

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Sociology

Sample Question Paper - 7

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):** Malthus believed that **positive checks** to population growth in the form of famines and diseases were inevitable. [1]
Reason (R): Humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population.
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):** Demography is a field that is of special importance to the economy. [1]
Reason (R): The emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography.
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. When a newly married couple lives with the bride's parents, what is that family called? [1]
a) Nuclear family b) Patrilocal family
c) Extended family d) Matrilocal family
4. Which of the following is **not** a feature of social stratification? [1]



12. Even the most privileged Indians had to face discrimination and exclusion during this time. Identify it from the given options:

- a) Post-colonial period
- b) Historical period
- c) Colonial period
- d) Pre-colonial period

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

Some scholars have also argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as "pristine" – i.e., original or pure – societies uncontaminated by civilisation. They propose instead that tribes should really be seen as "secondary" phenomena arising out of the exploitative and colonialist contact between preexisting states and non-state groups like the tribals. This contact itself creates an ideology of "tribalism".

13. Why do the tribal groups begin to define themselves as tribals?

- a) To differentiate themselves from castes
- b) Because they belong to certain tribes
- c) To distinguish themselves from others
- d) It is their sole identification

14. Why should the tribes be not seen as **pristine** according to some scholars?

- a) Due to lack of coherent basis
- b) They are originally not pure
- c) Because they are contaminated
- d) They had colonialist contact

15. What is called the process of deterioration in influence of religion in society in the following? [1]

- a) Modernization
- b) Westernization
- c) Secularization
- d) Sanskritization

16. Among the following leaders, who is considered the main author of the Indian Constitution? [1]

- a) Dr. Rajinder Prasad
- b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Section B

17. Explain the types of a family on the basis of residence. [2]

18. Identify the reasons for different replacement levels found in the different states of India. [2]

OR

What are the merits of less population?

19. State few consequences of non-recognition of rights of groups of people. [2]

20. Why should the minorities be given constitutional protection? [2]

21. How did colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry? [2]

22. A social movement requires sustained collective action over time. Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice. Spontaneous and disorganised protest cannot be called a social movement. [2]

a. Write any two features of a social movement.

b. Give an example of a Dalit Movement.

23. What is the nature of social movements? [2]

24. What is meant by the term untouchability? [2]

25. The working conditions of the labourers of the tea plantations of Assam benefited the planters. How? Give any two points. [2]

OR



Explain home based work with an example.

Section C

26. Independent Indian State played an active role in promoting industrialization. How? [4]
27. How do states try to establish national identities through assimilationist and integrationist strategies? [4]
28. Give some of its main features of Sanskritisation. [4]
29. Discuss the contribution of cities in economic development under colonial rule. [4]
30. Why were socio-reform movements started in India? [4]
31. Explain Untouchability Offence Act of 1955. [4]

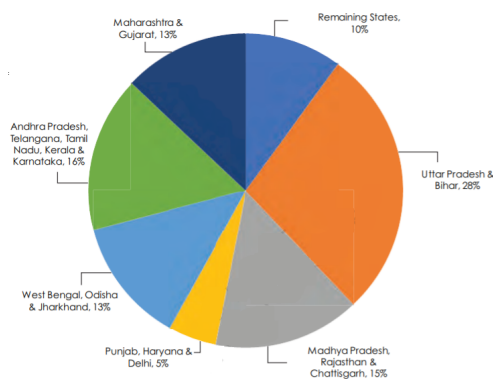
OR

Who started reform movement among Muslims and how?

32. What were the main features of social movements which were started before the independence? [4]

Section D

33. Read the given image 1 and answer the following questions: [6]



(1) According to the given pie chart, which of the following state has not managed to bring down their Total Fertility Rates (TFR)?

(2) What happens when the TFR goes below the replacement level?

