

CBSE Board Examination – 2024

SOCIOLOGY

Solved Paper

Class– 12th

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 3 hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** sections - **Section A, B, C and D**.
- (ii) There are **35** questions in all. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) **Section A** includes questions no. **1–16**. These are **Objective type** questions, carrying **1** mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.
- (iv) **Section B** includes questions no. **17–25**. These are **Very Short Answer type** questions, carrying **2** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **30** words.
- (v) **Section C** includes questions no. **26–32**. These are **Short Answer type** questions, carrying **4** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **80** words.
- (vi) **Section D** includes questions no. **33–35**. They are **Long Answer type** questions, carrying **6** marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed **200** words each.
- (vii) Question no. **33** is to be answered with the help of given graphics. Question no. **34** is to be answered with the help of given passage.

Set– 4

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SECTION– A

1. **Assertion (A):** What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate and use technology and labour in the best possible way.
Reason (R): Capitalism is an economic system organised to accumulate profits within a market system.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
2. The impact of Sanskritisation is many sided. Its influence can be seen in:
(A) Language only
(B) Literature only
(C) Drama only
(D) Language, Literature, Drama
3. Which of the following statements is **not** true for Green Revolution?
(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.
4. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Ecological movements?
I. Identity politics
II. Greater exploitation of natural resources
III. Cultural anxieties
IV. Social inequality
(A) Only I and II (B) Only II
(C) Only III (D) I, II, III and IV
5. Due to COVID-19 pandemic hundreds and thousands of workers worked from home. Which of the following can allow work from home?
I. IT sector
II. Bidi industry
III. Maruti factory
IV. All Government firms
(A) I and II (B) I and IV
(C) II and III (D) I, II, III and IV
6. Historically, all over the world, it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in many countries. Which of the following factors made this possible?
I. Women tend to outlive men at the other end of the life cycle.
II. Girl babies are resistant to boy babies in infancy.
III. Gender-based families with preference for sons.
IV. Gender neutral behaviour.
(A) I, II and III (B) I and III
(C) III and IV (D) I and II

7. Colonialism brought about significant changes in the institution of caste. Choose the correct statement related to this statement.
- (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.
8. State action alone cannot ensure social change. What else does it need to be supplemented with to ensure social change?
- (A) Civil society organisations only
 (B) Contributions to literature only
 (C) Mass media only
 (D) Civil society media organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media
9. **Assertion (A):** Diversity emphasises differences rather than inequalities.
Reason (R): Cultural diversity can present tough challenges.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
10. Sometimes cities may also be preferred by people for social reasons. Which of the following is not a reason?
- (A) Cities offer relative anonymity.
 (B) Urban life involves interaction with strangers.
 (C) Continuous decline in common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.
 (D) The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.
11. Which of the following do *not* belong to each other?
- (A) Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
 (B) Vokkaligas of Karnataka
 (C) Jats of Punjab
 (D) Khammas of Tamil Nadu
12. **Assertion (A):** Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.
Reason (R): An opinion is formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
13. **Assertion (A):** The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west.
Reason (R): This separation was related to the process of secularisation or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is *not* the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
14. The policy of liberalisation entails the participation in the _____ which aims to bring about a more free international trading system.
- (A) WTO (B) EPC
 (C) WHO (D) UNCTAD
15. Which of the following features is *incorrect* for alienation?
- (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.
16. Which of the following is/are true for New Movements?
- I. They are global in nature.
 II. They are organised along class lines alone.
 III. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements for these movements.
 IV. They are not within the framework of political parties.
- (A) Only I (B) I and II
 (C) I, III and IV (D) II and III

SECTION– B

17. (a) 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 development programmes and 'agricultural extension' agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies.
 Based on the given passage, answer the following

question:

How is agriculture becoming more commercialised? 2

OR

- (b) The state invested in the development of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, roads and electricity and on the provision of agricultural inputs. For regular agricultural growth, uninterrupted power supply to rural India is one of the necessities.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question:

A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. State the overall result of this scheme.

1+1=2

18. To generate employment and self-employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name any two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes? 1+1=2
19. Differentiate between social change and social movement. 1+1=2
20. Contract farming has sociological significance. Give two points to support this statement. 1+1=2
21. Mention two features of "The Mines Act, 1952". 2
22. Sometimes societies can experience a 'negative growth rate'. What is 'negative growth rate'? Name any two countries that have experienced it. 1+1=2
23. The development activity of the state and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident. 1+1=2
24. (a) Write any two features of community identity. 2

OR

(b) What is 'regionalism' in the Indian context? 2

25. Studies have shown how diverse family forms are found in different societies. With regard to rules of residence, write two forms of family. 1+1=2

SECTION- C

26. Some scholars have argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as 'pristine – i.e., original or pure – societies uncontaminated by civilisation. The idea that tribes are like stone age hunting and gathering societies that have remained untouched by time is still common, even though this has not been true for a long time.

