

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Sociology

Sample Question Paper - 10

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):** Influenza is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract – the nose, throat, and bronchi and rarely also the lungs. [1]
Reason (R): World War I did not cause the flu, the close quarters and mass movement of troops quickened its spread.
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 firm has outsourced all services like cleaning, security, as well as the manufacture of parts. [1]
Reason (R): Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company.
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. Among the following, who is called the father of Demography? [1]
a) John Grant b) Auguste Comte
c) U. Gulliard d) Robert Malthus
4. **Assertion (A):** Caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition. [1]



Reason (R): British administrators began by trying to understand the complexities of caste in an effort to learn how to govern the country efficiently.

- 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. What is **not** true for globalisation and liberalisation in the rural society? [1]

- a) Competition from the global market
- b) Non-participation in WTO
- c) Opening of Indian markets to imports
- d) Free international trade

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

Matriarchy - unlike patriarchy – has been a theoretical rather than an empirical concept. There is no historical or anthropological evidence of matriarchy - i.e., societies where women exercise dominance. However, there do exist matrilineal societies, i.e., societies where women inherit property from their mothers but do not exercise control over it, nor are they the decision-makers in public affairs.

6. There has been no anthropological evidence of what kind of society?

- a) Matriarchy
- b) All of these
- c) Matrilineal
- d) Matrilocal

7. The classification of patrilocal and matrilocal society is based on which of the following?

- a) Rule of legacy
- b) Rule of dominance
- c) Rule of inheritance
- d) Rule of residence

8. **Assertion (A):** The rate of mining accidents in India is very high compared to other countries. [1]

Reason (R): Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures.

- 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]

Respecting regional sentiments is not just a matter of creating States: this has to be backed up with an institutional structure that ensures their viability as relatively autonomous units within a larger federal structure. In India this is done by Constitutional provisions defining the powers of the States and the Centre. There are lists of 'subjects' or areas of governance which are the exclusive responsibility of either State or Centre, along with a 'Concurrent List' of areas where both are allowed to operate. The State legislatures determine the composition of the upper house of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha. In addition, there are periodic committees and commissions that decide on Centre-State relations. An example is the Finance Commission which is set up every ten years to decide on sharing of tax revenues between Centre and States. Upto 2017, each Five Year Plan also involved detailed State Plans prepared by the State Planning Commissions of each state. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council includes State members.

9. What fortifies the institutional structure of the Indian states?

- i. Provisions of powers to legislate on state subject
- ii. Constitutional provisions for the powers of the Centre



- iii. Constitutional provisions defining the powers of the states
- iv. Provisions of sharing of tax revenues between Centre and States

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

10. In which of the following subjects State or Centre both can legislate?

- a) State
- b) Complementary
- c) Centre
- d) Concurrent

11. Which year was the biggest strike by railway employees? [1]

- a) In 1974
- b) In 1973
- c) In 1976
- d) In 1975

12. Under which of the following arrangement, work is broken into small pieces and divided among the workers? [1]

- a) Machinism
- b) Individualism
- c) Taylorism
- d) Labourism

13. **Assertion (A):** The prosperous White minority defended its privileges by viewing Blacks as social inferiors. [1]

Reason (R): White American minority developed the policy of apartheid, or separation of the races.

- 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. **Assertion (A):** Gohana's largest Dalit neighbourhood, Valmiki Colony, has risen from the ashes. [1]

Reason (R): Gohana is a small, dusty town on the Sonapat-Rohtak highway of Himachal with billboards promising progress.

- 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.

15. Which of the following articles was written by John Stuart Mill? [1]

- a) Politicization
- b) On Liberty
- c) Liberal Ideas
- d) Democracy

16. Which of the following is the major issue that challenges the diversity of India are: [1]

- a) Regionalism
- b) All of these
- c) Casteism
- d) Communalism

Section B

17. How did the terms Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes come into being? [2]

18. The Economic Deindustrialisation of India refers a period of reduction in industrial based activities within the [2]

Indian economy from 1757 to 1947. The deindustrialisation of India started when the Indian economy was colonised under the British Empire. The Indian Economy was ruled under the British East Indian Company Rule from 1757 to 1858. This ruling period mainly involved British protectionist policies, restricting sales of Indian



goods and services within Britain while exposing Indian markets to British goods and services, without tariffs and quotas.

Read the source and answer the following question.

What is meant by de-industrialisation?

OR

In the west, secularism emerged as a protest movement of the 'oppressed' against a theocratic state for individual freedom. With the expansion of capitalism and trade, it was largely the bourgeoisie and merchant capitalists who championed secularism, though minorities continued to live in a segregated fashion in European states that remained, in essence, theocratic.