34. Explain the different elements of Secularisation. [6]
35. Explain Mandal Commission. [6]



Solution

Section A

1.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Positive checks were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population whereas **preventive checks** like celibacy and postponing marriages are Mankind's way of voluntarily controlling the population.
2.
(d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
Demography is a field that is of special importance to **sociology** – in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. The new and constantly expanding sphere of state activity (like modern societies) required the systematic and regular collection of social statistics – or quantitative data on various aspects of the population and economy. This was the beginning of the modern science of statistics.
3.
(d) Matrilocal family
Explanation:
Matrilocal family
4.
(c) It is a function of individual difference.
Explanation:
It is a function of individual difference.
5.
(b) Other backward classes
Explanation:
Other backward classes
6.
(b) Robert Malthus
Explanation:
Robert Malthus
7.
(a) 1867-72
Explanation:
1867-72
8.
(c) Panchama
Explanation:
Panchama
9.
(d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:



The link between caste and occupation has become much less rigid.

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

Explanation:

Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities.

11. **(d)** The excluded will stop trying for inclusion

Explanation:

The excluded will stop trying for inclusion

12. **(c)** Colonial period

Explanation:

Colonial period

13. **(c)** To distinguish themselves from others

Explanation:

To distinguish themselves from others

14. **(a)** Due to lack of coherent basis

Explanation:

Due to lack of coherent basis

- 15.

(c) Secularization

Explanation:

Secularization

- 16.

(b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Explanation:

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Section B

17. Three types of families are there on the basis of residence:

- i. Patrilocal Family: In this type of family, the wife goes to her husband's house to live after marriage.
- ii. Matrilocal Family: When husband, after marriage, goes to his wife's house to live, then this type of family is known as Matrilocal Family.
- iii. Neolocal Family: In Neolocal family, husband-wife make their own new house instead of going to their parent's house.

18. **The reasons for different replacement levels found in the different states of India are as follows:**

- i. Increased levels of prosperity exert a strong downward pull on the birth-rate.
- ii. Increased literacy rate.
- iii. Growing awareness.
- iv. Increase in the level of education.
- v. Acceptance of small family size.

OR

The merits of less population are as follows:

- i. The living standard of the people remains high.
- ii. Health condition of the people remains good.
- iii. Everyone gets employment.
- iv. Employment leads to a reduction in poverty.
- v. Needs of everyone are fulfilled with this.

19. One of the key issues that led to the formation of Bangladesh was the unwillingness of the Pakistan state to recognize the cultural and linguistic rights of the people of Bangladesh. • The ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is based on the imposition of Sinhalese as



national language. It is important to realize that minorities exist everywhere. Capitalism, colonialism and migration have brought plurality of groups.

20. Minorities deserve constitutional protection to ensure equal rights and prevent discrimination in areas like education, employment, and political participation. It also allows them to preserve their cultural identity, language, and traditions. This fosters social cohesion by valuing diversity and creating a sense of belonging for all the minorities communities.
21. **Colonial laws favour the owners and managers of the tea industry as:**
 - i. The owners and managers of the tea Industry were British.
 - ii. They often used unfair means to employ labours and many a time forced them to work for tea plantation.
 - iii. They used harsh measures against the labourers for the benefit of the tea garden owners.
22.
 - a. Social movements are characterized by coordinated, structured group actions that may have recognized leadership. They work to change a public issue as well.
 - b. 1924 Mahar movement.
 - c. An example of a Dalit Movement is the Dalit Panthers. Emerging in Maharashtra, India, in the 1970s, the Dalit Panthers were a social and political movement aimed at empowering and asserting the rights of Dalits, who are historically marginalized in the Indian caste system.
23. Social movements are not institutions because institutions are permanent and traditional and are considered as a necessary aspect of the culture. These movements come to an end themselves after the achievement of their objective. Social movements are not associations as well because associations have their own constitutions. The movement is generally informal, unorganised and is against traditions.
24. Caste system gave rise to untouchability. The so-called upper caste of the society considered the lower caste as inferior. They were kept away from society. They were not allowed to touch anyone. This restriction was known as untouchability. People of lower castes were supposed to live out of the village or the city. This created inequality in society.
25. The working conditions of laborers in the tea plantations of Assam benefited the planters in several ways:
 - i. **Low Wages and Exploitation:** Laborers were often paid very low wages, which allowed planters to maximize their profits. The cost of labor was kept minimal, leading to higher returns on investment for the planters.
 - ii. **Long Working Hours and Poor Conditions:** Laborers worked long hours under harsh conditions with little regard for their welfare. This ensured a steady and abundant supply of labor for the plantations, enabling planters to maintain high levels of productivity without significant investment in worker welfare or safety.

