

CLASS XII
POST MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26
SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY [039]
SET B

TIME: 3 Hours

MAX.MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. The question paper is divided into four sections.
- ii. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. 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.

SECTION A[SECTION A comprises OTQ carrying 1 mark each]

1. Which of the following stages of the theory of demographic transition show high population growth?
 - a. First Stage
 - b. Second stage
 - c. Third stage
 - d. None
2. ASSERTION (A): According to Census of India 2011, still more people are living in rural areas has increased
 REASON (R): About 68.8% population lives in rural areas and 31.2% people live in urban areas.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true and 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. Match the social movements listed in List I with the types in List II.

List I		List II	
A	Yadavs	I	Western Uttar Pradesh
B	Reddys	II	Bihar
C	Marathas	III	Andhra Pradesh
D	Jats	IV	Maharashtra

- a. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- b. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- c. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- d. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

4. Which is not principle on which caste system is based?
- a. cooperation
 - b. conformity
 - c. competition
 - d. obedience
5. People often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only one small part of a product. The work is often repetitive and exhausting. This was termed as _____ by _____.
 a. Convergence thesis, Clark Kerr
 b. Alienation, Karl Marx
 c. Footloose labour, Harry Braverman
 d. None of the above
6. ASSERTION (A): The everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often make them appear inevitable, almost natural.
 REASON (R): The common sense understanding is that the poor and marginalised are where they are because they are lacking in ability, or haven't tried hard enough to improve their situation.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
7. What comprise cultural capital?
- I. Status
 - II. Educational qualification
 - III. Social association
 - IV. Income
- a. I & II are correct
 - b. II & III are correct
 - c. III & IV are correct
 - d. I & IV are correct
8. ASSERTION (A): Majority-minority dynamics often lead to tensions in a culturally diverse society like India.
 REASON (R): The majority always respects the rights and identity of the minorities in a pluralistic society.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true

9. A nation is a peculiar sort of community. Choose the incorrect statement about the nation.
- Hard to describe
 - Hard to define
 - Based on shared religion, language and culture
 - It is community of communities.
10. Which of the following is/are not true for new movements?
- They are global in nature
 - They are organised along class lines alone
 - Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements for these movements
 - They are not within the framework of political parties.
- I & II are correct
 - I & III are correct
 - II & IV are correct
 - III & IV are correct
11. ASSERTION (A): The transformation in labour relations in India is regarded by some scholars as indicative of a transition to capitalist agriculture.
REASON (R): The capitalist mode of production is based on the separation of the workers from the means of production (land), and the use of 'free' wage labour.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
12. What is true about contract farming?
- Contract farming does not provide financial security to farmers.
 - Agricultural land is diverted away from food grain production.
 - Contract farming caters primarily to the production of food crops
 - Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes relevant

Read the passage given below and answer questions no. 13 & 14

The term modernisation has a long history. From the 19th and more so the 20th century, the term began to be associated with positive and desirable values. People and societies wanted to be modern. In the early years, modernisation referred to improvement in technology and production processes. Increasingly, however, the term had a wider usage. It referred to the path of development that much of west Europe or North America has taken.

13. Identify the characteristics of modernisation:
- Local and parochial perspectives
 - Universal and cosmopolitan attitudes
 - Opinions based on emotions
 - Achieved status
- I & II are correct

- b. I & III are correct
- c. II & IV are correct
- d. II & III are correct

14. Identify the incorrect statement about secularization:

- a. Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of religious consciousness and conflict world over.
- b. The assumption that modern ways would necessarily lead to decline in religious ways has not been entirely true.
- c. Today caste often functions as political pressure groups. Such a changed role of caste has been described as modernisation of caste.
- d. Rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals.

Read the passage given below and answer questions no. 15 & 16

Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. The relatively low level of technological development did not permit more than a small minority to be freed from the chores of agricultural production. By contrast, a prime feature of industrial societies today is that a large majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture. Over 90 per cent of people in the west live in towns and cities, where most jobs are to be found and new job opportunities are created.

15. One impact of British industrialisation on India was _____.

- a. Thanjavur, Dhaka, and Murshidabad became important courts
- b. In India the initial impact of the same British industrialisation led to more people moving into cities
- c. It led to growth of new social groups in society and new social relationships.
- d. Traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India increased

16. Identify the incorrect pair:

- Calcutta- Coffee
- Bombay- Raw cotton
- Madras- Sugar
- Dundee- Jute

SECTION B

[SECTION B comprises questions carrying 2 marks each]

17. Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable?

18. “This internal structure of the family is usually related to other structures of society, namely political, economic, cultural etc.” Explain the statement.

19. How does social stratification persist over generation?

20. What is the dominant trend that marks Indian nationalism?

21. “Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres.” Which spheres are these?
22. Distinguish between reformist and redemptive movements.
23. Explain the meaning of ‘feminisation of agricultural work’.
24. What is social structure?
25. Discuss the important components of employment opportunities in India.

SECTION C

[SECTION C comprises questions carrying 4 marks each]

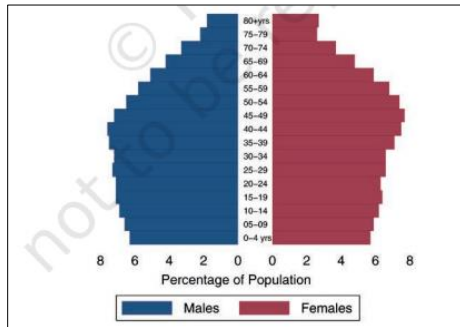
26. “Indian independence in 1947 marked a big, but ultimately only partial break with the colonial past.”
Give your arguments on this statement.
27. The so-called ‘untouchables’ have been referred to collectively by many names over the centuries. Whatever the specific etymology of these names, they are all derogatory and carry a strongly pejorative charge. In fact, many of them continue to be used as forms of abuse even today, although their use is now a criminal offence. Mahatma Gandhi had popularised the term ‘Harijan’ (literally, children of God) in the 1930s to counter the pejorative charge carried by caste names.

What does untouchability mean? Enlist the dimensions of untouchability.
28. “In contrast British colonialism which was based on a capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism.” Explain the statement.
29. Differentiate between assimilationist and integrationist perspectives.
30. Elucidate on counter movements.
31. What was the Land Ceiling Act about and why was it not successful?
32. “What marked the 19th century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas.”
Enlist the ‘mix of ideas’.

SECTION D

[SECTION D comprises questions carrying 6 marks each]

33. Based on the graph below, answer the following question:



- a. Examine the implication of the bulge in the graph. 4
 - b. Does it help the economy? Present the facts critically. 2
34. “Software professionals are middle class and well educated. Their work is supposed to be self motivated and creative. Their work is also subject to Taylorist labour processes.” Does this lead to some form of slavery? Discuss the impact.
35. “In a social movement, questions of social inequality can occur alongside other, equally important, issues.” Discuss a social movement in the above context.