

Class XII Session 2025-26
Subject - Sociology
Sample Question Paper - 5

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):** Formal demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. [1]
Reason (R): It refers to a mathematical study of such vital events as birth, death, migration, marriage, and divorce.

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):** The newly married couple stays with the woman's parents. [1]
Reason (R): A patriarchal family structure exists where the men exercise authority and dominance.

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 number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period is [1]

a) Growth rate of population	b) Dependency Ratio
c) Sex Ratio	d) Age structure of the population
4. **Assertion (A):** Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. [1]



Reason (R): Tribes were communities without any religion with a written text, a state or political form, or any 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.

5. Farmer suicide is a matrix event which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? [1]

- a) Agriculture loans
- b) Educational expenses
- c) Diversification
- d) Marriage and dowry

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

The extended family often is seen as symptomatic of India. Yet this is by no means the dominant form now or earlier. It was confined to certain sections and certain regions of the community. Indeed the term 'joint family' itself is not a native category. As I.P. Desai observes, "The expression 'joint family' is not the translation of any Indian word like that. It is interesting to note that the words used for joint family in most of the Indian languages are the equivalents of translations of the English word 'joint family'."

6. What is the composition of a **joint family**?

- a) Elderly couple with their sons and grandsons
- b) All of these
- c) Set of brothers with their individual families
- d) More than two generations living together

7. What is a family in which more than one set of couples live together is called?

- a) Extended family
- b) Semi-nuclear family
- c) Complex family
- d) Nuclear family

8. **Assertion (A):** For multinational companies, outsourcing is done across the globe, with developing countries like India providing cheap labour. [1]

Reason (R): Small companies have to compete for orders from big companies, they keep wages low, and working conditions are often poor.

- 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]

Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fuelled by a sense of regional deprivation. Indian federalism has been a means of accommodating these regional sentiments. After Independence, initially the Indian state continued with the British-Indian arrangement dividing India into large provinces, also called 'presidencies'. These were large multi-ethnic and multilingual provincial states constituting the major political-administrative units of a semi-federal state called the Union of India.

9. Which among the following was not one of the 'presidencies' of the British-India?

- a) Madras
- b) Calcutta
- c) Bombay
- d) Delhi



10. To which of the following state did the Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Konkani speaking people belong?

 - Bombay
 - Saurashtra
 - Hyderabad
 - Madras

11. What new methods are adopted in social movements now-a-days? [1]

 - Candle March
 - All of these
 - Torch March
 - Street Plays

12. In which of the following sectors do employees have to do **time slavery**? [1]

 - Government sector
 - IT sector
 - Trade and industry
 - Agriculture

13. **Assertion (A):** Caste continues to affect the life chances of Indians in the twenty-first century. [1]
Reason (R): There have been major changes brought about by social movements over more than a century.

 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

14. **Assertion (A):** Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic – it is the result of structural features of society. [1]
Reason (R): Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.

 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.

15. Who from the following, wrote the book titled **The Source of Knowledge**? [1]

 - Pandita Ramabai
 - M.N. Srinivas
 - M.G. Ranade
 - Kundukiri Vireshlingm

16. Which of the following is true for a model of South Asian colonial city? [1]

 - Cramped bungalows
 - Unplanned streets
 - Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city
 - Recreational facilities were not available

Section B

17. What was the status of women in India during the reign of Muslim kings? [2]
18. Contact with the west, particularly the British, initiated the process of modernization of Indian tradition. This contact resulted in a multiplicity of changes in Indian culture and social structure. Although the main focus of this contact was directed towards modernization, it, nevertheless, strengthened a variety of traditional institutions. "This demonstrates the weakness of assuming a neat contrariety between tradition and modernity. This polarity may be more heuristic than real." But modern cultural institutions and forms of social structure could only be introduced after the establishment of British rule in India. [2]

Read the source and answer the following question.

What is necessary for modernisation?

OR

Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj both against Sati, polygamy, child marriage, idol worship, etc. The most profound reform movement which can be also termed as a revivalist movement in the late 19th century India was the Arya Samaj. Started in western India by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875. **Brahmo Samaj** was **started by Ram Mohan Roy (1772-33) in 1829**. Weekly services held at Shantiniketan, services like Upnishads for a general audience, reading of Vedas, recitation, religious hymns, etc.

