

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Sociology

Sample Question Paper - 6

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):** Dominant Caste is a term used to refer to those castes which have a large population. [1]
Reason (R): They were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after Independence.
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. The scientific study of human population is called _____. [1]
a) Zoology b) Demography
c) Anthropology d) Geography
3. **Assertion (A):** Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group. [1]
Reason (R): Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
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. 4 to 5 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.

4. 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 |

5. 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 |

6. Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant?

[1]

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Land rights granted by land reforms | b) Large numbers converting to political power |
| c) Intermediate caste identity | d) All of these |

7. **Assertion (A):** The total fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years. [1]

Reason (R): It is a rough average for an entire population and does not take into account the differences across age groups.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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. 8 to 9 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[2]

Another set of complications is created by the tension between the Indian state's simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minorities. The protection of minorities requires that they be given special consideration in a context where the normal working of the political system places them at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the majority community. But providing such protection immediately invites the accusation of favouritism or **appeasement** of minorities. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support. Supporters argue that without such special protection, secularism can turn into an excuse for imposing the majority community's values and norms on the minorities.

8. As per the given passage, which of the following is true for India?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Religion is not at all associated with political power | b) It has nothing to do with the western definition of secularism |
| c) It uses the western meaning of secularism and also involves other meanings | d) It follows the western definition of secularism |



9. The complication mentioned in the passage is not due to-

- a) authoritarian state
- b) difficulty created by the tension between the western sense of the state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian sense of the state giving equal respect to all religions.
- c) accusation of favouritism
- d) perceived need to protect the minorities

10. **Assertion (A):** To call a strike is a difficult decision. [1]

Reason (R): Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

- 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.

11. Which of the following institution has given the right to vote to every adult citizen in India? [1]

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Indian Constitution
- d) Supreme Court

12. In which of the following service sector, employees have to force to be slaves of time? [1]

- a) In Agriculture sector
- b) In Trade sector
- c) In I.T. sector
- d) In Govt. sector

13. **Assertion (A):** Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. [1]

Reason (R): The exclusion occurs regardless of the wishes of the excluded.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

14. Who originated the word **Sanskritization**? [1]

- a) M.N. Srinivas
- b) Radhakamal Mukerjee
- c) Rajni Kothari
- d) G.S. Ghurye

15. In which Article of the Constitution, citizens have the right to retain their language, script and culture? [1]

- a) In Article 350
- b) In Article 352
- c) In Article 347
- d) In Article 29 & 30

16. **Assertion (A):** In India labels such as **disability, handicap, crippled, blind, and deaf** are used synonymously. [1]

Reason (R): Often these terms are hurled at people as insults.

- 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.

Section B



17. What role minorities can play in maintaining national unity? [2]
18. A model of the South Asian colonial city The European town...had spacious bungalows, elegant apartment houses, planned streets, trees on both sides of the street,...clubs for afternoon and evening get togethers...The open space was reserved for...Western recreational facilities, such as race and golf courses, soccer and cricket. When domestic water supply, electric connections, and sewage links were available or technically possible, the European town residents utilised them fully, whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town. (Dutt 1993: 361) [2]

Read the source and answer the following question.

Did the model of the South Asian colonial city cater to the needs of the natives? Give a reason for your answer.

OR

Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school...At the University, the Head of the Department was a wellknown scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai...Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit.... Source: Kumud Pawade (1938)

Read the source and answer the following question.

Do you think sanskritisation is a gendered process? Give a reason for your answer.

19. What do you understand by Green Revolution? [2]
20. Explain the differences between social change and social movement. [2]

OR

How is social inequality different from the inequality of individuals?