Based on the above passage, justify with four reasons why this idea of tribes having remained untouched is untrue. 4

27. (a) British colonialism is still a complex part of our lives. How? 4

OR

(b) With the help of four examples, show how the impact of the English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India. 4

28. The women'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 women's question. 4

29. "I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me. Like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in the circus sideshows, it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard distorting glass. When they approach me they see only my surroundings, i.e., themselves or figments of their imagination. Indeed everything and anything except me." 4

(Ellison, 1952: 3)

Mention some of the common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world. 4

30. Which sociologist coined the term 'Sanskritisation'? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation. 1+3=4
31. Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India. 2+2=4
32. Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons. 4

SECTION- D

33. *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? 2
- (b) Based on the data given in the above table, compare the data of the years 1961 and 2026 and state your inferences. 2
- (c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity. State how. 2
34. There has not been a single, unified Dalit movement in the country, now or in the past. Different movements have highlighted different issues related to the Dalits, around different ideologies. Notwithstanding differences in the nature of Dalit movements and the meaning of identity, there has

been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability. (Shah 2001: 194).

Based on the given passage, answer the following questions:

- (a) Write any two examples of Dalit Movement. 2
 (b) Discuss the various issues highlighted by the Dalit Movements. 4
 35. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why? 6



ANSWERS

Set- 4

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SECTION- A

1. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Assertion (A) highlights the inherent dynamism and innovation within capitalism, which indeed exist. Reason (R) accurately describes capitalism's focus on profit accumulation, but it alone doesn't sufficiently explain the dynamism and growth potential mentioned in Assertion (A), making option (B) the correct choice.

2. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Sanskritisation's influence extends across multiple facets of society. It shapes language through the incorporation of Sanskrit vocabulary and linguistic conventions, inspires literature by adopting Sanskrit literary forms and themes and impacts drama by influencing theatrical traditions.

3. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The first wave of the Green Revolution primarily favoured Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. These regions witnessed substantial agricultural modernisation and productivity gains through the adoption of high-yielding crop varieties, irrigation enhancements and increased use of fertilisers and pesticides.

4. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Ecological movements prioritise addressing environmental issues and advocating for sustainable resource use. While identity politics, cultural anxieties and social inequality may intersect with these movements, they're not exclusive characteristics.

5. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The IT sector is known for its adaptability to remote work setups, making it conducive for employees to work from home. Government firms, due to their administrative nature, often have roles that can be performed remotely, enabling work-from-home arrangements.

6. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Women tend to outlive men at older ages, contributing to a higher female population in most countries. Additionally, girl babies have a biological advantage in infancy, leading to slightly more female births.

7. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Herbert Risley, as the Census Commissioner of India, played a pivotal role in implementing the caste-based census in 1901, which significantly influenced the understanding and classification of caste during colonial rule.

8. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: For social change to happen, we need different things working together. Civil society groups need to be involved, books and writings that question how society works are important and spreading these ideas through TV, radio and the internet helps more people understand and support change.

9. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Assertion (A) is true because diversity does indeed highlight differences among individuals or groups. However, Reason (R) is also true, but it doesn't directly explain why diversity emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

10. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Urban life involves interaction with strangers, seeming contradictory as cities offer diverse social interactions. Options (A), (C) and (D) suggest plausible reasons why people may not prefer cities socially, like anonymity, rural resource decline and socioeconomic factors. Thus, (B) doesn't align with typical reasons for city preference.

11. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The Khammas community is not traditionally associated with Tamil Nadu, thus making it the odd one out.

12. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Prejudices indeed refer to pre-conceived opinions and an opinion can indeed be formed in

advance of familiarity with the subject. However, Reason (R) doesn't directly explain why prejudices are formed, making it an incorrect explanation for Assertion (A).

13. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The separation of religious and political authority in the West marked a significant change linked to secularisation, where religion shifted from obligation to personal choice, facilitating the separation of church and state.

14. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The policy of liberalisation involves participation in the WTO, which aims to promote a more open and free international trading system by facilitating negotiations and resolving trade disputes among member countries.

15. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Alienation often results from a disconnect with the end result of work, causing disengagement. Options (A), (B) and (D) correspond to common features like work dissatisfaction, repetitive tasks and reliance on technology.

16. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: New movements often cross borders (I), integrate identity politics and culture (III) and operate independently from political parties (IV). Option II is incorrect as it oversimplifies their organisation along class lines.

SECTION- B

17. (a) MNCs are the sole source of information for farmers about new seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and cultivation practices. This has led to the increased dependence of farmers on expensive fertilisers and pesticides, which has reduced their profits, put many farmers into debt and brought negative consequences.

OR

- (b) The cost of production has increased tremendously due to a decrease in agricultural subsidies, unstable markets and many farmers borrow heavily for investing in expensive inputs and improve their production.
18. The Government of India floated many schemes, such as 'MUDRA', 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and 'Make in India' in order to generate employment and self-employment to support all sections including the marginalised section of the society, like SC, ST and other backward classes. These are positive signs for creating economic potential amongst the demographic dividend of India.
19. Social change is a continuous and ongoing process. It indicates sum total of countless individual and collective actions gathered across time and space.

On the other hand, social movements are directed towards some specific goals. It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people.

20. (i) Contract farming has sociological significance in that it disengages many people from the production process and makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.
- (ii) Contract farming caters primarily to the production of elite items and because it usually requires high doses of fertilisers and pesticides, it is often not ecologically sustainable.
21. (i) The Mines Act 1952, which has now been included in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code, 2020, specifies the maximum number of hours a person can be made to work in a week, the need to pay overtime for any extra hours worked and safety rules.
- (ii) These rules may be followed in big companies, but not in smaller mines and quarries.
22. A negative growth rate means where fertility levels are below the replacement rate. This means that these countries have more deaths (population size gets smaller) than births or an even number of deaths and births. Japan and Russia are two countries who have experienced it.
23. The development activity of the state and the growth of private industry also affected caste indirectly through the speeding up and intensification of economic change.
- (i) Modern industry created all kinds of new jobs for which there were no caste rules.
- (ii) Urbanisation and the conditions of collective living in the cities made it difficult for the caste-segregated patterns of social interaction to survive.
24. (a) Community identity is based on birth and 'belonging' rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or 'accomplishment'. It is what we 'are' rather than what we have 'become'. These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' identities.

OR

- (b) Ascriptive identities and community feeling are universal. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith. And, we are all equally committed and loyal to our respective identities.
25. With regard to the rule of residence, two forms of family are:
- (i) Some societies are matrilineal in their marriage and family customs. The newly married couple stays with the woman's parents.
- (ii) Some societies are patrilineal in their marriage and family customs. The newly married couple lives with the man's parents.

SECTION– C

26. The four reasons that the idea of tribes have remained untouched is untrue are mentioned below:
- (i) Adivasis were not always the oppressed groups they are now – there were several Gond kingdoms in Central India such as that of Garha Mandla, or Chanda.
 - (ii) Many of the so-called Rajput kingdoms of central and western India actually emerged through a process of stratification among adivasi communities themselves.
 - (iii) Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them and through their services as local militias. They also occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants.
 - (iv) In addition, the capitalist economy's drive to exploit forest resources and minerals and to recruit cheap labour has brought tribal societies in contact with mainstream society a long time ago.
27. (a) British colonialism continues to intricately shape our lives today through its deep-rooted influences on various aspects of society. From language and cultural practices to economic structures and political systems, its legacy persists. Social hierarchies and inequalities often stem from colonial oppression, while efforts to reclaim indigenous identities reflect ongoing struggles. Environmental degradation resulting from resource exploitation further underscores its impact. Understanding and addressing these complexities are essential for fostering equitable and just societies in the aftermath of colonialism

OR

- (b) The impact of English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India. Examples:
 - (i) English is not only widely used in India but we now have an impressive body of literary writings by Indians in English.
 - (ii) This knowledge of English has given Indians an edge in the global market.
 - (iii) On the contrary, English continues to be a mark of privilege. Not knowing English is a disadvantage that tells in the job market.
 - (iv) However, for those who were traditionally deprived of access to formal education such as the Dalits, knowledge of English may open doors of opportunities that were formerly closed.
28. Two social movements that addressed women's question are:
- (i) Raja Rammohan Roy's attempts to reform society, religion and the status of women can

be taken as the starting point of nineteenth century social reform in Bengal. Roy undertook the campaign against "sati" which was the first women's issue to receive public attention. Rammohan Roy's ideas represented a curious mixture of Western rationality and an assertion of Indian traditionality. Rammohan thus attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well as Hindu shastras.

