

Class XII Session 2025-26
Subject - Sociology
Sample Question Paper - 4

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. Which one of the following is not an example of four prescribed **Varnas**? [1]
- a) Kshatriya b) Yadav
c) Shudra d) Brahmin
2. **Assertion (A):** Plague was an epidemic that has spread across a large region. [1]
Reason (R): The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases.
- 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 had established **Brahmo Samaj** for the upliftment of women on the principles of the Upanishads? [1]
- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy b) Keshav Chandra Sen
c) M. G. Ranade d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
4. **Assertion (A):** Urban norms and standards are becoming well-known even in remote villages, creating new desires and aspirations for consumption. [1]
Reason (R): Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban lifestyles and patterns of consumption into 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.
5. Who is the first among the following leading scholars who led the disability movement in the Indian context? [1]
- a) Dr. Ambedkar b) Mrs. Cowsins
- c) Dr. Annie Besant d) Mrs. Anita Ghai
6. Which among the following is not the use of demographic data? [1]
- a) Planning of policies b) Economic development
- c) Private welfare d) Implementation of policies
7. Dependents comprise of [1]
- a) infants and 70 plus old people b) young people below 15
- c) old people above 65 d) Both young people below 15 and infants and 70 plus old people
8. The matrilineal system has inherent disagreements based on _____. [1]
- a) All of these b) leniency towards men
- c) structure of authority d) women are deprived power
9. **Assertion (A):** Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour leading to the 'Feminisation of Agricultural Labour Force'. [1]
- Reason (R):** In poor areas, where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages, cultivation has become primarily a female task.
- 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. 10 to 11 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [2]

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, is 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. Not everyone, though, thinks of a system of inequality as legitimate. Typically, people with the greatest social privileges express the strongest support for systems of stratification such as caste and race.

10. The caste system, is justified in terms of the opposition of purity and pollution, with the _____ designated as the most superior and _____ as the most inferior by virtue of their birth and occupation.
- a) Jains, Banias b) Banias, Jains
- c) Brahmins, Dalits d) Dalits, Brahmins
11. _____ refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.
- a) Prejudices b) Inclusion
- c) Incentive d) Monarchy



12. **Assertion (A):** The Constitution abolished untouchability (Article 17) and introduced the reservation provisions. [1]
Reason (R): The 1985 prevention of Atrocities Act revised and strengthened the legal provisions punishing acts of violence or humiliation against Dalits and Adivasis.
- 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. 13 to 14 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [2]

The loss of the forests on which most tribal communities depended has been a major blow. Forests started to be systematically exploited in British times and the trend continued after Independence. The coming of private property in land has also adversely affected tribals, whose community-based forms of collective ownership were placed at a disadvantage in the new system..... Many tribal concentration regions and states have also been experiencing the problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribals in response to the pressures of development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures, besides accelerating the process of exploitation of tribals.

13. Site one recent example of where the costs and benefits of a developmental project moved disproportionately.

- a) Construction a multi-purpose power project b) Construction of series of dams over Narmada
c) Building factories in the fallow suburban land d) Coming of the concept of private property

14. Which among the following can be the reason behind the dilution of tribal share as per the given passage?

- i. Heavy in-migration of non-tribals
ii. Developmental pressure
iii. Exploitation of tribal forests
iv. Out-migration of the non-tribals

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

15. Which of the following indicates Arithmetic Progression? [1]

- a) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ... b) 1, 2, 4, 6, ...
c) 2, 4, 8, 16, ... d) 2, 6, 18, 54, ...

16. What is the closest criterion to distinguish **Nation** in the following terms? [1]

- a) Nation b) State
c) Community d) Religion

Section B

17. What do you mean by Inter-caste marriage? [2]
18. Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic development? [2]
19. Why have areas such as Eastern UP and Telangana witnessed inter-caste violence in recent years? [2]
20. What is community identity and how is it formed? [2]

OR

Explain relation of consciousness with caste.

21. What is meant by capitalism? [2]



22. How are minorities politically vulnerable? [2]
23. Give two characteristics of modernisation. [2]
24. Bring out the differences between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. [2]
25. How modernisation increases social mobility? [2]

OR

Write a note on the process of disinvestment.

Section C

26. How does literacy help in empowerment? [4]
27. How is Indian an example of a state-nation? [4]
28. What are the reasons of improvement in status of women? [4]
29. What are the effects of industrialisation on society? [4]
30. What are the results of westernisation? [4]
31. Why were socio-reform movements started in India? [4]
32. Hindi and regional language films were often set in rural areas. Think of a film set in rural India and describe the agrarian society and culture that is shown in it. How realistic do you think the portrayal is? Have you seen any recent film set in rural areas? If not how would you explain it? [4]

OR

Why land reforms were introduced in India?