21. What are counter movements? [2]
22. Explain: [2]
- i. Epidemic.
 - ii. Pandemic.
23. What are the major religions of India? [2]
24. Contract farming can be defined as **agricultural production carried out according to an agreement between a buyer and farmers**, which establishes conditions for the production and marketing of a farm product or products. Typically, the farmer agrees to provide agreed quantities of a specific agricultural product. [2]
- i. Explain the concept of contract farming.
 - ii. Is contract farming profitable?
25. Using the example of tea plantations, show how the British policies exploited Indian labourers. [2]

Section C

26. Mention the transformations that took place in rural society post-independence. [4]
27. Discuss the impact of caste in contemporary Indian Society. [4]
28. What are the major issues of concern to adivasis today? [4]

OR

Highlight the state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.

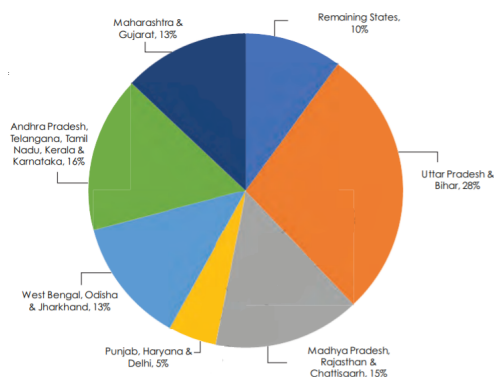
29. How British industrialisation led to de-industrialisation in some sectors and decline of old urban centres in India. [4]
30. Give differences between Sanskritisation and Westernisation. [4]
31. What do you mean by communal politics? [4]
32. What kind of work people do in the society? [4]

Section D



33. Read the given image 1 and answer the following questions:

[6]



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

(2) What does the given chart represent?

34. Untouchability is an extreme and vicious aspect of the caste system. Explain the various dimensions of untouchability. [6]

35. Describe the history of Dalit movements. [6]

Solution

Section A

1. (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.

2.

(b) Demography

Explanation:

Demography

3. (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.

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

Explanation:

Construction of series of dams over Narmada

5. (c) i, ii

Explanation:

i, ii

6.

(d) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

7.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

The **total fertility rate** refers to the **total** number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area. It is a 'crude' rate i.e., it is a rough average for an entire population and does not take into account the differences across age groups.

8. (c) It uses the western meaning of secularism and also involves other meanings

Explanation:

It uses the western meaning of secularism and also involves other meanings

9. (a) authoritarian state

Explanation:

authoritarian state

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

Explanation:

To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. Hence, Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

11.

(c) Indian Constitution

Explanation:

Indian Constitution



12. (c) In I.T. sector
Explanation:
In I.T. sector
13. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. The exclusion occurs regardless of the wishes of the excluded.
14. (a) M.N. Srinivas
Explanation:
M.N. Srinivas
15. (d) In Article 29 & 30
Explanation:
In Article 29 & 30
16. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
In India labels such as **disability, handicap, crippled, blind** and **deaf** are used synonymously. Often these terms are hurled at people as insults. In a culture that looks up to bodily **perfection**, all deviations from the **perfect body** signify abnormality, defect and distortion.

Section B

17. **The role minorities can play in maintaining national unity are:**

- i. Minorities should take education so that they can uplift themselves from the issues of religion or caste.
 - ii. Social intercourse among Hindus and Muslims should be increased so that they could remain away from communal violence.
 - iii. Muslims should take more education to uplift their economic condition and status.
 - iv. The government should provide every type of security to the minorities so that they could feel secure and work for national unity.
18. No. When domestic water supply, electric connections, and sewage links were available or technically possible, the European town residents utilised them fully, whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town.

OR

Yes. She felt that the study of Sanskrit can help her break into a field that was not possible for her to enter on grounds of gender and caste. As she proceeds with her studies, she meets with varied reactions ranging from surprise to hostility, from guarded acceptance to brutal rejection.