Read the source and answer the following question.

State the main differences between the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj.

19. Give some characteristics of Globalisation. [2]
20. What is social inequality? [2]

OR

Describe through the works of two women authors, their contribution to social reform for women's rights.

21. What do you understand by Dandi March? [2]
22. Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing ageing population? [2]
23. How have tribes been classified in India? [2]
24. Liberalization is a broad term that refers to **the practice of making laws, systems, or opinions less severe**, usually in the sense of eliminating certain government regulations or restrictions. [2]
i. What are the main objectives of liberalisation?
ii. Give some features of liberalisation policy.
25. How labourers are exploited in mines? [2]

Section C

26. Mention the loopholes found in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act. [4]
27. Why Tribe-caste peasantry was not accepted in terms of livelihood, isolation and religion? [4]
28. What is the relationship between caste and economic inequality today? [4]

OR

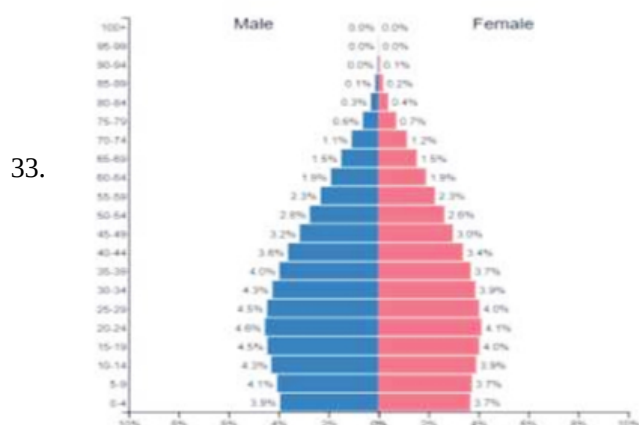
In what sense can one say that disability is as much a social as a physical thing?

29. How many types of social change are there? [4]
30. State some of its features of westernisation. [4]
31. How can India be considered a good example of a **nation-state**? [4]
32. Highlight the working conditions of the employees working in IT sector. [4]

Section D

India ▼
2026

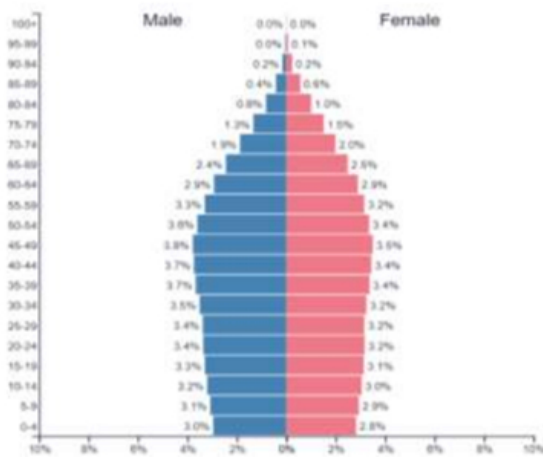
Population: 1,467,231,209



[6]

2050

Population: 1,670,490,595



Based on the given Population Pyramids of India for the year 2026 and 2050,

(1) What, according to you, are the implications of this inference?

(2) What is the importance of demographic dividend?

34. How are the Other Backward Class different from the Dalits or Scheduled Castes? [6]

35. Mention two types of class-based movements. Explain any one type of class-based movement. [6]

Solution

Section A

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

Explanation:

Formal demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. Its focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of the population.

2.

- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

With regard to the rule of residence, some societies are matrilineal in their marriage and family customs while others are patrilineal. In the first case, the newly married couple stays with the woman's parents, whereas in the second case the couple lives with the man's parents. With regard to the rules of inheritance, matrilineal societies pass on the property from mother to daughter while patrilineal societies do so from father to son.

3.

- (c) Sex Ratio

Explanation:

Sex Ratio

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

Explanation:

Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text; did not have a state or political form of the normal kind; did not have sharp class divisions; and, most important, they did not have caste and were neither Hindus nor peasants.

5.

