

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Sociology

Sample Question Paper - 3

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):** Demography is the systematic study of the population. [1]
Reason (R): The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, *demos* (people) and *graphein* (describe), implying the description of people.

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):** Famines were caused by high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agroclimatic environment that was very vulnerable to variations in rainfall. [1]
Reason (R): The Indira Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the latest state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas.

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. Who said **Backward Hindu** to the tribal communities among the following? [1]

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



- a) Patterns of unequal distribution of social wealth
- b) Patterns of unequal social abilities or talent
- c) Patterns of unequal access to social resources
- d) Patterns of innate differences between individuals

12. Social resources can be divided into three forms of capital. Choose the odd one out from the following:

- a) Cultural capital
- b) Economic capital
- c) Educational capital
- d) Social capital

Question No. 13 to 14 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [2]

Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men. They are torn between their responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other. In a way, the strain generated by such role conflict affects Khasi women more intensely. A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more congenial place than her own. Similarly, a sister will be apprehensive about her brother's commitment to her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can always pull him away from his responsibilities to his natal house.

13. What are the contradictions of Khasi matrilineal society?

- a) Only Separation of the line of descent and inheritance and Structure of authority and control
- b) Structure of authority and control
- c) Natal responsibilities of a Khasi man
- d) Separation of the line of descent and inheritance

14. What conflicts do the men belonging to the Khasi tribe face?

- i. Responsibilities towards their natal house
- ii. Responsibilities towards his own family
- iii. Commitment to his sister's welfare
- iv. Selecting a permanent residence

- a) ii, iii
- b) i, ii
- c) i, iv
- d) iii, iv

15. Sociologist Satish Saberwal has discussed which aspects related to modern changes in colonial India. Choose from the following: [1]

- a) All of these
- b) Nature of ideas
- c) Forms of organization
- d) Modes of communication

16. Power whose basis is the threat or application of punishment is called [1]

- a) charismatic authority
- b) authority
- c) traditional authority
- d) force

Section B

17. How many language families are there in India? [2]

18. What is meant by homogeneity in rural life? [2]

OR

Explain the age structure of the Indian population.



19. How religion reduces sense of unity? [2]
20. Explain in details the concept of Secularisation. [2]
21. How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens? [2]
22. State several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas that took place in the post-Independence period. [2]
23. Write the names of few the organisations of the 19th and 20th century who initiated the socio reform works. [2]
24. What do you know about the concept of Tribal Identity? [2]
25. Differentiate between a strike and a lockout. [2]

OR

What is meant by the policy of liberalization?

Section C

26. Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. Explain this pattern. [4]
27. Why is it difficult to define the nation? How are nation and state related in modern society? [4]
28. Why were socio-reform movements started in India? [4]
29. Explain the impact of Modernisation on the Indian society. [4]
30. What were the main features of social movements which were started before the independence? [4]
31. Explain the three key principles of a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. [4]

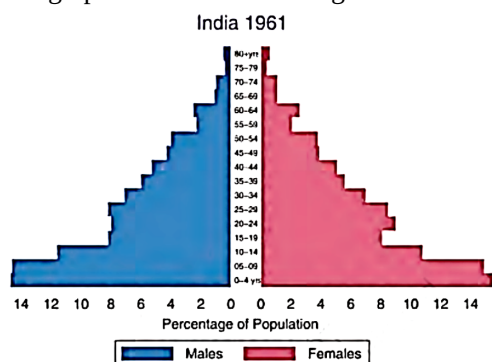
OR

Describe some of the policies designed to address caste inequality.

32. Why were socio-reform movements started in India? [4]

Section D

33. The graph of India in 1961 is given below: [6]



(1) What does a population pyramid show?

(2) How can we construct a population pyramid for a future year?

34. What are policies of assimilation and policies of integration? [6]
35. What are the problems of Adivasis today? Describe in detail. [6]

Solution

Section A

1. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Demography is the systematic study of the population. The term is of Greek origin and is composed of the two words, *dem* (people) and *graphein* (describe), implying the description of people.

2.

- (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the latest state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the latest state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas.

3.

- (c) G.S. Ghurye

Explanation:

G.S. Ghurye

4.

- (d) February, 1995

Explanation:

February, 1995

5.

- (d) Segmental Division

Explanation:

Segmental Division

6.