Read the source and answer the following question.

What is the meaning of secularism in the western context?

19. What are various occupations followed in rural society? [2]
20. What is discrimination? [2]

OR

What were religious disabilities of Scheduled Castes?

21. What is meant by Reformist social movements? Give one example. [2]
22. What are the broad objectives of National Family Planning programme? [2]
23. What are the causes of change in caste? [2]
24. Benami is a Hindi word which means without a name. Benami property or assets, therefore, is a reference to property/assets whose actual owner is not the person in whose name it is. That is, property or shares, fixed deposits, debentures and bank accounts held by someone for someone else. The person who lends his or her name does not get any beneficial interest in the property or asset and is called a benamidar. [2]
i. Why do you understand by the term Benami Transfers?
ii. How did landowners misuse it?
25. How can we say that the lifestyle of the planters was luxurious? State any two points. [2]

Section C

26. How did commercialisation of agriculture lead to circulation of labour? [4]
27. Explain the role of the caste system in the modern age. [4]
28. What is authoritarian state? [4]

OR

Explain the three key principles of a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.

29. How many types of social change are there? [4]
30. What is known as Westernisation? [4]
31. What is meant by Ashrama system regions and communities? [4]
32. What are the impacts of industrialisation on society? [4]

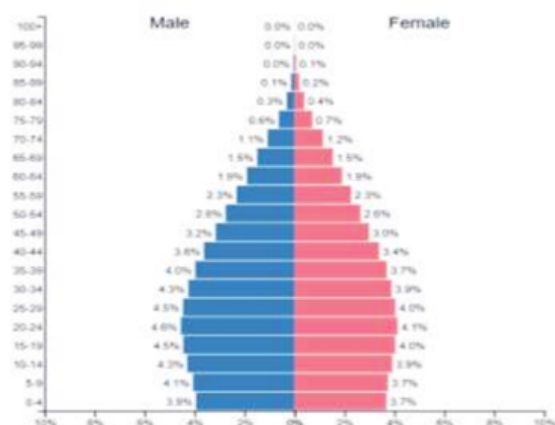
Section D

[6]



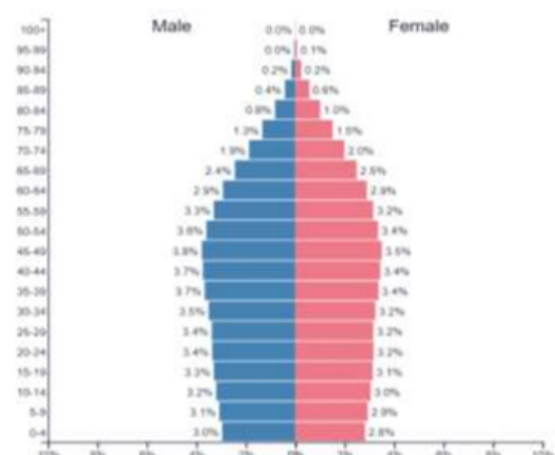
India ▼
2026

Population: 1,467,231,209



2050

Population: 1,670,490,595



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

(1) What is demographic dividend?

(2) What do you infer, on comparing the given graphics for the age group of 55-59 and 60-64?

34. Explain three main dimensions of Untouchability.

[6]

35. In India it is difficult to make a clear distinction between the old and new social movements. Explain.

[6]

Solution

Section A

1. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Influenza is caused by a virus that attacks mainly the upper respiratory tract – the nose, throat, and bronchi, and rarely also the lungs. The genetic makeup of influenza viruses allows for both major and minor genetic changes, making them immune to existing vaccines.
2. **(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.
3. **(a)** John Grant
Explanation:
John Grant
4. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Some scholars argue that what we know today as caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition. Not all of the changes brought about were intended or deliberate. Initially, the British administrators began by trying to understand the complexities of caste in an effort to learn how to govern the country efficiently.
5. **(b)** Non-participation in WTO
Explanation:
Non-participation in WTO
6. **(a)** Matriarchy
Explanation:
Matriarchy
7. **(d)** Rule of residence
Explanation:
Rule of residence
8. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
The rate of mining accidents in India is very high compared to other countries. Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures.
9. **(b)** ii, iii
Explanation:
ii, iii
10. **(d)** Concurrent
Explanation:
Concurrent
11. **(a)** In 1974
Explanation:
In 1974
12. **(c)** Taylorism

Explanation:

Taylorism

13.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

White **European** minority developed the policy of apartheid, or separation of the races. 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.

