

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Sociology

Sample Question Paper - 2

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):** Influenza is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract – the nose, throat, and bronchi and rarely also the lungs. [1]
Reason (R): World War I did not cause the flu, the close quarters and mass movement of troops quickened its spread.
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):** Life expectancy refers to the estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive. [1]
Reason (R): It is calculated on the basis of data on gender-specific death rates in a given area over a period of time.
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. From the following sociologists, who has brought the concept of **Dominant Caste**? [1]
a) M.N. Srinivas b) G.S. Ghurye



- c) A.R. Desai d) D.P. Mukerji
4. Social inequality and exclusion are [1]
 a) unorganised b) both structured and systematic
 c) systematic d) structured
5. In how many forms, Pierre Bourdieu has divided the society in respect of **Social Resources of capital**? [1]
 a) Three b) Four
 c) Five d) Two
6. Which of the following variables, demography concentrates the population? [1]
 a) Distribution of population in the hemisphere b) All of these
 c) Variation in the size of population (increase & decrease) d) Composition of population
7. Which states in India are near the **replacement levels** of population growth? [1]
 a) Kerala b) Punjab
 c) Haryana d) Chandigarh
8. Which one of the following is not an example of **Varna**? [1]
 a) Yadav b) Kshatriya
 c) Brahmin d) Shudra
9. **Assertion (A):** The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination. [1]
Reason (R): These practices of discrimination are humiliating, exclusionary, and exploitative.
 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.
10. **Assertion (A):** Historically, the understanding of inequality in the social sciences has been dominated by notions of class, race, and more recently, gender. [1]
Reason (R): They also provoke struggles against these inequalities.
 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. 11 to 12 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [2]

The caste system classified people by their occupation and status. Every caste was associated with an occupation, which meant that persons born into a particular caste were also **born into** the occupation associated with their caste - they had no choice. Moreover, and perhaps more importantly, each caste also had a specific place in the hierarchy of social status, so that, roughly speaking, not only were occupational categories ranked by social status, but there could be a further ranking within each broad occupational category. In strict scriptural terms, social and economic status were supposed to be sharply separated.

11. Classification of caste system was on the basis of _____.



- a) both occupation and status
- b) occupation
- c) neither occupation and status
- d) status

12. _____ refers to that social category of persons who are neither male nor female.

- a) Homosexual
- b) Third gender
- c) Second gender
- d) Bisexual

Question No. 13 to 14 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[2]

The present study...deals with a Muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars. ... Karkhanedar is a vernacular term used for a person engaged in the business of manufacturing of which he is generally the owner...The karkhanas under study operate in domestic conditions and, therefore, have certain pervasive effects on the life of the karkhanedars who work in them. ...The following case illustrates this. Mahmood, aged forty years, was living with his two younger brothers, one of whom was married. He had three children and was the head of the complex household. ...All the three brothers were employed in various karkhanas and factories as skilled workers. Mahmood successfully fabricated replica of a motor part the import of which had been banned. This greatly encouraged him to start his own karkhana...Later it was decided that two karkhanas should be set up to manufacture the motor part. One was to be owned by the two elder brothers, and the other by the youngest, provided he set up a separate household. Rasheed set up an independent household, consisting of his wife and unmarried children. Therefore, one complex household, comprising three married brothers, gave birth to a simple household as a result of new entrepreneurial opportunities. Excerpted from S.M. Akram Rizvi, **Kinship and Industry among the Muslim Karkhanedars in Delhi**, in Imtiaz Ahmad, ed. Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1976, pp. 27- 48

13. The given case states that the family type is-

- a) Patriarchal
- b) Matrilocal
- c) Neolocal
- d) Matriarchal

14. Along with family structures, which of the following has not undergone change?

- a) Hierarchical stratification in society
- b) Cultural ideas
- c) Values
- d) Norms

15. Among the following sociologists, who originated the word **Sanskritization**?

[1]

- a) M.N. Srinivas
- b) A.R. Desai
- c) D.P. Mukerji
- d) G.S. Ghurye

16. The _____ process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation, and even struggle against significant others like our parents, family, kin group and our community. Our community provides us the language and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.

[1]

- a) liberalisation
- b) constitutional
- c) socialisation
- d) privatisation

Section B

17. The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of national emergency. Justify the statement.

[2]

18. What are the merits of caste-system?

[2]

OR



Give the main functions of the Family.

19. Who wrote the book **Sultana's Dream**? Why is this a remarkable story? [2]
20. Is it easy to describe a State but hard to define? Why? [2]

OR

In your opinion has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India?

