

# Class XII Session 2025-26

## Subject - Sociology

### Sample Question Paper - 1

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum 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. **Assertion (A):** Demographers and sociologists have offered several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. [1]  
**Reason (R):** Social scientists believe that the cause has to be sought in the differential treatment of boy babies.  

|                                                                 |                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 but R is true.                                        |
2. **Assertion (A):** Caste provides social security. [1]  
**Reason (R):** Members of every caste are always ready to help the members of their caste.  

|                                                                 |                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 but R is true.                                        |
3. The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is: [1]  

|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Dependency ratio                | b) Growth rate of population |
| c) Age structure of the population | d) Sex ratio                 |
4. **Assertion (A):** Towards the end of the colonial period, the administration also took an interest in the welfare of [1]



downtrodden castes, referred to as the **depressed classes** at that time.

**Reason (R):** The 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.

- |                                                                 |                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 but R is true.                                        |

5. A complete and effective movement to provide good and more food in the agricultural system is known as [1]

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Land Consolidation | b) Green Revolution |
| c) White Revolution   | d) Land Demarcation |

**Question No. 6 to 7 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [2]

There is a feeling, specially among the educated Khasi, that their rules of kinship and inheritance are biased in favour of women and are too restrictive. The Succession Act is therefore seen as an attempt at removing such restrictions and at correcting the perceived female bias in the Khasi tradition. To assess whether the popular perception of female bias in the Khasi tradition is indeed valid, it is necessary to view the Khasi matrilineal system in the context of the prevalent gender relations and definitions of gender roles.

6. Which Succession Act mentioned in the given paragraph is referred to?

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Meghalaya Succession Act     | b) Northeast Succession Act |
| c) Instrument of Succession Act | d) Indian Succession Act    |

7. To which of the following tribes this act applies to?

- |          |                           |
|----------|---------------------------|
| a) Garo  | b) Both Jaintia and Khasi |
| c) Khasi | d) Jaintia                |

8. **Assertion (A):** To call a strike is a difficult decision as workers find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. [1]

**Reason (R):** Managers may try to use substitute labour.

- |                                                                 |                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 but R is true.                                        |

**Question No. 9 to 10 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [2]

The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the western sense but also involve others. The most common use of secular in everyday language is as the opposite of communal. So, a secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. Secularism in this sense is the opposite of religious chauvinism and it need not necessarily imply hostility to religion as such. In terms of the state-religion relationship, this sense of secularism implies equal respect for all religions, rather than separation or distancing. For example, the secular Indian state declares public holidays to mark the festivals of all religions.

9. **Secularism in this sense is the opposite of religious chauvinism.** Select the most appropriate explanation of this line as per the given passage:

- |                                                   |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| a) Secularism is religious intolerance            | b) Secularism is the opposite of communalism |
| c) Secularism is the inter-religious relationship | d) All of these                              |



10. What does secularism imply in the western context?

- a) The political authority of a religion
- b) Religious coexistence in a state
- c) Religious association of political authority
- d) Separation of church and state

11. Social movements can be classified into how many types? [1]

- a) Four
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Five

12. Who said, **What I object to is the craze for machinery, but not machinery as such?** [1]

- a) Emile Durkheim
- b) Max Weber
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Karl Marx

13. **Assertion (A):** The Independence of India in 1947 made life easier for Adivasis. [1]

**Reason (R):** The government monopoly over forests continued and the exploitation of forests accelerated.

- 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 but R is true.

14. **Assertion (A):** The OBCs are a much more diverse group than the Dalits or Adivasis. [1]

**Reason (R):** The First Backward Classes Commission headed by BR Ambedkar submitted its report in 1953.

- 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 but R is true.

15. When was All India Muslim Women's Conference called **Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam** founded? [1]

- a) In 1914
- b) In 1912
- c) In 1915
- d) In 1913

16. Finance Commission which is set up every \_\_\_\_\_ years to decide on sharing of tax revenues between Centre and States. Each Five-Year Plan also involves detailed State Plans prepared by the State Planning Commissions of each state. [1]

- a) Ten
- b) Nine
- c) Five
- d) Seven

### Section B

17. Discuss the general declarations of the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress and declarations about Women's equality. [2]

18. Throughout the seventeenth century, the export of cotton goods expanded very fast. The port of Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea ports; while, Masulipatam on the Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade routes with Java, Sumatra and Penang. Indian merchants and bankers were associated with this export network by financing production, collecting the woven cloth from villages and supplying it to the port towns. [2]

**Read the source and answer the following question.**

What were the products exported from sea ports by the colonial government?