14.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Gohana's largest Dalit neighbourhood, Valmiki Colony, has risen from the ashes. On 31 August 2005, it was looted and burnt by a mob of Jats after a Jat youth was killed in a scuffle with some Dalit youngsters. Dalits had fled their homes fearing attacks by Jats after the murder; the patrolling police had chosen not to stop the mobs from torching 54 Dalit houses. "The arson was the Jats' way of teaching the Dalits a lesson," said Vinod Kumar, whose house was burnt. Gohana is situated in the Indian State of Haryana.

15.

(b) On Liberty

Explanation:

On Liberty

16.

(b) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

Section B

17. A Government of India Act 1935 gave legal recognition to the lists or Schedules of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. Caste at the bottom of the social hierarchy which suffered severe discriminations, including all the so-called untouchables, were included in the scheduled castes.

18. De-industrialization is a process of social and economic change caused by the removal or reduction of industrial capacity or activity in a country or region, especially of heavy industry or manufacturing industry.

OR

In the western societies, secularization has usually been defined as a process of decline in the influence of religion. The progressive retreat of religion from public life as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice.

19. **Various occupations followed in rural society are as follows:**

i. Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood. Many activities that support agriculture and village life are also sources of livelihood. For example, a large number of artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, ironsmiths, and goldsmiths are found in rural areas.

ii. Rural life also supported many other specialists and crafts-person as storytellers, astrologers, priests, water-distributions, and oil-pressers.

20. Discrimination refers to practices, acts or activities resulting in the unjustified exclusion of the members of a particular group from access to goods, services, jobs, resources, etc. It is a behavioural component of prejudice. Discrimination refers to the behaviours, that makes a distinction between the rich and poor. It can be seen in the matters of social interaction, education, gender and employment.

OR

Scheduled castes were restricted to perform any religious activity or religious ritual. They were also not allowed to read religious books, Upanishads or 'shloks'. Education in ancient times was based on religion. That is why scheduled caste people were not



allowed to get an education. They were restricted to enter the temples and worship God. If any individual tried to break the rules made by higher castes, he/she was severely punished by the people of higher castes.

21. Reformist social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. The 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis of language and the recent Right to Information campaign are examples of reformist movements.
22. **Main objectives of the National Family Planning programme are:**
 - i. To influence the rate and pattern of population growth in socially desirable directions.
 - ii. To slow down the rate of population growth through the promotion of various birth control methods, improve public health standards and increase public awareness about population and health issues.
 - iii. To reduce TFR to 2: 1.
 - iv. To provide high-quality contraceptives to adopt the standard of 2 children.
 - v. To reduce the infant mortality rate to 30 per thousand.
 - vi. Registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies.
23. **The causes of change in caste are as follows:**
 - i. Socio-religious movements.
 - ii. Efforts of the Indian government and making of legislations.
 - iii. The changes made by the Britishers.
 - iv. Industrialisation.
24.
 - i. In most cases, landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants to keep control over the land, in so-called 'Benami transfers' - which allowed them to keep control over the land (in fact if not in name). 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.
 - ii. Landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called 'benami transfers' – which allowed them to keep control over the land (in fact if not in name).
25. The lifestyle of planters during the colonial era can be considered luxurious due to the following points:
 - i. **Lavish Residences:** Planters often lived in large, well-furnished bungalows with spacious gardens and modern amenities, reflecting wealth and status. These homes were typically located in picturesque areas, showcasing their affluence.
 - ii. **Access to Imported Goods and Services:** Planters had access to a variety of imported goods, luxury items, and services. They could afford to hire servants and maintain a high standard of living, enjoying luxuries such as fine clothing, gourmet food, and leisure activities, which were often beyond the means of the local population.

Section C

26. The commercialisation of agriculture stimulated the growth of migrant agricultural labour thus facilitating the movement of labourers. As 'traditional' bonds of patronage between labourers or tenants and landlords broke down, and as the seasonal demand for agricultural labour increased in prosperous Green Revolution regions such as Punjab, a pattern of "seasonal migration" emerged in which thousands of workers circulated between their home villages and more prosperous areas where there is more demand for labour and higher wages.
27. Today, we can clearly say that the caste system has been weakened to a great extent. Now, it hardly matters as to which group a person belongs. The Structural aspect of caste system has also been weakened. Caste discrimination, religious disabilities, restrictions on social intercourse are no more a part of society. Now caste has no direct relation with one's occupation. Jajmani system of villages is also weakening. Majority groups have dominance in villages instead of caste groups. Yet some impact of caste system can be seen at the time of marriage but its rigid aspect is no more seen. It has been greatly influenced by a number of processes like industrialisation, urbanisation, Sanskritization, westernization 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.

OR

The term **social stratification** is used to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. Three key principles that help explain social stratification are:

- i. **Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences.** Social stratification is a society-wide system that unequally distributes social resources among categories of people. However, social resources are



unequally distributed to various social categories regardless of people's innate individual abilities.