19. Green revolution means introducing revolutionary methods for all-round development of agriculture to increase production. The Green Revolution has been considered a major achievement of the government and of the scientists who contributed to the effort.
20. **Social change and social movement have the following differences:**

i. **Social Change:**

- a. These changes are made possible by either natural forces or human efforts.
- b. The social change includes those changes which occur in social relations only.

ii. **Social Movement:**

- a. Social movements aim to remove the social evils like the Sati system, prohibition of widow, remarriage, women illiteracy, child marriage, untouchability, social exclusion, etc.
- b. Social movements spread the message of humanism, secularism and liberalism which cast a deep impact on contemporary society.

OR



- Individual inequality refers to destructiveness and variations among individuals in their psychological and physical characteristics. Social inequality refers to a social system where some people are getting the opportunity to make use of the resources and others are not. Some people are at a higher level in terms of wealth, education, health and status while others are at the lowest level.
21. Social movements seek to bring in social change, counter-movements sometimes arise in defence of the status quo. For example- formation of Dharma Sabha against Sati.
 22.
 - i. **Epidemic:** The term epidemic was derived from the Greek epi =upon; donors = the people i.e. upon the people refer to a sudden increase in the rate of which a disease affects the people of a given geographic area at a specific.
 - ii. **Pandemic:** The term pandemic refers to a state when an epidemic that is not restricted to a given geographical area but is more widespread i.e. national, international or global level.
 23. Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, and Christianity are the major religions of India. The religious composition that exist in India are:
 - i. Hinduism - 79.5%
 - ii. Islam - 13.2%
 - iii. Christianity - 2.4%
 - iv. Sikhism - 2.1%
 - v. Buddhism - 0.8%
 - vi. Jains - 0.5%
 - vii. Parsis and other tribal religions - 0.5%
 24.
 - i. Contract farming is a deal between farmers and companies. It is done by farmers who enter into a contract with companies that provide assistance to the farmer for growing the crop that they will purchase. Contract farming is very common now in the production of specialised items such as cut flowers, fruits such as grapes, figs and pomegranates, cotton, and oilseeds.
 - ii. The survey results show that the average revenue of a contract farm is **about 11 percent higher than an average non-contract farm**. The per hectare cost of production in a contract farm is about 13 percent lower and as a result the average profit margin under contract is more than 50 percent above those without contract.
 25.
 - The colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters.
 - They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
 - Since, the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hill sides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces.
 - Instead of giving them financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer, they took recourse to fraud and coercion.

Section C

26. Post-independence, rural society in India underwent several key transformations:
 - i. **Land Reforms:** The abolition of zamindari systems aimed to redistribute land to the landless, reducing feudal exploitation.
 - ii. **Green Revolution:** Adoption of high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, and advanced irrigation techniques significantly increased agricultural productivity and ensured food security.
 - iii. **Cooperative Movement:** Formation of cooperatives empowered farmers by enhancing access to credit, resources, and markets, improving their economic stability.
 - iv. **Rural Development Programs:** Initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aimed to provide employment and improve infrastructure.
 - v. **Migration:** Economic opportunities led to increased migration to urban areas, transforming demographics and social structures in rural communities.

These changes collectively contributed to the modernization of rural India.

27. **The impacts of caste in contemporary Indian Society are as below:**
 - i. It has lost its rigidity, not totally disintegrated but maintaining its cultural significance.
 - ii. There is a changed structure as a result of industrialization, migration, urbanisation, technological advancement, etc.
 - iii. Legislations to abolish untouchability, birth-based privileges, exploitation.
 - iv. Social mobility is seen, open choice in occupation, education and standard of life.
 - v. No restriction on feeding and social intercourse in semi-urban and urban areas, marginally seen in rural areas.
28. The tribes were considered to be "People of the forest" whose special habitat in the hilly of and forest regions made their economic, social and political attributes. At present, except the North-Eastern states, there are no areas of the country which are



inhabited exclusively by tribal people.

The regions where the tribal population is concentrated, their economic and social conditions are much more than those of non-tribals.

However, after independence Adivasi lands were acquired for new river and dam projects. Consequently, millions of Adivasis were displaced without any adequate compensation or rehabilitation.

