

# CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

## SOCIOLOGY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 30

### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- i. This question paper contains **14 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections**.
- iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 1** are case based questions
- iv. **Section B** – questions number **2 to 9** are multiple choice questions
- v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 13** are short answer
- vi. **Section D** – questions number **14 to 14** are long answer
- vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
- viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

### Section A

**Question 1.** The more widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the government has scaled down its agricultural on been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies.

### Section B

**Question 2.** The impact of Sanskritisation is many sided. Its influence can be seen in :

[1 Marks]

(A) Literature only

(B) Language only

(C) Language, Literature, Drama

(D) Drama only

**Question 3.** Which of the following statements is not true for Green Revolution?

[1 Marks]

(A) Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.

(B) It was largely funded by international agencies.

(C) The first wave of the Green Revolution package was received by Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

(D) Green Revolution was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice growing areas.

**Question 4.** Colonialism brought about significant changes in the institution of caste.

Choose the correct statement related to this statement.

[1 Marks]

(A) The 1903 census was done under the direction of Herbert Risley.

(B) No information was collected on the social hierarchy of caste.

(C) The administration also took interest in the welfare of the downtrodden castes.

(D) The Government of India Act of 1950 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or schedules of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state.

**Question 5.** State action alone cannot ensure social change. What else does it need to be supplemented with to ensure social change?

[1 Marks]

(A) Civil society organisations only

(B) Contributions to literature only

(C) Civil society organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media

(D) Mass media only

**Question 6.** Sometimes cities may also be preferred by people for social reasons. Which of the following is not a reason?

[1 Marks]

- (A) Urban life involves interaction with strangers.
- (B) Continuous decline in common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.
- (C) The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.
- (D) Cities offer relative anonymity.

**Question 7.** Which of the following do not belong to each other?

[1 Marks]

- (A) Vokkaligas of Karnataka
- (B) Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Jats of Punjab
- (D) Khammas of Tamil Nadu

**Question 8.** The policy of liberalisation entails participation in the \_\_\_\_\_, which aims to bring about a more free international trading system.

[1 Marks]

- (A) WTO
- (B) EPC
- (C) WHO
- (D) UNCTAD

**Question 9.** Which of the following features is incorrect for alienation?

[1 Marks]

- (A) People do not enjoy their work.
  - (B) Work is repetitive and exhausting.
  - (C) People see the end result of their work.
  - (D) Survival depends on whether technology has room for any human labour.
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## Section C

### Question 10.

The woman's question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region.

Explain any two social reform movements that addressed the woman's question.

[4 Marks]

### Question 11.

Which sociologist coined the term Sanskritisation ? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation.

[4 Marks]

### Question 12.

Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India.

[4 Marks]

### Question 13.

Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons.

[4 Marks]

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## Section D

**Question 14.** A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why?

[6 Marks]

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