21. How studying India's Colonial past is important for understanding modern India? [2]
22. State modern social organizations. [2]
23. How do interest groups operate in the political area? [2]
24. How were labourers recruited in the Tea industry? [2]
25. There are direct linkages between the situation of agricultural workers and their lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them. [2]

Section C

26. Industrialisation and Urbanisation are linked processes. Discuss. [4]
27. Industrialization leads to greater equality. Discuss. [4]
28. Discuss industrialisation in independent India. [4]
29. Explain briefly the different characteristics of modernisation. [4]
30. What were the main features of social movements which were started before the independence? [4]
31. Why were socio-reform movements started in India? [4]

OR

Why is the women's movement of the mid-1970s called the second phase of the Indian women's movement?

32. Explain **Scientific Management** system. What shift from Scientific Management took place in the 1980s? [4]

Section D

33. Read the passage given and answer the questions: [6]

The following observations were made by G.B. Pant during a speech that moved the constitution of the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, minorities, etc. "We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes, and the Backward Classes... we must do all we can to bring them up to the general level... the strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalized, we will not have a healthy body politic. Recent years have seen renewed debate about the States' decisions on reservation to this section."

- i. Based on the passage above, who are referred to as the weakest link of society?
- ii. Why should and how can this weakest link be fully revitalized?
- iii. Define **secularisation of caste**.

34. What is Caste System? Give its definitions. [6]
35. What is the difference between a strike and a lockout? Discuss the famous strike of Bombay Textile Mills of 1982. [6]

Solution

Section A

1.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Influenza is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract – the nose, throat, and bronchi, and rarely also the lungs. The genetic makeup of influenza viruses allows for both major and minor genetic changes, making them immune to existing vaccines.
2.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
Life expectancy refers to the estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive. It is calculated on the basis of data on age-specific death rates in a given area over a period of time.
3. **(a)** M.N. Srinivas
Explanation:
M.N. Srinivas
4.
(b) both structured and systematic
Explanation:
both structured and systematic
5. **(a)** Three
Explanation:
Three
6.
(b) All of these
Explanation:
All of these
7. **(a)** Kerala
Explanation:
Kerala
8. **(a)** Yadav
Explanation:
Yadav
9.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that legitimises and enforces practices of discrimination **against people born into particular castes**. These practices of discrimination are humiliating, exclusionary and exploitative.
10.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:



Historically, the understanding of inequality in the social sciences has been dominated by notions of class, race and more recently, gender. They also provoke struggles against these inequalities.

11. (a) both occupation and status

Explanation:

both occupation and status

12. (b) Third gender

Explanation:

Third gender

13. (a) Patriarchal

Explanation:

Patriarchal

14. (a) Hierarchical stratification in society

Explanation:

Hierarchical stratification in society

15. (a) M.N. Srinivas

Explanation:

M.N. Srinivas

- 16.

(c) socialisation

Explanation:

socialisation

Section B

17. i. During the time of emergency, government tried to intensify the efforts to bring down the growth rate by introducing coercive programme of mass sterilisation.
ii. Vast numbers of mostly poor and powerless people were forcibly sterilised.
iii. There was massive pressure on lower level government officials (like school teachers or office workers) to bring people for sterilisation in the camps.
iv. There was widespread popular opposition to this programme.

18. The merits of the caste system are:

- Determination of Occupation:** Caste system has always determined the occupation of every caste.
- Making the religious base:** Caste system has always given a religious base to the society. Religious duties of every caste were fixed and religious rituals were to be performed by different caste.
- To provide Social Stability:** Caste system also provides social stability. Occupation, status, rules, etc. of every caste are generally fixed.

OR

A family performs many functions, some of them are:

- It helps in perpetuating the race through procreation.
- It helps in socialising the children and making them a responsible citizens.
- It is the starting point of the division of labour.
- It is the primary economic unit where family members share all economic activities.

19. **Sultana's Dream** was written by Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.

- It is the earliest example of science fiction writing in India and among the first by a woman author anywhere in the world.
- In her dream, Sultana visits a magical country where the gender roles are reversed.
- Men are confined to the home and observe 'purdah' while women are busy scientists vying with each other to invent devices that will control the clouds and regulate rain and machines that fly.

20. i. A state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it.
ii. In Max Weber's well-known definition, a state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.



- iii. Nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture. But it is hard to come up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess.
- iv. There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, and ethnicity.

OR

In 1956, states were reorganised by the Indian Government on a linguistic basis. After this, it became quite easy for the government to run the administration and it accepted to reorganise other regions as well on a linguistic basis. But no one thought about its negative impact. In my opinion, the linguistic reorganisation of states has harmed India. The feeling of regionalism aroused due to reorganisation. This, in turn, gave strength to terrorism and the demand was again raised for the reorganisation of other states on the same base. Even today, people of South India hardly accept Hindi as their own language. They like to use the English language with their mother tongue.

