villagers had for doing this?</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>18</b>	<p>What do you understand by Contract farming? How does contract farming lead to greater insecurity for farmers?</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<p>Describe the sources of livelihood of people in rural India other than agriculture?</p>		
<b>19</b>	<p>What do you understand by 'privileged minority'?</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>20</b>	<p>There were some thematic similarities between the social reform movements? Mention the two thematic similarities.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<p>In today's era, conflicts and differences between generations are increasing. Do you agree with that? Give valid arguments in support of your answer.</p>		
<b>21</b>	<p>The dependency ratio is a measure comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (i.e., elderly people who are too old to work, and children who are too young to work) with the portion that is in the working age group, generally defined as 15 to 64 years. The dependency ratio is equal to the population below 15 or above 64, divided by population in the 15-64 age group.</p> <p>How a rising dependency ratio becomes a cause for worry and a falling dependency ratio can become source of economic growth and prosperity ?</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>22</b>	<p>There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth, inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher than among people living in easier circumstances.</p> <p>Give two examples to show how there is a close relationship between disability and poverty.</p>	<b>2</b>

23	<p><b>We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model. We drive on the left side of the road like the British. We have ‘bread-omlette’ and ‘cutlets’ as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. A very popular manufacturer of biscuits, is actually named after Britain.</b></p> <p><b>Do you think we're still following the British today? Explain with proper examples.</b></p>	2
24	<p><b>New ideas of liberalism and freedom, new ideas of homemaking and marriage, new roles for mothers and daughters, new ideas of self-conscious pride in culture and tradition emerged. The value of education became very important. It was seen as very crucial for a nation to become modern but also retain its ancient heritage. The idea of female education was debated intensely.</b></p> <p><b>Educating women is necessary for the upliftment of society. Do you agree with this statement? If so, why and if not, why?</b></p>	2
25	<p><b>No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.</b></p> <p><b>What do you understand from this statement? When was this announcement made and for whom?</b></p>	2
<b>SECTION C</b>		
26	<p><b>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. For these groups, who have benefited the most from the developmental policies of the post-colonial era, caste has appeared to decline in significance precisely.</b></p> <p><b>How is caste system a rigid system? For what reasons it can be said that the caste system is becoming 'invisible' for the upper castes, urban middle and upper classes?</b></p>	4
27	<p><b>Only a small percentage of people get jobs through advertisements or through the employment exchange. People who are self-employed, like plumbers, electricians and carpenters at one end and teachers who give private tuitions, architects and freelance photographers at the other end, all rely on personal contacts.</b></p> <p><b>How do people find work ? Explain in detail the ways to get work.</b></p>	4

28	<p>Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality. Some social inequality reflects innate differences between individuals for example, their varying abilities and efforts. Someone may be endowed with exceptional intelligence or talent, or may have worked very hard to achieve their wealth and status. However, by and large, social inequality is not the outcome of innate or 'natural' differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live.</p> <p>According to sociologists, what is social stratification? What are three key principles of social stratification?</p>	4
<b>OR</b>		
	<p>Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. The word literally means 'pre-judgement', that is, an opinion formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence. A prejudiced person's preconceived views are often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence, and are resistant to change even in the face of new information. Prejudice may be either positive or negative.</p> <p>On what type of characterisations prejudices are based? Do you think decisions should be made on the basis of Prejudices? Give valid arguments in support of your answer?</p>	
29	<p>We all want power, a solid house, clothes and other goods, but we should remember that these come to us because someone is working to produce them, often in very bad working conditions. The government has passed a number of laws to regulate working conditions. We look at mining, where a number of people are employed.</p> <p>What steps have been taken by the government to improve the working conditions . Discuss them?</p>	4
30	<p>Discuss the Green Revolution in India and its effects on society.</p>	4
31	<p>Explain the following in detail –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Nuclear family</li> <li>(b) Extended or joint family</li> <li>(c) Patrilocal family</li> <li>(d) Matrilineal family</li> </ul>	4
32	<p>Another significant change in rural society that is linked to the commercialisation of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour. As 'traditional' bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as the Punjab, a pattern of seasonal migration emerged in which thousands of workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages.</p> <p>How did more commercialisation of agriculture affect rural life?</p>	4



## SECTION D

33

TABLE 2: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA, 1961 – 2026

Year	Age Group			Total
	0–14 Year	15–59 Year	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

Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding

Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission on Population.

Webpage for 1996 Report: <http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm>

Based on the reading of the above data, answer the following questions –

(a) What are the reasons for which it can be said that the population of India is very young?

2

(b) What is meant by Age Structure of population? How does Age Structure keep changing? What is shown in the table? According to the table, the share of the under 15 age group in the total population has come down from its highest level of 42% in 1971 to what extent in 2011?

4

( Q 33. FOR CANDIDATES WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT )

India has a very young population — that is, the majority of Indians tend to be young, and the average age is also less than that for most other countries. 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.

(a) What are the reasons for which it can be said that the population of India is very young?

(b) What is meant by Age Structure of population? How does Age Structure keep changing? What is shown in the table? According to the table, the share of the under 15 age group in the total population has come down from its highest level of 42% in 1971 to what extent in 2011?

34 How do civil society work in society? Discuss in detail.

6

35 How can social movements be classified? Explain each in detail.

6