OR



Cultural diversity is **the quality of diverse or different cultures**, as opposed to monoculture, the global monoculture, or a homogenization of cultures, akin to cultural evolution. The term cultural diversity can also refer to having different cultures respect each other's differences.

**Read the source and answer the following question.**

What is meant by cultural diversity?

19. Explain Jan Breman's concept of footlose labour. [2]
20. What is prejudice? [2]

OR

Caste is a discriminatory system. Elaborate.

21. What were the main features of the Revolutionary movement? [2]
22. State the role of gram sabha in village society. [2]
23. Give any three characteristics of Caste. [2]
24. The Green Revolution was a period that **began in the 1960s during** which agriculture in India was converted into a modern industrial system by the adoption of technology, such as the use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, mechanised farm tools, irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilizers. [2]

i. What do you understand by Green Revolution?

ii. The Green revolution led to regional inequalities. Give examples.

25. Write the difference between Strike and Lock-out. What were the demands of the workers of the famous Bombay textile strike of 1982? [2]

### Section C

26. Give any four social consequences of Green Revolution. [4]
27. What do you know about categories of kinship? [4]
28. Explain status of woman in different ages. [4]

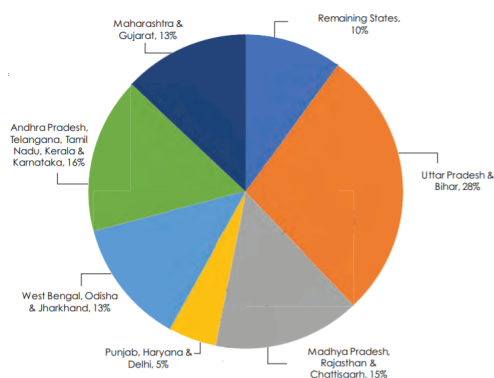
OR

How would you distinguish prejudice from other kinds of opinion or belief?

29. Explain some problems which are being faced by urban people. [4]
30. What was the contribution of Raja Ram Mohun Roy in the social reforms of India? [4]
31. What is meant by cultural diversity? Why is India considered to be a very diverse country? [4]
32. Discuss the impact of disinvestment on employees. [4]

### Section D

33. **Read the given image 1 and answer the following questions:** [6]



(1) What are the estimates of the future size of the population is called?

(2) What does the given chart represent?

34. What are the main economic and social problems of Tribal societies? [6]



35. Environmental movements often also contain economic and identity issues. Discuss.

[6]



# Solution

## Section A

1.  
**(c)** A is true but R is false.  
**Explanation:**  
Social scientists believe that the cause has to be sought in the differential treatment of girl babies.
2. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
Caste provides social security to its members as members of every caste are always ready to help the members of their caste.
3. **(a)** Dependency ratio  
**Explanation:**  
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
4. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
Towards the end of the colonial period, the administration also took an interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes, referred to as the **depressed classes** at that time. It was as part of these efforts that the 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 **Scheduled Tribes** and the **Scheduled Castes** came into being.
5.  
**(b)** Green Revolution  
**Explanation:**  
Green Revolution
6. **(a)** Meghalaya Succession Act  
**Explanation:**  
Meghalaya Succession Act
7. **(b)** Both Jaintia and Khasi  
**Explanation:**  
Both Jaintia and Khasi
8. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
Workers find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour.
9. **(b)** Secularism is the opposite of communalism  
**Explanation:**  
Secularism is the opposite of communalism
10. **(d)** Separation of church and state  
**Explanation:**  
Separation of church and state
11.  
**(c)** Three  
**Explanation:**  
Three



12. (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
**Explanation:**  
Mahatma Gandhi
13. (d) A is false but R is true.  
**Explanation:**  
The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for Adivasis **but this was not the case**. Firstly, the government monopoly over forests continued. If anything, the exploitation of forests accelerated. The Fifth and Sixth Schedules under Article 244 of the Indian Constitution in 1950 provided for self-governance in specified tribal-majority areas. The Fifth Schedule provides protection to Adivasi (tribal) people living in scheduled areas from the alienation of their lands and natural resources to non-tribals.
14. (c) A is true but R is false.  
**Explanation:**  
The first government of independent India under Jawaharlal Nehru appointed a commission to look into measures for the welfare of the OBCs. The First Backward Classes Commission headed by **Kaka Kalelkar** submitted its report in 1953. But the political climate at the time led to the report being sidelined.
15. (a) In 1914  
**Explanation:**  
In 1914
16. (a) Ten  
**Explanation:**  
The Finance Commission which is set up every **ten** years to decide on sharing of tax revenues between Centre and States.

