

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Sociology

Sample Question Paper - 9

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. The ideology of tribalism indicates which of the following? [1]
 - a) They learnt to willingly integrate into the mainstream at the cost of their identity.
 - b) They take pride in who they are.
 - c) They do not have pride in their identity.
 - d) They do not like to be distinguished from the newly encountered others.
2. **Assertion (A):** The sex ratio is somewhat in favor of females. [1]
Reason (R): Girl babies appear to have an advantage over boy babies in terms of resistance to disease in infancy.
 - 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 sociological perspective on race _____. [1]
 - a) begins with the assumption that races are based on easily classified differences
 - b) Neither begins with the assumption that races are based on easily classified differences nor considers race a social construct, not an absolute



- c) Both begins with the assumption that races are based on easily classified differences and considers race a social construct, not an absolute
- d) considers race a social construct, not an absolute

4. **Assertion (A):** India has had an official population policy for more than a half-century. [1]

Reason (R): India was perhaps the first country to explicitly announce such a policy in 1952.

- 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. **Exclusion, humiliation and exploitation**, are dimensions of: [1]

- a) Caste
- b) All of these
- c) Tribe
- d) Untouchability

6. The second stage of demographic transition is called [1]

- a) Transitional stage
- b) Life expectancy
- c) Population explosion
- d) Replacement level

7. The growth rate is the difference between [1]

- a) None of these
- b) fertility and fecundity
- c) immigration and emigration rates
- d) births and deaths

8. Who has real authority in Khasi society? [1]

- a) Both women & men
- b) Women
- c) Mukhia of village
- d) Men

9. **Assertion (A):** There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. [1]

Reason (R): Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth, inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher than among people living in easier circumstances.

- 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]

An informal practice for many years, apartheid became law in 1948 and was used to deny the Black majority South African citizenship, ownership of land, and a formal voice in government. Every individual was classified by race and mixed marriages were prohibited. As a racial caste, Blacks held low-paying jobs; on average, they earned only one-fourth of what whites did. In the latter half of the twentieth century, millions of Blacks were forcibly relocated to 'Bantustans' or 'homelands' – dirt-poor districts with no infrastructure or industry or jobs.

10. As per the given passage, the Blacks received a different treatment. What was this practice of separation called?

- a) Apartheid
- b) Separatism
- c) Racism
- d) Segregation



11. What happened at the beginning of the twentieth century that led to the forcible relocation of the Blacks?

- a) The British gained control of South Africa
- b) Dutch traders settled in South Africa
- c) They were denied South African citizenship
- d) Their descendants migrated from South Africa

12. **Assertion (A):** In 1931, the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women's equality. [1]

Reason (R): The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

- 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]

Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations, aided in turn by the reservation policies.

13. How are tribal identities formed these days?

- a) Based on their primordial characteristics
- b) Based on ideas of resistance and opposition
- c) Based on ancestral stories and myth
- d) By interactional process with the mainstream

14. What are the different bases that are growing for the assertion of tribal identity?

- i. Positive impacts the tribal movements
- ii. Favourable interactional process
- iii. Policy of reservation
- iv. Resistance and opposition

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

15. When was All India Muslim Women's Conference called **Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam** founded? [1]

- a) In 1914
- b) In 1912
- c) In 1915
- d) In 1913

16. The **Right to Information Act** came into force in India from _____. [1]

- a) June 2005
- b) December 2005
- c) July 2005
- d) October 2005

Section B

17. Universality of Family. Explain. [2]

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

19. Describe the Segmental division of society. [2]



20. Is it easy to describe a State but hard to define? Why? [2]

OR

How does regionalism get established in the Indian context?

21. What was the impact of western education on India? [2]

22. What is Assimilation? [2]

23. Categorize the aspects of the modern framework of change in colonial India. [2]

24. What is a hierarchy? [2]

25. Explain the division of Indian industries. [2]

OR

How does job recruitment takes place through the contractor system?