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 changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system? [6]
35. What is meant by disinvestment? How does it fit in with worldwide trends? [6]

Solution

Section A

1.
(b) Yadav
Explanation:
Yadav
2.
(d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
A **pandemic** is an epidemic of an infectious disease that has spread across a large region, for instance, multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial number of people. The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various **sorts, plague, smallpox, and cholera**. But the single biggest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which killed as many as 170 lakh people.
The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases.
3. (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Explanation:
Raja Ram Mohan Roy
4. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban lifestyles and patterns of consumption into rural areas. Consequently, urban norms and standards are becoming well known even in remote villages, creating new desires and aspirations for consumption.
5.
(d) Mrs. Anita Ghai
Explanation:
Mrs. Anita Ghai
6.
(c) Private welfare
Explanation:
Private welfare
7.
(d) Both young people below 15 and infants and 70 plus old people
Explanation:
Both young people below 15 and infants and 70 plus old people
8. (a) All of these
Explanation:
All of these
9. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.



10. (c) Brahmins, Dalits

Explanation:

Brahmins, Dalits

11. (a) Prejudices

Explanation:

Prejudices

12.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Constitution of India itself, passed in 1950; and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989. The Constitution abolished untouchability (Article 17) and introduced the reservation provisions mentioned above. The **1989 Prevention of Atrocities Act** revised and strengthened the legal provisions punishing acts of violence or humiliation against Dalits and adivasis.

13. (b) Construction of series of dams over Narmada

Explanation:

Construction of series of dams over Narmada

14. (c) i, ii

Explanation:

i, ii

15. (a) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...

Explanation:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...

16.

(c) Community

Explanation:

Community

Section B

17. **Endogamy** (marrying within the caste) remained largely unaffected by modernisation and change. Even today, most marriages take place within caste boundaries, although there is no such restriction in modern times and there are more inter-caste marriages. When any person marries a girl of another caste instead of his own caste then it is known as **Inter-caste marriage**. In ancient times, marriage out of the caste was not allowed.

18. Falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to a larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is also referred to as a Demographic Dividend.

19. Inter-caste violence in Eastern UP and Telangana is often rooted in deep-seated caste hierarchies, land disputes, political mobilization along caste lines, and economic disparities. These factors create tensions and fuel conflicts between different caste groups.

20. Community identity is based on birth and belonging instead of some type of acquired qualification or accomplishment. These kinds of identities are called ascriptive i.e. they are determined by birth and individual's choice is not involved. It is what we are instead of what we have become. There is no need to do anything to be born into a particular community. In fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into.

OR

Consciousness towards caste is very less in the caste system. This consciousness exists in the class system. Social status of every individual is determined by his caste which he gets by birth. People belonging to higher castes receive recognition and respect from the society whereas the lower caste people are usually neglected and exploited. Due to this, there is consciousness in caste.

21. Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system. Capitalism in the west emerged out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world. Capitalism focused on globalisation related to western colonialism.

22. **Minorities are politically vulnerable as:**

i. It is always possible to convert a numerical majority into political power through elections.

ii. Religious or cultural minorities- regardless of their economic or social position- are politically vulnerable.



- iii. They face the risk that the majority community will capture political power and use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions.
- iv. Forced to abandon their distinctive identity.

23. Two characteristics of modernisation are:

- i. **Social Differentiation:** Many sectors of society became complex due to the process of modernisation. Because of this, the process of differentiation has been fastened.
- ii. **Social Mobility:** Ancient social, economic elements are changed because of modernisation and new values of human ideals are established.

24. The differences between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are:

- i. Scheduled Castes are from the so-called untouchable castes whereas Scheduled Tribes belong to tribal groups.
- ii. Reservations for Scheduled Castes are 15.5% and Scheduled Tribes are 7.5%.
- iii. Scheduled Castes have mainly agitated against the hegemony of the "Dwijia-Caste" whereas Scheduled Tribes have been pressing for autonomy, cultural reservation, state formation, etc.

25. Social mobility is the main characteristic of modern societies. Division of labour, specialisation, different occupations, industries, business, means of communication and transportation in urban society have increased social mobility. Every person can succeed with his intelligence and capabilities. He can adopt that occupation which is more suitable for him. He can even change his place of residence with occupation. In this way, with social mobility, new values are developed in place of old traditional values. So from this, we can say that modernisation increases social mobility.

OR

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. In Modern Foods, which was set up by the government to make healthy bread available at cheap prices, and which was the first company to be privatised, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years.

Section C

26. Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy. Further, literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well being of the community. But, literacy varies across gender, regions and across social groups such as among the SCs and STs who have been historically disadvantaged. Inequalities in literacy are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations. Illiterate parents are at a serious disadvantage in ensuring that their children are well-educated, thus perpetuating existing inequalities.

27. Indian is an example of a State nation because:

- i. State-nation where nations are they ethnic, religious, linguistic or indigenous identities-coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity.
- ii. The Indian state has ruled out both assimilationist and integrationist model from the very beginning after independence.
- iii. The constitution declares India as a secular, state but religion language and other factors are not banished from the public sphere. Citizens are given the institutional and political space to identify with both their country and their cultural identities.
- iv. Thus a successful strategy is to build state-nations that accommodate diversity constructively.