#### Section B

17. **Karachi Session(1931):** The Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress presided by Sardar Patel, issued a declaration on the fundamental rights of citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women's equality.
- All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.
  - No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, the office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.
  - The franchise shall be on the basis of adult suffrage.
  - The Woman shall have the right to vote, to represent and the right to hold public offices.
18. Raw cotton, jute, coffee, sugar, indigo dyes etc were the products exported from sea-ports by the colonial government.

OR

Cultural diversity is the presence within the larger national, regional or another context of various different types of cultural communities such as those defined by language, religion, ethnicity religion, etc. virtually, it is a multiplicity or plurality of identities.

19. Jan Breman's concept of "footloose labour" refers to marginalized workers forced out of local agriculture due to factors like rural poverty. These workers engage in casual, temporary jobs across various sectors (construction, brick kilns) and regions, lacking job security and social protection. Breman's concept highlights the precarious nature of this labor force and underscores the challenges they face in achieving economic stability and social inclusion.
20. Prejudices refer to preconceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. The word literally means pre-judgment, that is, an opinion formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence.

OR

The caste system is a deeply entrenched social stratification system in India, It is discriminatory in several key ways:

- The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination against people born into particular castes.



- ii. These practices of discrimination are humiliating, exclusionary and exploitative.
  - iii. The caste system classified people by their occupation and hierarchy of social status.
  - iv. Rules about food and food-sharing.
21. Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.
- Following were the main features of the revolutionary movement:**
- i. The revolutionary movement wanted to throw away the existing system and wanted to establish a new social system.
  - ii. Violent and repressive measures are used in the revolutionary movement.
  - iii. These were initiated at a time when masses wanted to remove social evils.
  - iv. These are always initiated to remove the autocratic rule and its ruler.
  - v. It is always quick and spontaneous.
22. The gram sabha serves as a vital institution in village society in India, playing several key roles. First, it functions as the primary decision-making body, allowing villagers to participate in governance and development planning. This participatory approach ensures that the needs and priorities of the community are addressed effectively.
- Second, the gram sabha is responsible for implementing various government schemes and development projects, focusing on areas like education, health, and infrastructure. It promotes accountability and transparency by overseeing the actions of elected representatives, thus enhancing good governance at the grassroots level.
- Additionally, the gram sabha acts as a forum for conflict resolution, facilitating discussions and mediating disputes among villagers to promote social harmony. Importantly, it empowers marginalized groups, including women and lower castes, by encouraging their participation in decision-making processes. Overall, the gram sabha strengthens democracy, fosters community engagement, and enhances the socio-economic conditions of the village.
23. Three characteristics of caste are as follows:
- i. Membership of caste is based upon birth.
  - ii. A caste is an endogamous group.
  - iii. Castes were traditionally linked to occupations.
24. i. Green revolution means introducing revolutionary methods for all-round development of agriculture to increase production. The Green Revolution has been considered a major achievement of the government and of the scientists who contributed to the effort.
- ii. The Negative outcome of the Green Revolution strategy was the worsening of regional inequalities. The areas that underwent this technological transformation became more developed while other areas stagnated. For instance, the Green Revolution was promoted more in the western and southern parts of the country, and in Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P., than in the eastern parts of the country. As a result, we find agriculture in states such as Bihar and in eastern U.P., and in dry regions such as Telangana, to be relatively undeveloped.
25. 1. **Strike:**
- **Initiated by Workers:** A strike is typically initiated by the workers (employees) of a company or industry.
  - **Objective:** Workers go on strike to demand better working conditions, higher wages, improved benefits, or to protest against unfair labor practices by the employer.
2. **Lockout:**
- **Initiated by Employers:** A lockout is initiated by the employer or management of a company or industry.
  - **Objective:** The purpose of a lockout is to prevent workers from entering the workplace, usually as a response to labor disputes or to gain leverage in negotiations.
- The workers of Bombay Textile strike of 1982, wanted-
- Better wages and
  - The right to form their own union.