Section C

26. Explain regional variations of low child sex ratio in India. [4]

27. What are the demerits of using caste in politics? [4]

28. What is authoritarian state? [4]

29. Discuss the contribution of cities in economic development under colonial rule. [4]

30. What three changes came in Indian society due to social movements? Explain them. [4]

31. Why is the women's movement of the mid-1970s called the second phase of the Indian women's movement? [4]

32. Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicides in India. [4]

OR

What are the demerits of Zamindari System?

Section D

33. Read the given passage and answer the questions: [6]

The rise of ethnicity in this region was thus a response to cope with the new situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe's contact with a powerful alien system. Long isolated from the Indian mainstream, these tribes were able to maintain their own worldview and social and cultural institutions with little external influence... while the earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism, this trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution (Nongbri 2003: 115).

a. What was the reason behind the rise of ethnicity?

b. What are the changes visible in the trend of the tribal movements?

34. Give in brief the Mana theory of origin of caste system. [6]

35. How do people find jobs? Mention two components of employment opportunities and the ways by which the Government of India facilitates these employment opportunities. [6]



Solution

Section A

1.

(b) They take pride in who they are.

Explanation:
They take pride in who they are.
2.

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

Explanation:
The sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period. It has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. However, nature seems to produce roughly 943 male babies to 952 female babies for every 1000 males. If despite this fact the sex ratio is somewhat in favor of females, then this may be due to the reason that the girl babies appear to have more resistance to disease during their infancy than the boy babies.
3.

(d) considers race a social construct, not an absolute

Explanation:
considers race a social construct, not an absolute
4.

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

Explanation:
Population dynamics is an important matter and that it crucially affects the developmental prospects of a nation as well as the health and well-being of its people. It is hardly surprising therefore that India has had an official population policy for more than a half-century. In fact, India was perhaps the first country to explicitly announce such a policy in 1952.
5.

(b) All of these

Explanation:
All of these
6.

(a) Transitional stage

Explanation:
Transitional stage
7.

(a) None of these

Explanation:
None of these
8.

(d) Men

Explanation:
Men
9.

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

Explanation:
There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth, inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher than among people living in easier circumstances.
10.

(a) Apartheid

Explanation:
Apartheid



11. **(a)** The British gained control of South Africa
Explanation:
The British gained control of South Africa
12. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
In 1931, the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women's equality. The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.
13. **(d)** By interactional process with the mainstream
Explanation:
By interactional process with the mainstream
14. **(d)** i, iii
Explanation:
i, iii
15. **(a)** In 1914
Explanation:
In 1914
16. **(d)** October 2005
Explanation:
The Right to Information Act was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on **13 October 2005**.

Section B

17. A family is called a social and **universal** group. It is known as the first institution of human society because it has existed in every society and in every age in one or the other form. Every member of society is first a member of a family. Every person is related on a psychological and emotional basis with the family in which he is born.
18. In sociology, a society that has little diversity is considered homogeneous. When people of the same culture live in the village, their eating habits, ways of living, wearing, etc. are the same then this is known as homogeneity in rural life. People share a common culture in a village.
19. **Indian society was divided into many segments within the caste system but broadly it was divided into four segments:**
- Brahmins belonged to the first segment.
 - Kshatriyas.
 - Vaishyas.
 - The Shudras or the lower castes.
20. i. A state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it.
ii. In Max Weber's well-known definition, a state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.
iii. Nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture. But it is hard to come up with any defining features, any characteristics that a nation must possess.
iv. There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, and ethnicity.

OR

- 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.
21. Western education introduced Indians to modern ideas like democracy, equality, and nationalism. It fostered a sense of unity among diverse Indians, leading to the formation of the Indian National Congress and the struggle for independence.
22. Assimilation refers to the process when culture blends with another culture. It is a process of cultural unification and homogenization by which newly entering or subordinate groups lose their distinctive culture and adopt the culture of the dominant majority. It may be forced or voluntary.
23. The social reform movements which emerged in India in the 19th century arose the challenges that colonial Indian society faced. The social reform attempts of this time was the modern context and mix of ideas. Sociologist Satish Saberwal elaborates upon the



three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India:

- i. Modes of communication
 - ii. Forms of organisation
 - iii. The nature of ideas
24. There was a defined hierarchy in the caste system which means society was divided into different segments on the basis of their higher or lower status. Brahmins were given higher status in all parts of India. Kshatriyas acquired the second place and third place was of Vaishyas. Fourth and the last place in the society was given to lower castes. Social status of any person in society was determined on the basis of this hierarchy. Brahmins were given the highest respect.
25. **According to the Indian Industrial Policy 1956, Indian industries are divided into three following categories:**
- i. **Primary Category:** Industries related to defence, railway, post, production and control of nuclear power falls under this category. The central government regulates and control them.
 - ii. **Secondary Category:** 12 industries like machines tools, pharmaceuticals, rubber, water transport, fertiliser, road transport, etc. were kept in this category. Government has more share in these.
 - iii. **Tertiary Category:** All those industries were included in it which were kept for the private sector. Although, the private sector develops these industries the government can also establish them.

OR

The contractor system acts as a middleman in job recruitment. Job recruitment through the contractor system involves a company hiring a staffing agency or contractor to provide workers. Companies hire contractors who find workers, often in rural areas. Workers may have limited interaction with the actual employer and face potential exploitation (low wages, poor conditions) due to dependence on the contractor. There's also a lack of job security for the workers themselves.

Section C

26. The sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified period. It has been declining in some countries like China, South Korea, and especially India. There are regional variations of low sex ratio in India.
- i. The lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.
 - ii. Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio.
 - iii. The problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty, dowry, or lack of resources but is due to the wish to have a male child.
 - iv. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child.
27. The Caste system is very much of advantage to those who use it to gain political momentum, but in general, it has a number of negative impacts or demerits.
- which are given below:**
- i. If the caste system is used in politics then political parties could be divided into different castes which may lead to the conflict in different castes.
 - ii. Division of political parties on the basis of different castes often leads to caste conflict.
 - iii. Different caste leaders propagate against other castes which results in tension between different castes. It diverts our attention from other important issues like poverty, unemployment, education, etc.
28. The authoritarian state is a state where people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of political activity, right to protection from wrongful use of authority, right to due process of law. The state institutions become unwilling or unable to respond to the needs of the people because of corruption, inefficiency, or lack of resources. Non-state actors and institutions become important, for they keep a watch on the state, protest against its injustices or supplement its efforts.
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. **Three changes came in Indian society due to social movements are:**



- i. **End of Sati Pratha:** Sati Pratha (system) prevailed in the Indian society from the very beginning. Widows had to die with the death of her husband. She had to sit alive on the funeral pyre of her husband. This inhuman custom was started by higher castes. Due to social movements, the British government started to oppose this system and it passed a law called 'Sati Prohibition Act' in 1829. This law declared Sati Pratha as illegal. In this way, the custom of ancient times came to an end. All this happened due to social movements.
 - ii. **End of Child Marriage:** Child marriages were taking place in Indian society. Due to child marriage, parents used to marry off their children at the age of 4-5 years. The British government fixed a minimum age of child marriage due to social movements. The British Government made a law in 1860 and fixed a minimum age of 10 years for marriage.
 - iii. **Widow Remarriage:** Widows in our society were not allowed to remarry and this custom was going on from the very beginning. They were not allowed to take part in family functions. They had no right to live a happy life. Due to efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, the British Government passed an act in 1856 called 'Widow Remarriage Act, 1856' with which widows got the permission to remarry. In this way, they got a legal right to remarry and to live a happy life.
31. The women's movement of the mid-1970s is referred to as the second phase of the Indian women's movement due to its shift in focus and strategy from earlier efforts. The first phase, which began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, primarily concentrated on social reforms, such as women's education and legal rights, often driven by male reformers. In contrast, the second phase, emerging around the 1970s, was marked by a grassroots mobilization that emphasized women's rights as human rights. Activists began addressing issues like domestic violence, sexual harassment, and discrimination, highlighting the need for gender equality in both public and private spheres. This phase also saw the formation of women's organizations and movements that united diverse groups across class and caste, fostering solidarity and collective action. Additionally, the second phase was influenced by global feminist movements and focused on raising awareness about the socio-economic and political challenges women faced, thus redefining women's roles in society.
32. Farmers' suicides in India have been a grave concern, attributed to several interrelated factors:
- i. **Debt Burden:** Many farmers take loans to finance their agricultural activities. High interest rates and inability to repay debts due to crop failures lead to severe financial stress.
 - ii. **Crop Failure:** Unpredictable weather patterns, including droughts and floods, adversely affect crop yields. The reliance on monsoon rains makes farmers vulnerable to climate change.
 - iii. **Low Crop Prices:** Farmers often receive low prices for their produce due to market fluctuations and exploitation by middlemen, which doesn't cover their production costs.
 - iv. **Lack of Access to Resources:** Inadequate access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and technology limits productivity. Many farmers also lack information about market trends.
 - v. **Mental Health Issues:** The cumulative pressure from financial stress, crop failures, and societal expectations can lead to mental health problems, which are often stigmatized and untreated.
 - vi. **Social Isolation:** Farmers frequently experience social isolation, particularly in rural areas where community support may be limited.
 - vii. **Policy Failures:** Ineffective government policies and lack of proper support systems can exacerbate farmers' vulnerabilities. These factors create a vicious cycle of despair, leading to the tragic decision to end their lives. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive policy interventions and support systems to ensure farmers' well-being and sustainability.