OR

State initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination as:

- i. Reserve of seats in state and central legislatures.
- ii. Reservation of jobs in government services.
- iii. Reservation of seats in educational Institutions.
- iv. Abolition of Untouchability - Article 17.
- v. Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850.
- vi. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act) 1989.

Non-state initiatives (movement and struggles) addressing caste and tribe discrimination as:

- i. In pre-independence time efforts made by Jyotibha Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar and others.
- ii. In contemporary times efforts made by political organisations like Bahujan Samaj Party in UP, Dalit Sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka.
- iii. Literacy contributions creating Dalit awareness especially in Marathi, Tamil Kannada Telugu and Hindi.

29. In India, the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some sectors. And the decline of old urban centres. Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition. This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew. When the British took over Indian states, towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their courts and, therefore, some of their artisans and court gentry. From the end of the 19th century, with the installation of mechanised factory industries, some towns became much more heavily populated. Unlike Britain were due to industrialisation more people moved towards urban areas.

30.	Sanskritisation	Westernisation
	Many restrictions are being kept on the eating habits in this.	No such restrictions are being kept in this process.
	Process of Sanskritisation is internal and purely Indian.	Process of westernisation is external and foreign.
	This process is going on from the early ages.	This process started when Britishers came to Indian.
	Sanskritised caste gets higher status with mobility.	There is no change in status of caste in westernisation.

31. Communal politics refers to the use of religion in politics in which it is propagated that one's religion is superior to other religions. The political leaders try to misinterpret the basic ethics of the religion such as unity, brotherhood, communal harmony and omnipotence of God. Communal politics has only one base that community can be formed only on the basis of religion. It states that people of one religion are of the same community and their views, ideas, etc., are also the same. This communal politics also states that followers of different religions cannot make one community. In its ugliest sense, communal politics states that people of different religions are not equal and cannot live together in one particular area.

32. Different kind of work people do in society:

- i. In developed countries, the majority of people work in the service sector and less than 10% in agriculture or agriculture-related activities.
- ii. In India in 1999-2000, nearly 60% of people were employed in agriculture or mining, 17% in manufacturing, construction and utility sector, and 23% in the trade, transport and financial services sector.
- iii. However, in terms of contribution to economic growth, the share of these sectors has reduced and the services sector has become half. This is a cause for concern because the sector that employs the majority of people cannot generate much income for them.

Section D

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

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

34. The three main dimensions of untouchability are:



- i. **Subordination and exploitation:** Untouchability is almost always associated with economic exploitation of various kinds, most commonly through the imposition of forced, unpaid underpaid labour or the confiscation of property.
 - ii. **Exclusion:** Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practised against other groups - for instance, is prohibited from sharing drinking water sources or participating in collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals.
 - iii. Untouchability may also involve forced inclusion in a subordinated role, such as being compelled to play the drums at a religious event.
 - iv. **Humiliation and subordination:** The performance of publicly visible acts of self- humiliation and subordination is an important part of the practice of untouchability. Common instances include the imposition of gestures of deference such as taking off headgear, carrying footwear in the hand, standing with bowed head, not wearing clean or 'bright' clothes and so on as well as routinised abuse and humiliation.
35. The word Dalit is commonly used in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and many other Indian languages, meaning the poor and oppressed persons. It was first used in the new context in Marathi by neo-Buddhist activists, the followers of Babasaheb Ambedkar in the early 1970s. Different movements have highlighted different issues related to Dalits, around different ideologies. Notwithstanding differences in the nature of Dalit movements and the meaning of identity, there has been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability. (Shah 2001:194) This can be seen in the Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chattisgarh plains in eastern MP, Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab, the Mahar Movement in Maharashtra, the socio-political mobilisation among the Jatavas of Agra and the Anti Brahman Movement in south India. In the contemporary period the Dalit movement has unquestionably acquired a place in the public sphere that cannot be ignored. This has been accompanied by a growing body of Dalit literature.