OR

Home-based work refers to paid employment done from a person's residence. Examples include freelance writing (a writer receives projects and completes them at home), customer service representative (taking calls for a company remotely), or crafting (weaving scarves at home to sell online).

In summary, home-based work, exemplified by freelance writing, allows individuals to work remotely, enjoy flexible schedules, and manage their workload from the comfort of their homes.

Section C

26. Independent India actively promoted industrialization through various policies and initiatives. The government established public sector undertakings in key sectors like steel, power, and transportation to create a strong industrial base. It also offered incentives and subsidies to private industries, creating a conducive environment for growth. Moreover, the focus on import substitution and self-reliance led to the development of domestic industries. Investment in infrastructure and human capital development further supported industrialization efforts.

The independent Indian state played a pivotal role in promoting industrialization through planned economic policies, the development of public sector enterprises, and regulatory frameworks aimed at building a self-reliant industrial base.
27. States often employ various strategies to establish and reinforce a unified national identity, especially in diverse societies where multiple ethnic, cultural, or linguistic groups coexist. Two prominent approaches used by states are **assimilationist** and **integrationist** strategies.

Assimilationist strategies aim to create a homogenous national identity by suppressing cultural differences. States might impose a single language, promote specific cultural symbols, or limit the rights of minority groups. Integrationist strategies seek to accommodate diverse cultures while fostering a shared national identity. This involves recognizing and respecting cultural differences, promoting multiculturalism, and creating opportunities for different groups to participate in national life.
28. **The main features of Sanskritisation are:**
 - i. **Sanskritisation is a universal process:** This process has influenced the whole Indian Society. This process was not only related to the caste system but this process has exerted its impact even on Muslims and Jains. Even tribal society is very



influenced by this. Generally, tribal people and Shudras are given the lowest place in the hierarchy of Indian society. That's why many tribal groups have adopted the lifestyles of different Hindu castes.

- ii. **Sanskritisation is not merely Brahmanisation:** Srinivas and Yogendra Singh both have accepted that Sanskritisation is not merely Brahmanisation. People of lower castes not only adopt the living styles of Brahmins, but they adopt the living style of Kshatriya and Vaishyas as well. Actually, they adopt living styles and habits of that caste which has more influence in that particular society.
 - iii. **Sanskritisation has many models:** Varna is not the only model of Sanskritisation but it has many models. Milton Singer says that Sanskritisation does not have one or two models but has three or four models.
 - iv. **Imitation of High Castes:** People of lower castes, tribes and other groups adopt the traditions, folkways, ideology and ways of behaviour of Hindu castes. They also perform the rituals done by 'DWIJAS', yet this thing is restricted for lower castes. Sanskritisation is a process of imitation of a lifestyle of higher castes by the lower castes.
 - v. **Sanskritisation is related to a group:** Status of the group changes through Sanskritisation. It is not related only with a person or family because if any person or family of the lower family tries to say that he belongs to higher caste then it is quite possible that he might be opposed by that particular caste.
29. Cities significantly contributed to economic development during colonial rule by serving as vital trade and commerce hubs. Urban centers like Bombay (Mumbai) and Calcutta (Kolkata) facilitated the export of raw materials and import of manufactured goods, integrating local economies into global markets.
- Industrialization took root in these cities, leading to the establishment of factories, particularly in textiles and jute, creating job opportunities. Additionally, colonial investments in infrastructure-such as railways and ports-enhanced connectivity, enabling efficient transport of goods and services.
- While cities generated substantial tax revenue for colonial administrations, they also attracted rural migrants, fostering cultural exchange and urban diversity. However, this development often prioritized colonial interests over local communities, leading to economic disparities that persisted post-independence.
30. **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.