### Section C

26. The working conditions of laborers in coal mines are often challenging and hazardous. Key aspects include:
- i. **Hazardous Environment:** Coal mines are prone to various risks, including explosions, cave-ins, and exposure to harmful dust and gases like methane and carbon monoxide, leading to serious health issues.
  - ii. **Long Working Hours:** Miners typically work long shifts, often exceeding eight hours a day, which can lead to physical exhaustion and health problems over time.
  - iii. **Physical Strain:** The work involves heavy lifting, manual labor, and working in cramped, uncomfortable spaces, contributing to musculoskeletal injuries.



- iv. **Lack of Safety Measures:** Despite regulations, many mines may lack adequate safety equipment and training, increasing the risk of accidents.
- v. **Poor Health and Safety Standards:** Health issues, including respiratory diseases like pneumoconiosis (black lung disease), are common due to prolonged exposure to coal dust.
- vi. **Inadequate Compensation:** Laborers often receive low wages compared to the risks they face, leading to economic instability for their families.

Overall, coal mining remains one of the most dangerous occupations, with ongoing efforts needed to improve safety and working conditions.

27. There are three types of categories of Kinship on the basis of closeness. They are:

- i. **Primary Relatives:** Primary relatives like husband, wife, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, etc. are included in this category. We have a direct relationship with them. These are of 8 types.
- ii. **Secondary Relatives:** Those relatives with whom we are connected with the medium of our primary relatives are our secondary relatives like the brother of the father (uncle), sister of the mother (aunt), father of father (grandfather), etc. These are of 53 types.
- iii. **Tertiary Kin:** Tertiary kins are those relatives which are primary relatives of our secondary relatives. For example, son of the brother of the father (cousin), wife of mother's brother (aunt), etc. These are of 151 types.

28. Status of woman in Vedic age was very good. She was considered as necessary to fulfill the social and religious activities at this age. The respect of women was reduced in post-Vedic Age. Child marriages started due to which it became very difficult to get an education. Her position became lower in Smriti age. She was kept all the times under observation and her respect remained only in the form of the mother. In the medieval age, due to the caste system, she had to face many types of restrictions. But many voices were raised in the modern age to uplift her status and that is why now she enjoys the equal status with males.

OR

Prejudice means those pre-conceived opinions or attitudes kept by the members of one group for the other. The literal meaning of the word 'Prejudice' is 'pre-judgment'. It implies an opinion made in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before taking into consideration any available evidence. Preconceived views of any prejudiced person are generally based upon hearsay instead of any direct evidence and are opposite to change even if new information is available. Prejudice can be positive or negative. Although this word is generally used for negative assumption, it can also be applied for favourable pre-judgment. For example, if a person has an opinion in favour of members of his own caste or group and, without any evidence, believe them to be superior to members of other castes or groups.

29. **Following are some problems which are being faced by urban people:**

- i. **The Problem of places of living:** One of the major problems of urban areas is the problem of place of living. Rural people are moving continuously towards urban areas because of which urban population is increasing rapidly. The population is increasing rapidly but places of living remain the same.
- ii. **Health problem:** Urban people also have to face a health problem. Pollution due to the emission of smoke from large industries, pollution of vehicles, noise pollution, slums, etc. are some of the reasons which create a lot of health problem.
- iii. **Growth of population:** Urban population keeps on growing which creates a lot of problems for the people. Population increases due to a difference of birth and death rate and it also increases due to the emigration of rural people towards the urban areas. It leads to the growth of population at a rapid pace. Growth in population has led to many other problems like the problem of the place of living, lack of civic facilities, etc.
- iv. **The problem of crimes:** Crimes prevail more in urban areas than in rural areas. Crimes in rural areas are generally related to small quarrels or are related to land. But they are of different nature in urban areas.