- (c) Diversification

Explanation:

Diversification

6. (b) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

7. (a) Extended family

Explanation:

Extended family

8.

- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

For multinational companies, outsourcing is done across the globe, with developing countries like India providing cheap labour. Small companies have to compete for orders from big companies, they keep wages low, and working conditions are often poor.

9. (d) Delhi

Explanation:

Delhi

10. (a) Bombay
Explanation:
Bombay
11. (b) All of these
Explanation:
All of these
12. (b) IT sector
Explanation:
IT sector
13. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
There have been major changes brought about by social movements over more than a century, and despite changed modes of production as well as concerted attempts by the state to suppress its public role in independent India, caste continues to affect the life chances of Indians in the twenty-first century.
14. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society. It focuses attention on a broad range of factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population.
15. (d) Kundukiri Vireshlingm
Explanation:
Kundukiri Vireshlingm
16. (c) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city
Explanation:
Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city

Section B

17. The status of women in India during the reign of Muslim kings or during the medieval period was very bad. They were not given any rights. They were considered as the slaves of males. The kings used to take away any woman forcibly whichever they wanted. Females used to live on four walls of the house. Their main function was to produce children and to take care of the house.
18. Necessary for modernisation is Level of education should be good. Means of transport and communication should be properly developed. More industries should be present as compared to agriculture. Technical manpower should be there.

OR

Following are the main differences between the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj:

- Sacred scripture of Arya Samaj is 'Satyarth Prakash' but there is no religious scripture of Brahmo Samaj.
- In Arya Samaj, Vedas are considered as the base of everything but no such thing is prevalent in Brahmo Samaj.
- Arya Samaj gave stress on reading a local language but the founder of Brahmo Samaj gave stress on reading the English language.
- Arya Samaj gave specific stress on women education but Raja Ram Mohan Roy founder of Brahmo Samaj gave stress on the eradication of Sati Pratha.
- Founder of Arya Samaj Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave stress on adopting Vedic culture but Raja Ram Mohan Roy has no hesitation in adopting the western culture.



19. United Nation development programme has given four characteristics of globalisation and these are:

- i. New tools and things have come for people in globalisation because large companies of the world are going in every country.
 - ii. New markets have been opened for companies because, in globalisation, companies can do free trade in any country.
 - iii. New organizations are coming forward to do work for Red Cross, World Trade Organisation, etc.
 - iv. New laws and rules are coming forward due to globalisation like jobs on contract instead of permanent jobs.
20. The patterns of unequal access to resources are called social inequality. Social inequality is not the consequence of natural destructiveness and variations between people. These are produced by the society. Some people in the society are at a hunger level in terms of money, property education, knowledge, health and honour while others at the lowest level, it is called social inequality.

OR

Stree Purush Tulana (or Comparison of Men and Women) was written by a Maharashtrian housewife, **Tarabai Shinde**, as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. A young Brahmin widow had been sentenced to death by the courts for killing her newborn baby because it was illegitimate, but no effort had been made to identify or punish the man who had fathered the baby.

Sultana's Dream: This remarkable short story is probably the earliest example of science fiction written by **Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain**, 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.

21. On 12th March, 1930, Gandhiji along with his 79 companions marched from his Sabarmati Ashram towards Dandi to break the salt laws. After walking for 24 days he broke the salt law on 6th April, 1930.
22. A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working-age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents.
23. **In India, based on their nature, tribes have been classified into two main categories:**
Permanent nature and Acquired nature.
- i. Permanent nature is further divided into four sub-categories.
 - ii. Acquired nature is further divided into two sub-categories.

24. (i) The main objective of liberalization was as:

- i. To create more opportunities for employment.
- ii. To attract foreign investment to create employment opportunities.
- iii. Making Indian companies competitive in the Indian market.
- iv. To give more and more freedom to the private sector.
- v. To increase the production capacity of the country.

(ii) Features of liberalisation policy were:

- i. Except for a few things, the policy of taking license was eliminated so that all the industries could develop very easily.
- ii. Privatization of public enterprises was started so that the deficit making enterprises could turn into profit-making enterprises.
- iii. Very few industries were left for the public sector so that all the industries could be encouraged.
- iv. Limit of foreign direct investment has been increased. In some sectors it is up to 51%, in some, it is 74% and in many sectors, complete investment has been permitted.