- ii. **Social stratification persists over generations.** It is closely linked to the family and to the inheritance of social resources from one generation to the next. A person's social position is ascribed. That is, children assume the social positions of their parents. Within the caste system, birth dictates occupational opportunities.
 - iii. **Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology.** No system of social stratification is likely to persist over generations unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable. The caste system, for example, justified in terms of the opposition of purity and pollution, with the Brahmins designated as the most superior and Dalits as the most inferior by virtue of their birth and occupation.
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. Westernization is the process of adopting the values of the west which brings about changes in culture and social structures. Some studies associate modernization with politics while others have analyzed its psychological meaning. The concept of modernization is related to scientific values. It is not restricted to a society or culture. Modernization has many dimensions. It can be seen at various levels such as individual, group or the entire society. Modernization is a sort of process of change of social, economic and political systems.
31. Ashrama system was one of the bases of Hindu Social System. According to this system, a person's whole life is divided into four equal parts which are known as four ashramas.

These ashramas are:

- i. **Brahmacharya Ashrama:** First ashrama is known as Brahmacharya ashrama and first 25 years of one's life belong to this ashrama. A person in this stage receives education at the house of the Guru and the Guru prepares him for the next stages of life.
 - ii. **Grihastha Ashrama:** After getting an education, a person enters into the Grihastha ashrama which goes up to 50 years of age. In this stage, the person marries, produces children, earns money and serves the people. He fulfils all his wishes in this ashrama.
 - iii. **Vana Prastha Ashrama:** The third ashrama starts at the age of 50 and goes up to 75 years of age. He renounces every worldly pleasure and meditates in the forest for salvation. Here he tries to concentrate for achieving salvation.
 - iv. **Sanyasa Ashrama:-** This ashrama starts from 75 years and goes until death. Man sacrifices every thing in this and concentrates towards god. He lives in the forest to achieve salvation.
32. **Following are the impacts of industrialisation on society:**
- i. **Division of labour:** Division of labour occurred due to industrialisation by which things were produced in stages. Every person does a different type of works.
 - ii. **Development of means of transport:** Means of transport were developed due to this. These means were developed to bring raw material and to take a furnished product to the market.
 - iii. **Increase in production:** Production reached factories from homes because of the use of machinery. Machines are producing finished products very quickly with which production increases.
 - iv. **The decline of the Caste system:** People in industries work with each other which faded away from the caste system.

Section D

33. (1) The demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that arises from changes in a country's age structure, particularly when the working-age population grows larger than the dependent population (children and elderly).
- (2) Population in the 55-59 age range is decreasing and that in the 60-64 age range is increasing.
34. The three main dimensions of untouchability namely, exclusion, humiliation-subordination and exploitation are all equally important in defining the phenomenon.
- i. Although other i.e., 'touchable' low castes are also subjected to subordination and exploitation to some degree, they do not suffer the extreme forms of exclusion reserved for 'untouchables.' 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.



- ii. At the same time, untouchability may also involve forced inclusion in a subordinated role, such as being compelled to play the drums at a religious event. 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 routinized abuse and humiliation.
 - iii. Moreover, untouchability is almost always associated with economic exploitation of various kinds, most commonly through the imposition of forced, unpaid or underpaid labour, or the confiscation of property.
 - iv. Finally, untouchability is a pan-Indian phenomenon, although its specific forms and intensity vary considerably across regions and socio-historical contexts.
35. In India, the distinction between old and new social movements is often blurred because many contemporary social movements have deep roots in historical struggles and continue to overlap in their goals and strategies. The complexity arises because both "old" and "new" movements address a mix of issues—social, economic, and political—and have evolved in response to changing contexts.
- Distinguishing between old and new social movements in India is challenging due to several reasons:
- i. **Overlapping agendas:** Many contemporary movements address issues that were also concerns of older movements, such as inequality, injustice, and marginalized groups. For instance, Dalit rights movements have historical roots but continue to be relevant today.
 - ii. **Continuity and change:** While there are new forms of activism, like online mobilization, the core demands and struggles often echo those of earlier movements. This continuity makes categorization difficult.
 - iii. **Diverse nature:** India's social landscape is complex, with various movements emerging simultaneously. Some might exhibit characteristics of both old and new social movements, blurring the lines.
 - iv. **Evolution of movements:** Movements often evolve over time, incorporating new strategies and demands. This makes it challenging to classify them based on a fixed definition.
- Therefore, while there are distinctions between old and new social movements in terms of tactics and ideologies, the overlaps and complexities make a clear division difficult in the Indian context.

