

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Pre-Board Examination (6 December 2025)
Class XII (Humanities)
Subject – SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections - Section A, B, C and D.
- (ii) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A includes questions no. 1-16. These are Objective type questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.
- (iv) Section B includes questions 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 questions no. 26-32. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (vi) Section D includes questions no. 33-35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
- (vii) Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given graphics. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of given passage.

Section-A

1. What is the etymological origin of the English word 'caste'?
 - (a) It originates from the Greek word 'casta', meaning social hierarchy.
 - (b) It is derived from the Latin word 'castus', signifying purity and social status.
 - (c) The term is borrowed from the Portuguese 'casta', denoting pure breed or lineage.
 - (d) Its roots can be traced to the Sanskrit 'casta', representing societal divisions.
2. Who was Ayyankali and what significant reforms did he contribute to?
 - (a) Ayyankali was a prominent leader of the lower castes and Dalits in Kerala, known for his efforts in securing political rights for Dalits.
 - (b) Ayyankali was an early 20th-century politician who spearheaded movements against British colonial rule in Kerala.
 - (c) Ayyankali was a renowned artist and poet from Kerala who revived traditional art forms in the region.
 - (d) Ayyankali was a social reformer who campaigned for the rights of women to inherit property in Kerala.
3. Arrange the following legislative measures against caste discrimination in chronological order, starting from the earliest to the latest.
 - I. Constitution of India
 - II. Prevention of Atrocities Act
 - III. Caste Disabilities Removal Act
 - IV. 93rd Constitutional Amendment

Option

(a) III, I, II, IV (b) I, III, II, IV (c) II, I, IV, III (d) III, II, I, IV
4. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) Jats and Rajputs of Uttar Pradesh are dominant castes.

A-1



Reason (R) The dominant caste are the most economically and politically powerful groups, who dominate local society.

Codes

- (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) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

5. What primarily contributed to the formation of ethno-national identity in India?(1)

- I. Religion
- II. Language
- III. Economic factors
- IV. Regional and tribal identity

Codes

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both II and IV
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only IV

Based on the given passage, answer Q. 6 and 7.

Sanskritisation is criticised for exaggerating social mobility without addressing structural inequality, reinforcing upper-caste norms as superior and justifying caste-based exclusion. It often leads to discriminatory practices, like the seclusion of women and dowry imposition and undermines the value of dalit culture and traditional occupations.

6. Which of the following best describes a criticism of Sanskritisation related to its model of social hierarchy?

- (a) Sanskritisation promotes equality and challenges discriminatory beliefs about pollution and purity.
- (b) Sanskritisation justifies a model based on inequality and exclusion, validating beliefs in pollution and purity among different groups.
- (c) Sanskritisation eliminates caste hierarchies by advocating for the equal treatment of all social groups.
- (d) Sanskritisation encourages the preservation of traditional practices without perpetuating social inequalities.

7. Which of the following statements accurately reflect the criticisms of Sanskritisation?

- I. Sanskritisation results in meaningful structural change and reduces overall caste inequality.
- II. It promotes upper-caste norms as desirable, reinforcing existing caste hierarchies.
- III. It leads to the adoption of discriminatory practices like the seclusion of women and dowry.
- IV. Sanskritisation enhances the value and preservation of dalit cultural practices and traditional occupations.

- (a) I and IV
- (b) II and III
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) II, III and IV

8. Which statement accurately describes the concept of transgender individuals?

- I. Transgender individuals are born with dual biological characteristics
- II. Transgender identity is solely determined by surgical procedures
- III. Transgender identity involves a voluntary change of gender status
- IV. Transgender identity is determined by societal norms

Codes

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only IV
- (d) None of these

A-2

9. Which of the following is not identified as a contributing factor to the decline in the child sex ratio in India?

- (a) Neglect of girl babies leading to higher death rates in infancy
- (b) Sex-selective abortions based on ultrasound technology
- (c) Female infanticide due to cultural beliefs
- (d) None of the above

10. In the questions below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option

Assertion (A) Initially, the lack of proper medical facilities and the prevalence of diseases led relatively short life span.

Reason (R) The age structure of any society changes in response to the changes in the level of development and the average life expectancy

Codes

- (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. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Rules are strictly followed in smaller mines and quarries.

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

Codes

- (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

12. What were some of the impacts of British industrialisation on India?

- I. Growth of traditional cotton and silk exports
- II. Boom in old urban centers like Surat and Masulipatnam
- III. Decline of cities like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad

Codes

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) All of these

13. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) In the globalised economy, migrant workers often experience loneliness and vulnerability.

Reason (R) Many migrant workers, especially women, live in cramped housing and have opportunities for social interaction.

Codes

- (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. Adivasis and their struggles are different from the Dalit struggle because

- (a) they were not discriminated against like the Dalits.
(b) they did not face social exclusion like the Dalits.
(c) adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand statehood.
(d) their social and economic conditions were better than the Dalits.

Based on the given passage, answer Q 15 and 16

India, with a population of 1.21 billion as of the 2011 Census, is the second most populous country. From 1901 to 1951 its annual population growth rate averaged just 1.33%, with a brief negative rate of -0.03% between 1911 and 1921 due to the 1918 – 19 influenza epidemic. After independence the growth rate rose to 2.25% from 1961 to 1981. Despite a decline since then, it remains high compared to other developing nation. The demographic transition is marked by the divergence of birth and death rates from around 1921 and 1931.