21. Comprehending India's colonial past is important because:

- i. Many modern ideas and institutions reached India through colonialism.
- ii. Exposure to modern ideas was contradictory or paradoxical. e.g., Indians in the colonial period read about western liberalism and freedom. Yet they lived under a western colonial rule that denied Indian's liberty and freedom.

22. Modern social organizations are:

- i. Brahmo Samaj was set up in Bengal and Arya Samaj was set up in Punjab.
 - ii. The All India Muslim Ladies Conference Anjuman-E-Khawatin-E- Islam was founded in 1914.
 - iii. Indian reformers debated not just in public meetings but through public media like newspapers and journals.
 - iv. Translations of writings of social reformers from one Indian language to another took place. For example, Vishnu Shashtri published a Marathi translation of Vidyasagar's book in Indu Prakash in 1868.
23. i. Different interest groups work towards influencing political parties to pursue specific interests in the political arena.
ii. When certain groups feel that their interests are not being taken up, they may move to form an alternative party.
iii. They form pressure groups who lobby with the government.
iv. These organisations are best regarded as movements until they achieve recognition.
24. Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903 the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93000 temporary employees. Bulk of labour had to be imported from other provinces on contract basis. The employers and employees had no direct contact, there were contractors in between. Contractors and administration paid no attention towards the health and well being of the workers.
25. Poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, migration, non-availability of land, lack of knowledge of government policies, lack of knowledge of new technology, etc. are some of the factors which are some of the obstacles in the upward socio-economic mobility of agricultural workers.

Section C

26. It is true that the industrialisation and urbanisation are linked processes as:

- i. With the process of modernisation, industrialisation and urbanisation also increase.
 - ii. Technology also developed with this and new large scale industries come into being.
 - iii. Cities developed around these industries.
 - iv. As the industry developed, the rural population moved towards it to get employment in the industry.
 - v. In this way, first of all, towns came into existence in the adjoining areas and then they changed into cities.
 - vi. Thousands of occupations and a number of facilities are also available in urban areas. Means of transport and communication also developed with this process.
 - vii. In this way, industrialisation plays a great role in the progress of urbanisation.
27. Industrialization can contribute to greater equality by creating job opportunities and promoting economic mobility. As industries emerge, they require a diverse workforce, which can provide employment to individuals from various backgrounds, including marginalized groups. This access to jobs often leads to higher wages compared to agricultural labor, improving living standards. Additionally, industrialization encourages education and skill development, as workers seek training to meet the demands of new industries. This emphasis on education can empower individuals, breaking down traditional class barriers. Moreover, urbanization often accompanies industrialization, leading to more inclusive societies where people interact across social strata. While industrialization can promote equality, it can also create disparities if certain groups are left behind. Overall, when managed effectively, industrialization has the potential to foster a more equitable society by providing economic opportunities and enhancing access to resources for all.



28. The issue of economic exploitation under colonial rule was a main issue for Indian Nationalists. The swadeshi movement enhanced the loyalty to the national economy. People in India started realising that poverty can be alleviated. Indian observed that industrialisation of the economy was towards both growth and social equity. Development of heavy and machine making industries, expansion of public sector and holding of large cooperative sector were considered important. Pt. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, visualised a modern and prosperous India and started installing big steel plants or gigantic dams, power stations and hi-tech modernised scientific research laboratories in India.

29. **The different characteristics of modernisation are:**

- i. **It leads to the development of urbanisation and industrialisation:** Industrialisation also exists with urbanisation. Means of communication and transport brought about many changes in urban society, like changes in institutions like family, religion and caste, etc. This led to a change in urbanisation. That is why we believe that urbanisation and modernisation are interrelated. Wherever cities are developed modernisation exists. Hence, we can see more progress in urban society as compared to the rural community.
- ii. **Modernisation process develops education:** With the process of modernisation, the educational sector developed very quickly. A lot of development has taken place in technical education. In ancient times, only higher castes were given religious education. But with the progress of society, the need was felt of technical institutions and hence technical institutions were opened.
- iii. **It increases international relations:** Cooperation is increased in different countries with the process of modernisation. Every country receives security with the advents of U.N.O. To produce a peaceful atmosphere in the world, mutual relations in different countries were necessary. The U.N.O. has tried to protect human rights.