31. The custom of untouchability is coming from the ages. Under this custom, people of lower castes are considered as untouchables and if they touch any person of higher caste then that higher caste person was considered as impure. He had to take bath again with Gangajal to become pure again. That is why the lower caste people were suppressed for ages. Although many provisions were made in Constitution against this custom but this custom was still prevailing in Indian Society. That is why Indian Government had passed an Act called Untouchability Offence Act 1955, in which it is said that if any person will practise untouchability then he will be given three months of imprisonment or Rs.500 fine or both.

OR

Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan started the reform movement among Muslims. In 1857, he observed that Muslims are being suppressed by the Britishers. He appealed to Muslims to remain loyal to Britishers so that Britishers could work for the upliftment of Muslims. He brought Muslims on one stage and told them not to go against Britishers. He founded many schools and colleges and one of them, later on, became famous Aligarh Muslim University. He stressed upon the women education. He opposed the Purdah system and divorce system of Muslims by saying Talaq thrice so that Muslim women could be uplifted. He also established many orphanages. Except this, Ahmedia Andolan was also started to bring reforms among Muslims. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also worked a lot in N.W.F.P. for the upliftment of Muslims.

32. **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.

Section D

33. (1) Madhya Pradesh has not managed to bring down its Total Fertility Rate (TFR). According to medical experts, the strong desire for a boy in the family was the prime reason that prevented the state in bringing down the TFR.
(2) When the TFR goes below the replacement level, the population will decline in future. When the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) falls below the replacement level, which is typically around 2.1 children per woman, the population will begin to decline over time. This is because fewer children are being born to replace the older generation. As a result, the population ages, leading to a shrinking workforce and an increasing elderly dependency ratio. Long-term population decline can create challenges, such as labor shortages and increased pressure on social services for the elderly.
34. **M.N. Srinivas has given three essential elements of secularisation which are given below:**
- Lack of religiousness:** First and the important element of secularisation is the decline in the importance of religion. An increase in secularisation will automatically bring changes in religious beliefs. People started to feel that those religious beliefs or traditions in which he believes are unable to fulfil any one of his needs. People started to create an atmosphere of pomp and show while performing religious activities. These days every person keeps a wish that while performing religious activities he/she should give a feast to others to keep them happy. Now humans do not have any internal religious feelings. Even then they are going to religious places only to enjoy the holidays. In this way, religious views started to decline. Now, every person wants to take advantage of every religious activity.
 - Rationality:** Through rationality, humans started to examine every type of superstitions, beliefs, etc., on the basis of rationality. According to Srinivas, "In rationality, with other things traditional beliefs and views were changed into modern knowledge." "In this way, rationality was increased in humans with the development of modern ideals and values."
 - Process of differentiation:** The process of differentiation is also related to the process of secularisation. Every sector of society i.e. social, moral, political, etc., is different from each other. Occupation to the person, in modern society, is not given on the basis of religion but is given on the basis of his ability. Now all the persons are treated equally in front of the law. The impact of religion has decreased in every sector of society. People started to get everything on the basis of their ability, not on the basis of religion.
35. **Mandal Commission:** Janta Party had made a promise to the people in 1977 that it will give reservation to the backward classes. That is why it established a commission on 20th December 1978 and the chairman of this commission was B.P. Mandal.
Functions and Objectives of Commission: Mandal Commission was established to collect the following data related to backward classes and to give their recommendations:
- To determine the measurement of backwardness of backward classes.
 - To give suggestions for the upliftment of backward classes.
 - To know about possibilities to give reservation to backward classes in central and state services.
 - To give recommendations on the basis of collected facts.
- Criteria for Backwardness:** Mandal Commission had selected three criteria to determine backward classes and these were social, educational and economic. They were divided into many parts and every criterion was given different importance.
- Recommendations given by the Mandal Commission for the welfare of backward classes are given below:**
- Representation for less representative other backward classes in public services.
 - 27% reservation for other backward classes because according to the Constitution this reservation for SCs and STs cannot exceed more than 50%.
 - To increase the technical, occupational and educational ability of other backward classes.
 - To give the highest priority to land reforms.