15. Based on the historical data provided, what does the significant increase in India's population growth rate after independence suggest about the country's demographic trends?

- (a) The demographic transition began with the decline of death rates due to improved healthcare and sanitation, leading growth rates.
(b) The rise in population growth rate post-independence was primarily due to increased emigration and reduced birth rates.
(c) The higher growth rates from 1961 to 1981 indicate that the impact of the 1918-19 influenza epidemic had long-lasting effects on population dynamics.
(d) The steady decline in birth and death rates from 1921 onwards resulted in a stable population growth rate after independence

16. Based on the passage, which of the following statements accurately reflects the implications of India's population growth trends?

- I. The modest growth rate of 1.33% from 1901 to 1951 indicates a period of demographic stability before independence.
II. The negative growth rate of -0.03% between 1911 and 1921 had a long-term impact on India's overall population dynamics.
III. The increase to a 2.2% growth rate from 1961 to 1981 reflects the effects of the post-independence demographic transition.
IV. The divergence of birth and death rates starting around 1921-1931 is a clear sign of a shift toward higher population growth rates.

Codes

- (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I, III and IV (d) I, II, III and IV only

A-4



Section B

17. The term 'modernisation' was associated with positive and desirable values in the 19th and 20th century. In the earlier period, modernisation referred to the improvement in technology and production process, but now it refers to the path of development that much of the West Europe or North America has taken. What are the two characteristics of Modernisation?

OR

MN Srinivas defines Westernisation as the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels, technology, institutions, ideology and values. There were different kinds of Westernisation. How did Westernisation impact different sections of Indian society?

18. Land reforms have had only a limited impact on rural society and the agrarian structure in most regions. In contrast the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s brought about significant changes in the areas where it took place. Briefly discuss two major features of the Green Revolution that led to this transformation.

19. Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhand identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state. How did literate adivasis contribute to the movement for the formation of Jharkhand?

20. The City by Daya Pawar

One day, someone digs up a 20th-century city and ends up with this observation. Here's an interesting inscription: This water tap is open to all castes and religions. What could it have meant? That this society was divided? That some were high while others were low? Well, all right, then this city deserved burying. Why did they call it a machine age? Seems like the stone age in 20th century by "It is not the lack of resources but the social mindset that excludes marginalised communities from equal access" Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with examples from the poem and contemporary society.

21. Castes are traditionally linked to occupation. Explain.

22. Social movement can be classified as redemptive, reformist and revolutionary. Right to Information campaign is an example of reformist movement and Bolshevik revolution is an example of revolutionary social movement. Define the term 'Redemptive' in the context of social movement in India.

23. A considerable part of ritual in India has direct reference to the pursuit of secular ends though rituals have also secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. How do rituals in contemporary society serve both social and status related to functions?

24. Civil society plays a crucial role in ensuring that the state is accountable to the nation and its people. What are the main criteria for an organisation to be considered part of civil society?

25. There are direct linkage between the situation of agriculture workers and then lack of upward socio-economic mobility. Name some of them.

Or

What are the potential drawbacks of contract farming despite its financial security for farmers?

A-5

Section C

26. The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholding. Because agricultural land is the most important productive resource in rural areas, access to land shapes the rural class structure. Access to land largely determines what role one plays in the process of agricultural production.

Explain major types of landholdings. Elaborate your answer in context of the agricultural structure of Indian rural society.

27. The most important state initiative attempting to compensate for past and present caste discrimination is the one popularly known as 'reservations'. Briefly discuss the policy of reservation in India.

Or

Despite appearances, scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are social rather than natural. Discuss with examples.

28. Illustrate how the women's movement of the mid-1970s reflected the emergence of new social movements in India focused on rights, justice and democratic accountability.

29. Community identity is based on birth and 'belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. Highlight any four common features of 'ascriptive identity'. It is what we 'are' rather than what we have 'become'.

30. Social inequality is not the outcome of innate or 'natural' differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live. 'Social stratification persists over generations'. Explain

31. It is only in the post-Vedic period that caste became the rigid institution that is familiar to us from well known definitions. What are some defining features of caste?

32. India's ability to maintain unity while respecting regional aspirations is a key feature of its democracy." Justify this statement with reference to the constitutional framework

Section D

33. Analyse the given table and answer the following questions:

Age Composition of the Population
of India, 1961-2026

Year	Age Groups			Total
	0-14 Years	15-59 Years	60 + Years	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026	23	64	12	100

A-6

Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission of Population.
Webpage for 1996 Report: <http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts.1.htm>

- (a) What was the percentage change in the share of the under 15 age group in the Indian population between 1971 and 2011? (2)
- (b) How does India's demographic profile compare globally, particularly in light of the shifts in age composition from 2001 to 2026? (4)
34. How does machinery create problems for workers? What are the views of different theorists on industrial society?
35. How did British industrialisation and urbanisation differ in impact between Britain and India? Also, explain how these changes affected India's traditional industries and older urban centres.

A-7