- (ii) The widow remarriage movement in the Bombay Presidency where Ranade was one of the leading reformers, is the second movement. The deplorable and unjust treatment of the Hindu upper caste widows was a major issue taken up. M.G. Ranade's writings entitled the '*The Texts of the Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows and Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage*' elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows.
29. Various common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world are:
- (i) Disability is understood as a biological given.
 - (ii) Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment.
 - (iii) The disabled person is seen as a victim. Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self-perception.
 - (iv) The very idea of disability suggests that they are in need of help.
30. The term Sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas.
- Sanskritisation**
- (i) It can be defined as the process by which a 'lower' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and, in particular, a 'twice-born (dwija) caste'.
 - (ii) The impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided. Its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.
- De-Sanskritisation**
- (i) In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. This can be termed the process of 'de-Sanskritisation'.
 - (ii) There were other regional variations too. In Punjab culturally Sanskritic influence was never very strong. For many centuries until the third quarter of the 19th century, the Persian influence was the dominant one.
31. The two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India are:

- (i) **Zamindari system:** When the British colonised India, in many areas they ruled through these local zamindars. These ruling groups such as the local kings or zamindars (landlords who were also politically powerful in their areas and usually belonged to Kshatriya or other high castes) powerfully controlled the land. They also granted property rights to the zamindars. Many districts of colonial India were administered through the zamindari system.
- (ii) **Ryotwari system:** In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the raiyatwari system of land settlement (raiya means cultivator in Telugu). In this system, the 'actual cultivators' (who were themselves often landlords and not cultivators) rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the tax. Because the colonial government dealt directly with the farmers or landlords, rather than through the overlords, the burden of taxation was less and cultivators had more incentive to invest in agriculture.
32. Despite the increasing size of services sector, India is still largely an agricultural country. The reasons are:
- (i) The service sector – shops, banks, the IT industry, hotels and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing, along with urban middle class values like those we see in television serials and films.
- (ii) But we also see that very few people in India have access to secure jobs, with even the small number in regular salaried employment becoming more insecure due to the rise in contract labour.
- (iii) Employment by the government was a major avenue for increasing the well-being of the population, but now even that is coming down. The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as disinvestment. Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs.
- (iv) Large industries do not necessarily provide employment to the people of the surrounding areas, but they cause major pollution.
- Thus, liberalisation and privatisation worldwide appear to be associated with rising income inequality.
- SECTION– D**
33. (a) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is sometimes referred to as the 'demographic dividend', or benefit flowing from the changing age structure. In other words, a demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy that is the result of a change in the age structure of a country's population.
- (b) The inferences are mentioned below:
- (i) In 1961, India has a very young population — that is, the majority of Indians tend to be young. However, 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The age composition of the Indian population is expected to change significantly in the next two decades.
- (iv) The 0–14 age group will reduce its share by about 11% (from 34% in 2001 to 23% in 2026) while the 60 plus age group will increase its share by about 5% (from 7% in 2001 to about 12% in 2026.)
- (c) A falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. Because there will be larger pool of working age population as compared to ageing population or dependents. The working age people will not be having the burden of them. Thus, there will be changing age structure.
34. (a) Examples are Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chattisgarh plains in eastern MP, or Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab, the Mahar Movement in Maharashtra, or the socio-political mobilisation among the Jatavas of Agra and the Anti Brahman Movement in South India.
- (b) (i) Different movements have highlighted different issues related to Dalits, around different ideologies.
- (ii) This is a struggle for recognition as fellow human beings. It is a struggle for self-confidence and a space for self-determination.
- (iii) It is a struggle for abolishment of stigmatisation, that untouchability implied. It has been called a struggle to be touched.
- (iv) However, all of them assert a Dalit identity though the meaning may not be identical or precise for everyone.
- (v) There has been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability.
35. A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. The reasons are mentioned below:
- (i) A nation is a sort of large-scale community – it is a community of communities. Members of a nation

share the desire to be part of the same political collectivity.

- (ii) We know and can describe many specific nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture.
- (iii) But it is hard to come up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess.
- (iv) Meet up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess. For every possible criterion there are exceptions and counter-examples. For example, there are

many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on.

- (v) On the other hand, there are many languages, religions or ethnicities that are shared across nations. But this does not lead to the formation of a single unified nation of, say, all English speakers or of all Buddhists.
- (vi) Any other type of community can form a nation one day.

No particular kind of community can be guaranteed to form a nation one day.

To conclude, it is hard to define a nation in any way other than to say that it is a peculiar sort of community.