30. Raja Ram Mohun Roy is also known as the father of modern India.

**He gave a great contribution in initiating socio-reform movement in India whose description is given below:**

- i. Just because of his efforts, the British government declared, one of the most dangerous social evil of Indian Society, Sati Pratha as illegal in 1829 by enacting a law against it.
- ii. Raja Ram Mohun Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 which worked for a long time in removing social evils from the Indian society.
- iii. Raja Ram Mohun Roy advocated western education because he himself was a western educated intellectual and he motivated young Indians to receive western education.
- iv. He raised his voice against the caste system prevalent in the Indian Society.
- v. He also raised his voice against Sati Pratha, child marriage, girl education and for widow remarriage.



31. The culture is a compound word that embeds with it. language, religion, sect, race or caste, and even a particular region too. The differences in these constituents are called cultural diversity. India is a diverse country in terms of cultural consciousness because here are spoken 1632 different languages and dialects. So far twenty-two languages have been recognized in the 8th schedule of the Constitution. Again, there are religions like Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, etc. The Hindus also are internally or regionally specific, plural in beliefs and practices, and divided by castes and languages. Here also lies diversity in topography Eg. mountain, plateau, desert, plains, marshy regions. There is diversity in dress, eating manners, rites, rituals, customs, etc. On the basis of these differences, we can state that India is a very diverse country.

32. **The impact of disinvestment on employees are as follows:**

- i. Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs. The Modem Foods, which was set up by the government to make healthy bread available at cheap prices, and which was the first company to be privatized, 60% of the workers forced to retire in the first five years.
- ii. However, in Indian agriculture as well as service sector-such as shops, banks, the Information and Technology industries, hotels and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing along with urban middle-class values like those who see in television serials and films.

#### Section D

33. (1) **Population projections** are attempts to show how the human population statistics might change in the future. These projections are an important input to forecasts of the population's impact on this planet and humanity's future well-being.

(2) The given chart represents regional shares of projected population growth up to 2041.

34. **The main economic and social problems of Tribal societies are:**

- i. **The problem of indebtedness:** Tribal people are very simple and have certain ignorance regarding many issues. The moneylenders are taking advantage of their ignorance, poverty and illiteracy. Moneylenders give loans to these people during their crisis time and are forcing them to pay interest which at times exceeded the principal amount. The actual amount remains there as it is. Due to the continuous exploitation by the moneylenders, they remain poor.
- ii. **The problem of agriculture:** Tribal people used to do shifting agriculture and their method of agriculture is very old. Due to this, their production is also very low. First of all, they cleared the forests and start agriculture on it. But due to low productivity, it became difficult for them to meet their daily needs. This forced them to do labour on a different piece of land.
- iii. **Land-related problems:** Tribal people used to do shifting agriculture. They cleared forest by cutting trees and prepared the land for agriculture. They thought that forest land was their land. But now laws related to land have been made by the government and their right has been taken away from them. Except this, they mortgage their land to the moneylenders and are unable to take advantage of that land.
- iv. **Problems related to forests:** Tribes generally live in forests and away from the population. They think that forests are their property. They collect things from forests to eat, are cutting wood to sell or are cutting trees to do shifting agriculture. But now laws related to forests have been made and the government is giving land to contractors. Contractors of forests do not allow them to cut the wood, to collect anything and even to clear the land for agriculture. In this way, they are unable to meet their daily needs.

35. Here, we can take an example of an ecological movement in which many issues are interlinked.

The Chipko movement, in the foothills of the Himalayas, is an example of interlinked issues. Ramachandra Guha wrote in his book, 'Unquiet Woods', that villagers rallied together to save the rhododendron and Oak forests near their villages. When the government contractors came to cut down the trees, all the villagers stepped forward and hugged the trees to prevent them from being axed. The villager's subsistence was also at stake. All of them were dependent on forests to get firewood, fodder and things of daily needs. That's why villagers stood against the government's desire to generate revenues by selling timber.

The economy of subsistence stood against the economy of profit. Alongside, the issue of social inequality, the Chipko movement also raised the issue of the ecological problem. Cutting down of forests could have led to ecological destruction which could have resulted in devastating floods and landslides in the region. These red and green issues were inter-linked for the villagers. As their survival was dependent upon forests, they also valued the forest for their own sake because ecological wealth benefits everyone. Moreover, this movement also displayed the people's anger, living in hill villagers, against a distant government, in plains, which seemed indifferent and hostile to their concerns. So concerns of economy, ecology and political representation were important in the Chipko movement.