25. Labourers are exploited in mines as:

- i. Rules are not followed in smaller mines and quarries. Labourers are kept under a contractual system and are not given proper wages.
- ii. Many contractors do not maintain proper registers of workers, thus, avoiding any responsibility for accidents and benefits.
- iii. Labours have to work under the earth in mines because of which labourers have to face many breathing problems.
- iv. The rate of mining accidents in India is higher but labourers are hardly compensated.

Section C

26.
 - i. Land Ceiling Act imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family.
 - ii. Possession of surplus land above the ceiling limit held by each household, and redistribute it to landless families.
 - iii. There were many loopholes and other strategies through which most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state.
 - iv. While some very large estates were broken up.
 - v. In most cases, landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called Benami transfers.



- vi. In some places, some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them in order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which allowed a separate share for unmarried women but not for wives.
27. By the 1970s, it was pointed out that tribe-caste peasantry did not hold any value in term so the criterion forwarded such as livelihood, isolation, religion.

This is because of the following reasons:

- i. Many tribes such as the Gonds, Bhils and Santhals are very large and spread over an extensive territory.
 - ii. Certain tribes like Mundas, Hords and others have long settled to agriculture and hunting-gathering tribes like Birhors of Bihar employ specialized households to make baskets, press oil, etc.
 - iii. Also, many castes (non-tribals) have turned to hunting-gathering in the absence of other alternatives.
28. Earlier, caste and economic inequality were deeply related to each other. Social status and economic status of the person were correlating each other. The economic condition of higher castes was generally good and of lower castes was generally low. But in modern times, which means after the 19th century, many changes have taken place between relations of caste and occupation. These days, due to strict laws, the caste restrictions of occupation and religion cannot be enforced upon anyone. Now, adopting an occupation is comparatively easier than before. One can adopt any occupation of his choice. Relation of caste and economic condition, these days, has been weakened as compared to 100 years ago. Nowadays, we can find rich and poor individuals in all the castes. But one thing is important that caste-class mutual relations still exist in society. The difference between social and economic conditions of different castes has been reduced with the weakening of caste system. But caste-based difference still exists between different socio-economic groups.

OR

Those who had physically or mentally challenged are not disabled only due to this reason but also because society does not accept them as normal persons.

The social perception of disability all over the world are:

- i. It is biological and has come due to some past karma.
- ii. The disabled person cannot solve his/her problems as others.
- iii. They are seen as victims.
- iv. It is supposed to be linked with the self-perception of the disabled individual.
- v. They always need help.
- vi. "Bechara" attitude for disable person.

They too suffered social exclusion. From very recent it has been started to include them with other peoples in society and the major reforms in this field are though quite a few but still have started and are:

- i. They are no more called disabled but differently-abled.
 - ii. Many service sectors have been directed to reserve jobs for them, etc. Therefore, it is correct to say that disability is as much a social as a physical thing.
29. i. **Change:** Difference between the earliest and existing situation is known as change. This change could be good or bad.
- ii. **Evolution:** When the change goes through definite stages then it is known as evolution.
- iii. **Progress:** Progress is always good for society. When change comes according to our wish and direction then it is called progress.
- iv. **Development:** In this type of change, it goes through one stage to another stage. This type of change occurs in the desired direction and is planned towards the objective.
- v. **Revolution:** When change comes very quickly and suddenly then it is known as revolution. Very quick change comes in traditions and politics. It can be violent or non-violent.
30. **Features of westernisation are:**
- i. **Continue after Independence:** The process of westernisation hardly came to an end even when the British left our country.
 - ii. **Westernisation is different from modernisation:** Westernisation is related with all good or bad effects over the Indian society which were exerted due to the British contacts but the process of Modernisation includes positive impacts of western and other countries like England, Germany, France, Russia, U.S.A., Japan, China, etc. over the Indian Society. Except this, the impact of modern science and technology, information and science over Indian Society is also known as modernisation.
 - iii. **Impact of the British culture on Indian Society:** Westernisation is the impact of the British culture over Indian Society. India is also influenced by other western countries but the process of westernisation does not include the impact of other western countries. To clarify this statement Srinivas wrote that, "I have used the term westernisation to characterise the changes brought about in our Indian Society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule."