- (d) 15 - 64

Explanation:

15 - 64

7.

- (c) 1952

Explanation:

1952

8.

- (c) The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955

Explanation:

The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955

9. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

There has been nothing biological about the inequalities that mark the relations between women and men. Gender is thus also a form of social inequality and exclusion like caste and class, but with its own specific features.

10. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
The differently abled are not 'disabled' only because they are physically or mentally 'impaired' but also because society is built in a manner that does not cater to their needs.
11. **(c)** Patterns of unequal access to social resources
Explanation:
Patterns of unequal access to social resources
12. **(c)** Educational capital
Explanation:
Educational capital
13. **(a)** Only Separation of the line of descent and inheritance and Structure of authority and control
Explanation:
Only Separation of the line of descent and inheritance and Structure of authority and control
14. **(b)** i, ii
Explanation:
i, ii
15. **(a)** All of these
Explanation:
All of these
16. **(d)** force
Explanation:
force

Section B

17. **In terms of language, tribes are categorised into four categories in India:**

- i. Indo-Aryan.
- ii. Dravidian.
- iii. Tibeto-Burman.
- iv. The Austric.

18. In sociology, a society that has little diversity is considered homogeneous. When people of the same culture live in the village, their eating habits, ways of living, wearing, etc. are the same then this is known as homogeneity in rural life. People share a common culture in a village.

OR

The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population. The age structure changes in response to changes in levels of development and the average life expectancy. Initially, poor medical facilities, the prevalence of disease and other factors make for a relatively short life span. Moreover, high infant and maternal mortality rates also have an impact on the age structure.

19. **Religion is used to reduce a sense of unity in many ways like:**

- i. Many religious organisations try to propagate their own religion with which sense of superiority of their religion comes in them which reduces the sense of unity.
 - ii. Educational institutions of any particular religion propagate their own religion and never allow other religions to come forward.
 - iii. Politicians use religion to get votes of the people and followers of different religions to contradict each other.
20. The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. 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. It is a result of almost a century of westernisation became intense with new developments in social and cultural life. It has the most effective impact on ideas of pollution and purity. It has also impact on the family system and village communities
21. Bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported to Assam (tea plantations) from other provinces. Tea planters used force and fraud and convinced the colonial government to pass laws that would assist them in practising unfair means to hire and forcibly



keep labourers. The colonial government acted on behalf of the British planters. The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873.

22. several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas that took place in the post-Independence period. are as follows:

- i. An increase in the use of agricultural labour as cultivation became more intensive.
- ii. A shift from payment in kind (grain) to payment in cash.
- iii. A loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships between farmers or landowners and agricultural workers (known as bonded labour).
- iv. The rise of a class of 'free' wage labourers'.

23. **The names of few the organisations of the 19th and 20th century who initiated the socio reform works are:**

- i. Arya Samaj.
- ii. Brahmo Samaj.
- iii. Prarthna Samaj.
- iv. Sangat Sabha.
- v. Rama Krishna Mission.
- vi. Harijan Sewak Sangha.
- vii. Vidhva Vivaha Sangh.
- viii. Arya Mahila Samaj.

24. The meaning of Tribal Identity is to preserve the social and cultural heritage of tribes so that the existence of their culture should not come to an end after they come in contact with other cultures. These days tribes are feeling that they are being marginalised and that is why the concept of tribal identity came in front. In tribal societies, people are converting their religion, forgetting about their culture and want to become modern because of the impact of Christian missionaries and the spread of education. It is harming their basic culture.

25. Strikes take place when the demands of the workers are not met. This is a peaceful way of airing the grievances of the workers whereas in a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.

OR

Since the 1990s, however, the government has followed a policy of liberalisation. Private companies, especially foreign firms, are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power, etc. Licenses are no longer required to open industries. Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops. As a result of liberalisation, many Indian companies have been bought over by multinationals. At the same time some Indian companies are becoming multinational companies.

Section C

26. Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. In the past, many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down, and both management and unions play a role in recruiting their own people.

However, the contractor system is most visible in the hiring of casual labour for work at construction sites, brickyards, and so on. The contractor goes to villages and asks if people want work. He will loan them some money.

Recently the Government of India floated many schemes, such as 'MUDRA', 'Aatmanirbhar 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.