OR

Demerits of Zamindari System are:

- i. There were no rules in the collection of taxes. Zamindars used to collect tax according to their wish. Many times the was it half of the total produce.
- ii. Actual tillers of the land were very much exploited because most of the part of their produce was taken away by the Zamindars.
- iii. The tillers had no ownership right of land because it was given to them on rent and it could be taken away from them any time.
- iv. The government had no direct contact with actual tillers because Zamindars used to pay the required amount of tax to the government.
- v. Zamindars used to collect heavy taxes from farmers. Many times it was two-third part of the total produce of farmer.

Section D

33. a. The rise of ethnicity in the region is a response to cope with the new situation which developed as a consequence of the tribe's contact with a powerful alien system.
- b.
- Long isolated from the Indian mainstream.
 - Tribes having their own worldview with little external influences.



- Earlier phase showed a tendency towards secessionism.
- This trend has been replaced by a search for autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

34. **J.H. Hutton** has propounded the theory of 'Mana' in the formation of castes. He was of the view that the elements of the caste system were there in India even before the arrival of the Aryans in India. When Aryans came to India then they had strengthened these elements to secure their interests. Social division in India was not much clear before them but the Aryans had differentiated it and kept themselves at the top of the system. According to Hutton, this was at an early stage.

In ancient times, Mana' was considered to be a supernatural power that possesses the capacity to do good or bad to people. It was believed that this mysterious impersonal power existed in every person and could be transmitted through contact and social intercourse. Tribal people believed that the difference among humans was because of Mana power. People stay away from foreigners because they are afraid of Mana. They did not even touch those people, who they considered evil. In this way, tribes keep some restrictions on their members on some things which are known as Taboo.

According to Hutton, even Hindu, Muslim, Parsis and Buddhist people also believed in Mana and Taboo. Discriminations related to Mana and Taboo were there even before the Aryans came to India. That is why restrictions among different groups related to marriage, food, occupation, etc. were there. When the caste system was started then it imposed many restrictions on its members. This theory has also been criticized by scholars. They say that yet Mana and Taboo also exist in tribes of other countries of the world but we cannot find a caste system anywhere else. With this, the culture of tribes never represents the whole Indian culture.

35. People find jobs through various channels, including online job portals, networking, referrals, recruitment agencies, and government employment services.

Components of Employment Opportunities:

1. **Skill Development:** Equipping individuals with the necessary skills to meet market demands is crucial for enhancing employability.
2. **Job Creation:** Creating new jobs in various sectors is essential to absorb the growing workforce.

Government Initiatives:

The Government of India facilitates employment opportunities through several programs:

1. **Skill India Mission:** Launched to promote skill development among youth, this initiative aims to provide vocational training and enhance employability in various industries.
2. **Employment Generation Schemes:** Programs like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ensure that rural households receive at least 100 days of wage employment annually, providing a safety net while creating infrastructure.

These initiatives aim to boost employment, reduce unemployment rates, and improve the overall economic landscape.