- iv. **Westernisation is not confined to urbanites:** Impact of westernisation was not confined only to urban areas during the British empire. Whoever came in their contact like rural farmers, smaller officials, military men, etc. became westernised. It was spread even in rural areas as well.
31. India is an example of a State nation- A state-nation where 'nations' -be the ethnic religious linguistic or Indigenous identities- coexist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state polity. India can be considered a good example of a nation-state due to several factors:
- i. **Shared history and culture:** Despite diverse languages, religions, and customs, India possesses a shared historical and cultural heritage that binds its people together.
 - ii. **Constitutional framework:** The Indian Constitution provides a common political and legal framework for all citizens, fostering a sense of national unity.
 - iii. **Democratic governance** India's commitment to democratic principles and regular elections strengthens the idea of a nation united under a shared political system.
 - iv. **National symbols:** The Indian flag, national anthem, and other symbols create a shared identity and evoke a sense of belonging among citizens.
 - v. **Overcoming regional diversities:** While regional identities are strong, the nation has managed to maintain unity through federalism and policies promoting national integration.
32. The working conditions of employees in the IT sector can be highlighted as follows:
- i. **Flexible Work Hours:** Many IT companies offer flexible working hours and the option for remote work, allowing employees to manage their time effectively.
 - ii. **Work Environment:** IT firms often provide modern, comfortable workspaces equipped with the latest technology, ergonomic furniture, and recreational areas to promote employee well-being.
 - iii. **High Workload and Stress:** Employees may face high workloads and tight deadlines, leading to stress. The pressure to deliver projects on time can affect work-life balance.
 - iv. **Job Security and Growth:** The IT sector generally offers good job security and opportunities for professional growth through skill development, training, and promotions.
 - v. **Health and Wellness Programs:** Many companies implement health and wellness programs, including mental health support, fitness facilities, and health insurance benefits.
 - vi. **Diversity and Inclusion:** Efforts to promote diversity and create inclusive workplaces have increased, with many organizations focusing on gender equality and representation.
- Overall, while the IT sector provides many benefits, it also presents challenges related to workload and stress.

Section D

33. (1) India must utilize the potential of people in the working age-group before the demographic window closes. It must also introduce policy changes to provide social security for the increasing number of senior citizens.
- (2) Demographic Dividend helps in increasing the workforce, there will be rapid urbanisation and industrialisation. It leads to more investment in physical and human infrastructure. The productivity of the country's economy increases due to increased labour force.
34. Backward class is that class of the majority of Indian Society which became weak due to social, religious, economic and geographical, factors. After independence, the word Other Backward Class was used for them. It is a group of castes between Dwijas and Harijans of Hindu religion. Except this, other lower classes are also included in this except non-Hindus, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- The use of this term was first done in 1917-1918. This word has not been defined in the Constitution earlier. Subhash and B.P. Gupta have given its definition. According to them, Backward classes are those classes of society which are at the lower level as compared to other classes of society due to social, economic and educational disabilities.
- Different states have given different concepts of backwardness. According to Article 340 of Constitution, the President and according to Articles 15 and 16, state governments can establish a commission to get economic, social and educational information of backward classes.
35. Two types of class-based movements are:
- i. **Labor Movements:** Focused on improving the rights and conditions of workers, advocating for fair wages, safe working environments, and better benefits.
 - ii. **Farmers' Movements:** Aimed at addressing the issues faced by agricultural workers and farmers, such as land rights, fair prices for crops, and access to resources.



Explanation of Labor Movements:

Labor movements are organized efforts by workers to improve their working conditions, wages, and rights. These movements often involve forming unions, striking, and lobbying for labor laws that protect workers. Historically, labor movements have played a crucial role in establishing important labor rights, such as the eight-hour workday, minimum wage, and workplace safety regulations. By uniting workers, these movements empower individuals to collectively negotiate with employers, advocating for social justice and equity in the workplace.