27. Presently it is difficult to define a nation in any way other than to say that it is a community that has succeeded in acquiring a state of its own. Interestingly, the opposite has also become increasingly true. Just as would-be or aspiring nationalities are now more and more likely to work towards making a state, existing states are also finding it more and more necessary to claim that they represent a nation. One of the main features of the modern age is the establishment of democracy and nationalism as dominant sources of political legitimacy. It means that, nowadays, the nation is the most accepted justification for a state and the people are the most important source of legitimacy of the nation. Therefore, it can be said that states need the nation as much or even more than nations need states.

28. **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 as a sin.
- iii. The 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, restrictions on widow remarriage, etc.

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

29. The process of modernisation has exerted a number of impacts on Indian society after independence and it is as follows:

- i. **Urbanisation:** Indian society is continuously urbanising after independence. Around 11% of the Indian population was urban in 1901.
- ii. **Industrialisation:** Industries were developed very quickly in India after our independence. The main aim of the second five-year plan was the development of industries. During this period, the Industrial revolution came into our country. Large scale industries were established where things are produced, not only to meet the need of the country but for export as well.
- iii. **Westernisation:** Process of modernisation is related to the process of westernisation. Westernisation started to affect Indian society after the advent of Britishers and gradually, the process of westernisation was transformed into modernisation. All those elements of the western culture, which were adopted by the Indian people, also transformed into an Indian way. On one side, some elements and lifestyles of the British culture attracted many Indians and on the other side, many parts of the Indian population were specifically attracted by the different aspects of the British culture. In this way, the transformation of the Indian people towards the process of modernisation is also related to the mobility of westernisation.

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. The term **social stratification is used to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.**

Three key principles that help explain social stratification are:

- i. **Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences.** Social stratification is a society-wide system that unequally distributes social resources among categories of people. However, social resources are unequally distributed to various social categories regardless of people's innate individual abilities.
- ii. **Social stratification persists over generations.** It is closely linked to the family and to the inheritance of social resources from one generation to the next. A person's social position is ascribed. That is, children assume the social positions of their parents. Within the caste system, birth dictates occupational opportunities.
- iii. **Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology.** No system of social stratification is likely to persist over generations unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable. The caste system, for example, justified in terms of the opposition of purity and pollution, with the Brahmins designated as the most superior and Dalits as the most inferior by virtue of their birth and occupation.

OR

Some policies have been started by Central and State governments to remove caste inequality and these are:

- i. Central Government made certain laws to remove caste-based disabilities from the society which in turn reduced the caste-based differences.
- ii. People of lower castes were given land in villages so that they could uplift their social status.
- iii. People of lower castes have been provided easy loans on lesser interest and on easy instalments to start any business of their choice.
- iv. Government is taking special care of their settlements and has provided them with special facilities.
- v. People of lower castes are provided seeds of high yield, fertilisers, machines, etc., for higher yield.
- vi. Government has started a 20 points economic programme in which special care is being taken to provide them with employment.

The main objective of all these programmes is to remove caste inequalities and to uplift the social status of lower castes.

32. 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.

Section D

33. (1) a population pyramid shows:

- i. Rise and fall in birth rate
- ii. Rise and fall in life expectancy
- iii. Males and females in a particular age group

(2) We construct a population pyramid for a future year based on the data on the past rates of growth in each age group.

34. **Policies that promote assimilation:** These are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms. These values and norms are usually entirely or largely those of the dominant social group. Other, non-dominant or subordinated groups in society are expected or required to give up their own cultural values and adopt the prescribed ones.

Policies promoting integration: These are different in style but not in overall objective: they insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national' cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere. In this case, there is the danger of the dominant group's culture being treated as 'national' culture.

35. Like the term Dalit, the term Adivasi connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights. Literally meaning 'original inhabitants', the term was coined in the 1930s as part of the struggle against the intrusion by the colonial government and outside settlers and moneylenders. Being Adivasi is about shared experiences of the loss of forests, the alienation of land, repeated displacements since Independence in the name of 'development projects' and much more. In spite of the heavy odds against them and in the face of their marginalization many tribal groups have been waging struggles against outsiders called Dikus and the state. In post-Independence India, the most significant achievements of Adivasi movements include the attainment of statehood for Jharkhand and Chattisgarh, which were originally part of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively. In this respect, Adivasis and their struggles are different from the Dalit struggle because, unlike Dalits, Adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand states of their own.