30. **Following were the main features of social movements started before independence:**

- i. The main feature of these movements was to reestablish Hinduism because it was severely attacked by Muslim rulers and Britishers.
- ii. To uplift the social status of females, Harijans and exploited classes so that they could also live a better life.
- iii. These movements wanted to remove traditional fundamental ideas and to establish new social systems in society.
- iv. These movements wanted to remove the inequality of the caste system and wanted to establish the feeling of equality and fraternity in the society.
- v. These movements wanted to develop feelings of love, fraternity, tolerance, sacrifice, etc. among the Indian masses.

31. **Socio reform movements were started in India due to the following reasons:**

- i. Social evils of the Indian society were attached to religion.
- ii. Society was divided on the basis of caste and caste was made on the basis of religion. Breaking of caste rules was considered a sin.
- iii. Status of women was very low because of which they had no importance in society.
- iv. Indian society was full of illiterate people.
- v. Many social evils were present in the Indian society like caste system, Sati system, child marriage, child infanticide, restriction on widow remarriage, etc.

That's why social reformers decided to bring reforms in the society and social reform movements were started in India.

OR

The women's movement of the mid-1970s is referred to as the second phase of the Indian women's movement due to its shift in focus and strategy from earlier efforts. The first phase, which began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, primarily concentrated on social reforms, such as women's education and legal rights, often driven by male reformers.

In contrast, the second phase, emerging around the 1970s, was marked by a grassroots mobilization that emphasized women's rights as human rights. Activists began addressing issues like domestic violence, sexual harassment, and discrimination, highlighting the need for gender equality in both public and private spheres. This phase also saw the formation of women's organizations and movements that united diverse groups across class and caste, fostering solidarity and collective action. Additionally, the second phase was influenced by global feminist movements and focused on raising awareness about the socio-economic and political challenges women faced, thus redefining women's roles in society.

32. An American called Frederick Winslow Taylor invented a new system in the 1890s, which he called 'Scientific Management' or Taylorist labour processes. Under his system, all work was broken down into its smallest repetitive elements, and divided between workers. Workers were timed with the help of stopwatches and had to fulfil a certain target every day. Production was further speeded up by the introduction of the assembly line.

In the 1980s, there was an attempt to shift from this system of direct control to indirect control, where workers are supposed to motivate and monitor themselves.

Section D



33. a. The weakest link of society is the Depressed classes, the Scheduled Castes.
b. The Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes can be fully revitalized by:
i. Taking particular care of them and
ii. Adopting an inclusive approach towards them and bringing them to a general level.
c. The secularisation of caste can be understood as retreating from a mandatory religious obligation to a voluntary personal practice. Caste began to lose its ritual content (distancing from any religious affiliation) and became more and more secularized for political mobilization. It often functions as a political pressure group.
34. **Meaning of caste system.** The word 'caste' has come out of the Portuguese word '*Casta*' meaning birth. It is also closely related to the Latin word '*Castus*' which means pure race. The caste system is based upon birth. A person has to live with the caste s/he is born into for the entire life. With the birth of the child, his ways of living his life are determined. There are some mandatory restrictions on the members that must be obeyed. This system is one of the main bases of the Indian social system and all the aspects of Hindu social life are affected by it. It has affected almost every group and community living in India. The caste system prevailed in other societies also but its developed form was seen in India.

Definition of Caste System

The following are the definitions of the caste system given by different sociologists and psychologists:

- i. According to **Risley**, "Caste is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, claiming a common descent from mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same hereditary calling and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community."
- ii. According to Robert **Bierstedt**, "When a class system is a closed group on one or more than one issue then it is known as caste system."
- iii. According to **Blunt**, "A caste is an endogamous group or collection of endogamous groups, bearing a common name, membership of which is hereditary, imposing on its members certain restrictions in the matter of social intercourse, either following a common traditional occupation or claiming a common origin and generally regarded as forming a single homogeneous community."

So, on the basis of the given definitions, we can say that caste is a group whose membership is based on birth. A person cannot leave his caste until he is not thrown out of his caste. A caste is a closed group. It means no one can marry out of his caste and there are certain rules and restrictions in it.

35. A **strike** and a **lockout** are two distinct labor actions. A strike occurs when workers collectively stop working to demand better working conditions, wages, or other employment terms. Conversely, a lockout is an action taken by employers to prevent workers from entering the workplace, usually in response to a strike or labor dispute, to pressure employees into accepting specific terms. The **Bombay Textile Mills Strike of 1926** was a significant labor movement where over 250,000 textile workers went on strike demanding higher wages, better working conditions, and job security. The strike began on January 18, 1926, led by the trade union movement under the leadership of the Maharashtra Rajya Karmachari Sangh. It gained considerable public attention but faced strong opposition from mill owners and the government.

The strike lasted several months, ultimately leading to the closure of many mills and resulting in significant economic impacts on both workers and the industry, highlighting the growing tensions between labor and management in India's economic landscape.

