

# 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

**Explanation:** The correct answer is 'Language, Literature, Drama' because Sanskritisation influences multiple aspects of culture including language, literature, drama, music, ideology, and ritual. This is supported by the context which states that the impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided and its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.

**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.

**Explanation:** The statement 'The first wave of the Green Revolution package was received by Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.' is not true. According to the context, the first wave of the Green Revolution was received by areas such as Punjab, western U.P., coastal Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Tamil Nadu, not Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, or Telangana. The other statements are correct as per the given context.

**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.

**Explanation:** The correct statement is: 'The 1903 census was done under the direction of Herbert Risley.' The 1901 Census, directed by Herbert Risley, was important because it

collected detailed information on the social hierarchy of caste, helping the British administration understand the social order and govern more efficiently. This effort was part of the colonial impact on the caste system, including legal recognition of certain castes for special treatment under the Government of India Act of 1935, not 1950. Also, the administration's main focus was on understanding and managing caste, rather than directly engaging in welfare activities. Therefore, the correct historical fact relevant to the changes in caste institution under colonialism is the 1903 census under Risley's direction.

**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

**Explanation:** The correct option is 'Civil society organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media'. Social change requires not only state action but also active participation from civil society organisations, contributions to literature which help spread ideas and awareness, and mass media which can reach a large audience to influence public opinion. Together, these elements create organised and widespread impact necessary for effective social change.

**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.

**Explanation:** The correct answer is 'The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.' This is not a reason why people prefer cities, because actually, the anonymity of the city allows the poorer sections of socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not do in their villages. Other options like cities offering relative anonymity, urban life involving interaction

with strangers, and decline in common property resources are relevant to the reasons for preferring cities for social reasons.

**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**

**Explanation:** The correct option that does not belong to the group is 'Khammas of Tamil Nadu'. According to the provided context, Khammas are a dominant caste group found in Andhra Pradesh, not Tamil Nadu. The other groups – Jats of Punjab, Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and Vokkaligas of Karnataka – are correctly associated with their respective regions. Therefore, 'Khammas of Tamil Nadu' is the odd one out.

**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

**Explanation:** The correct option is WTO (World Trade Organization). The policy of liberalisation involves opening up the Indian economy to global markets, which includes reducing barriers to trade and allowing foreign companies to operate in India. The WTO is an international organization that promotes a free and fair trading system among countries. Hence, liberalisation entails participation in the WTO.

**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.

**Explanation:** The feature 'People see the end result of their work.' is incorrect for alienation. According to the context, alienation means workers often do not see the end result of their work because they are only producing a small part of a product, and they do not enjoy their work. Other features such as survival depending on technology, repetitive and exhausting work, and people not enjoying their work are correct descriptions of alienation.

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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]

**Answer:** In the nineteenth century, the status and rights of women in India became a significant concern within various middle-class social reform movements. Two important reform movements that addressed the woman's question were the abolition of Sati and the campaign against child marriage. The abolition of Sati was a major reform that sought to end the practice where widows were compelled or coerced to immolate themselves on their husband's funeral pyre. Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy played a crucial role in getting the British government to outlaw this practice in 1829. This movement highlighted women's right to life and dignity. Another significant reform was against child marriage, which was a common practice adversely affecting the health and education of young girls. Reformers such as Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked tirelessly to raise the minimum age of marriage through legal reforms, leading to the Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929. Both these movements aimed to improve women's social position and protect their rights by challenging regressive and harmful traditions in Indian society. These reforms varied regionally but collectively contributed to the gradual advancement of women's rights in modern India.

### Question 11.

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

[4 Marks]

**Answer:** The term Sanskritisation was coined by the sociologist M.N. Srinivas. Sanskritisation is a social process where a lower caste or social group tries to raise its

status by adopting the rituals, customs, and lifestyle of the higher caste, particularly the Brahmins. This process helps the lower caste gain prestige and acceptance in society. On the other hand, de-Sanskritisation is the opposite process. It occurs in regions where non-Sanskritic castes are dominant and involves changes in cultural practices that reduce the influence of Sanskritised traditions. While Sanskritisation leads to the spread of Brahminical culture, de-Sanskritisation causes a decline or transformation of such influences. These concepts help explain the dynamic nature of social change in Indian society as studied by Srinivas.

### Question 12.

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

[4 Marks]

#### Answer:

During British colonial rule in India, two major land revenue systems were introduced: the Zamindari system and the Raiyatwari system. The Zamindari system was implemented mainly in Bengal and some other regions, where the British recognized zamindars as landowners and made them responsible for collecting taxes from the farmers (cultivators). The zamindars had greater control over the land and extracted revenue, often leading to exploitation of the actual cultivators. In contrast, the Raiyatwari system, which was prevalent in parts of Madras and Bombay presidencies, dealt directly with the cultivators (raiyaats), who were responsible for paying land taxes directly to the government. This system considered the tillers as landowners, though many were not actual cultivators but landlords. Both systems significantly influenced the agrarian structure of colonial India, with heavy land taxes often putting pressure on farmers and impacting agricultural productivity.

### Question 13.

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

[4 Marks]

**Answer:** India is still largely an agricultural country even though the services sector is growing rapidly. One reason is that a large portion of the Indian population, about 42% as of 2018-19, is employed in agriculture and related rural activities. Many people depend on farming, as well as other rural occupations such as animal husbandry, fishing, and forestry, for their livelihood. Secondly, agriculture remains the main source of income for a majority of the rural population, even though its contribution to the GDP has declined. Lastly, despite urbanization and industrial growth, a significant part of the country still lives in rural areas where agriculture is the primary economic activity. Therefore, the size of the

agricultural sector in terms of employment is still very large compared to the service or industrial sectors.

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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]

**Answer:** A nation is often described as a large community connected by common elements such as language, culture, religion, ethnicity, or a shared history. However, defining a nation precisely is challenging due to the diversity and complexity of these factors. Unlike other communities like ethnic groups or religious communities, nations typically have their own state, which makes them distinct. Yet, not all communities with common cultural or historical features form nations, and not all nations are homogenous in these aspects. This absence of universal characteristics makes it difficult to provide a concrete definition. Essentially, a nation can be viewed as a community that has succeeded in acquiring a state of its own, but this criterion alone cannot capture all aspects of nationhood. Nations are, therefore, complex communities of communities with no fixed features, making their clear definition both difficult and peculiar.

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