28. The reasons for improvement in status of women are:

- i. First of all Raja Ram Mohan Roy raised his voice to uplift the status of women and widow remarriage. Sati Prohibition Act, 1829 and Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 were passed because of his efforts. His efforts had removed two social evils of society.
- ii. After this many institutions of India raised their voice for women like Prarthna Samaj, Satya Shodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, etc. They raised their voice for the education of women and their upliftment. Ramabai Ranade and Govind Ranade were very famous regarding this.
- iii. After this, Annie Besant, Kasturba Gandhi also raised their voice and played a very important role in improving their status.
- iv. Many laws were made after independence with which females got a number of rights.
- v. Western education has brought many changes in their status.

29. The Industrialization has some good and bad effects on society which are given below:

- i. **Division of labour:** For example, one runs machine to make cloth, one does work of colouring and so on. All these works are related to division of labour and specialisation. In this way, labour has been divided. Everyone does any specific work and specialisation of every work takes place. It is all because of industrialisation.



- ii. **Development of means of transport:** Means of transport have also been developed due to industrialisation. We need raw material in factories for production. To bring raw material from far off places, means of transport like trains and trucks were developed. Except these, we need means of transport to take produced things from factories to markets and they were developed very slowly. In this way, the means of transport were developed due to industrialisation.
- iii. **Increase in production of factories:** Production from houses has gone in the hands of factories, due to industrialisation, where production takes place with machines. Production with hands takes a lot of time but production with machines takes place very quickly. Yet consumption has also been increased due to growth in population but new inventions also took place with this and production was also increased. In this way, an increase in production also took place due to industrialisation.
- iv. **Increase in the size of cities:** Size of the cities were also increased due to industrialisation. Industries have been established in cities because of which rural people migrated to urban areas. It was not possible for them to go back to villages daily and that's why they have brought their rural family to cities. Increase in population led to the construction of more houses which resulted in an increase in the size of cities. Gradually the concept of urbanization emerged.

30. The results of westernisation are:

- i. **Change in Institutions:-** Many changes took place in the institutions of our society due to westernisation. The strictness of marriage, family, caste system and religion no longer prevails in our modern society.
- ii. **Change in Values:-** Values of society are also changing due to this. Everyone came to know about the right to equality after receiving an education. Individualism and formal relations are increasing day by day.
- iii. **Change in the importance of religion:-** Importance of religion has also decreased due to this. In earlier times, people were afraid of religion but now they use only that part of religion which is required.
- iv. **The spread of education:-** Education in our country is spreading day by day.

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.

32. Many Hindi as well as regional language movies try to portray the village life of India now and then. Some famous movies among them are Mother India, Lagaan, Upkaar, etc.

We can't say that these films portray the hundred percent real picture of the village life but to some extent they try to touch their lives and make us aware about the difficulties and other problems faced by them.

Some facts portrayed by these movies are:

- Forced sale of Agricultural product at less than market price
- Zamindari system and its drawbacks
- Exploitation of women by zamindars in Olden Times
- Forced loan from money lenders in villages at high rate of interest
- Exploitation by British in colonial period by imposing hi land revenue

OR

Land reforms were introduced in India are as follows:

- i. Many farmers of India had hundreds of acres of land and some had none. So land reforms were introduced to provide land to landless farmers.
- ii. After independence, political leaders felt that there should not be economic inequality in the society and wanted to establish socio-economic equality, hence, land reforms must be introduced.
- iii. The biggest reason for the lower status of farmers was the existence of intermediaries between the government and small farmers. So, the government thought that abolition of intermediaries is necessary to improve the economic status of farmers and this was the main objective of land reforms.
- iv. At the time of Independence, India was forced to import grains to meet its needs. The government implemented land reforms to fulfil local needs.

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. The present form of caste as a social institution has been shaped very strongly by both the colonial periods as well as the post-colonial period.

The role of colonialism is being listed below:

- a. Initially, the British administrators tried to understand the complexities of the caste system so that they can govern the country efficiently.
 - b. The most important official effort to collect information on caste was through the census which first started in 1860 and then was annually done by the British Indian government from 1881 onwards.
 - c. The Census under the direction of Herbert Risley in 1901 was very important as it collected information on the social hierarchy of caste.
 - d. Other interventions by the colonial states like land revenue settlements and other related arrangements and law served to give legal recognition to the caste-based right of the upper castes.
 - e. Towards the end of the colonial period the administration also took interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes referred to as a depressed class at that time.
 - f. The Government of India Act 1935 was passed and it gave legal recognition to the list of schedules of castes and tribes.
 - g. Castes at the bottom of the hierarchy that suffered severe discrimination including all the so-called untouchable Casts were included in the scheduled castes.
35. **Disinvestment** refers to the process of selling or liquidating assets, particularly government stakes in public sector enterprises. This strategy aims to improve operational efficiency, reduce fiscal deficits, and encourage competition within the economy.
- Fit with Worldwide Trends:** Disinvestment aligns with the global trend of privatization that began in the late 20th century. Many countries have adopted this approach to promote market liberalization and decrease state intervention in economic activities. Disinvestment is also used to manage public debt and enhance fiscal health, especially during economic downturns. Additionally, it helps attract foreign direct investment (FDI) by opening sectors to private enterprises, thus facilitating economic growth. Overall, disinvestment reflects a broader shift towards market-oriented policies in the global economy.

