

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

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

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

Assertion (A) The hierarchical ordering of castes in India is based on the distinction between purity and pollution.

Reason (R) Castes considered closer to the sacred are seen as ritually pure, while those distant from the sacred are viewed as polluting.

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

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

Assertion (A) The age structure of the population refers to the proportion of persons in different age groups relative to the total population.

Reason (R) The age structure changes in response to changes in levels 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

3. Which of the following statements is invalid regarding social movements?

- (a) Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue

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- (b) Social movement activists hold meetings to mobilise people around the issues that concern them.
(c) Social movements also chart out campaigns that include lobbying with the government, media and other important makers of public opinion.
(d) Poetry is not a mode of protest.

4. What term describes the practice where workers worked without wages until a loan was repaid for their transport and employment?

- (a) Debt bondage (b) Subsidy (c) Stipend (d) Grant

Based on the given passage, answer Q. 5 and 6

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births. Likewise, the maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die in childbirth per 1,00,000 live births. One concept which is somewhat complicated is that of life expectancy. This refers to the estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive. It is calculated on the basis of data on age-specific death rates in a given area over a period of time.

5. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) High infant and maternal mortality rates are indicators of development and prosperity.
(b) Life expectancy is calculated based on age-specific death rates over time.
(c) The sex ratio typically shows more females than males due to higher survival rates of women.
(d) Declining sex ratios in countries like India are linked to societal preferences for males.

6. The decline in sex ratio in countries like India can be attributed to:

- I. increased survival rates of female babies compared to male babies.
II. societal preferences for male children leading to neglect of female infants.
III. advances in medical technology improving overall child health.
IV. traditional norms and practices that devalue female children.

Codes

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

7. Arrange the following steps involved in the implementation of land ceiling acts in the correct chronological order.

- I. State redistributes surplus land to landless families and SC/ST households
II. Household landholdings are assessed
III. State identifies surplus land beyond the ceiling limit
IV. Land ceiling laws are enacted by the government

Options

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

8. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)

Assertion (A) The Dalit movement is said to be a struggle for recognition as fellow human beings.

Reason (R) There has been a growing body of Dalit literature.

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)

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

9. In the classification of tribes based on their characteristics, which of the following is considered a permanent trait?

- (a) Social customs and traditions specific to the tribe.
- (b) Level of integration with mainstream society,
- (c) Educational achievements and literacy rates,
- (d) Ecological habitat and geographical region.

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

Assertion (A) Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.

Reason (R) Policies promoting integration insist that the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all 'non-national cultures' are to be relegated to the private sphere.

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 statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Social movements is a collection of a large group of people.

Reason (R) Through social interactions, individuals communicate and show their concern on various issues where they feel it necessary to change.

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

Assertion (A) Modernisation goes hand in hand with education, mass communication, urbanisation and political participation.

Reason (R) Dominance of the cultural influences from the West changes traditions elsewhere.

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

13. Which of the following is/are reason/s for cultural diversity?(1)

- I. Arouses intense passions.

- II. Mobilises large numbers of people.
- III. Not significant cultural identities.
- IV. Economic and social inequalities accompany cultural differences.

Codes:

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

14. In which of the following states do fish processing plants along the coastline primarily employ single women?

- (a) Maharashtra and Kerala
- (b) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat
- (c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu and Punjab

Based on the given passage, answer Q. 15 and 16

Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society. It focuses attention on a broad range of factors that prevent individuals or groups from having opportunities open to the majority of the population. In order to live a full and active life individuals must not only be able to feed, clothe and a house themselves, but should also have access essential goods and services such as education, health, transportation, insurance, social security, banking and even access to the police or judiciary.

15. In addressing social exclusion in modern societies, it is important to recognise that.

- I. structural changes alone are insufficient; continuous social campaigns are necessary.
- II. social exclusion is largely a consequence of individual choices rather than societal structures.
- III. historical experiences of discrimination highlight the need for ongoing reform efforts.
- IV. social exclusion can be resolved purely through legislation without societal intervention.

Codes:

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

16. Which of the following statements about social exclusion is incorrect?

- (a) Social exclusion is primarily due to random individual circumstances.
- (b) It involves barriers that prevent individuals from accessing essential services.
- (c) Addressing social exclusion requires both legislative action and social campaigns.
- (d) It is a systematic issue resulting from structural features of society.

Section B

17. Race and Caste - A Cross-Cultural Comparison

Just like caste in India, race in South Africa stratifies society into a hierarchy. About one South African in seven is of European ancestry, yet South Africa's White minority holds the dominant share of power and wealth. Dutch traders settled in South Africa in the mid-seventeenth century; early in the nineteenth century, their descendants were pushed inland by British colonisation.

"Systems of social stratification, such as caste in India and race in South Africa, are deeply embedded a power and exclusion." To what extent do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with relevant points.

Or

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Like the term Dalit, the term Adivasi connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights. Literally meaning 'original inhabitants', the term was coined in the 1930s as part of the struggle against the intrusion by the colonial government and outside settlers and moneylenders. How do the struggles and Adivasi communities in India differ from those of Dalits?

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18. Migrant workers come mainly from drought-prone and less productive regions and they go to work for part of the year on farms in Punjab and Haryana or on brick kilns in U.P., or construction sites in cities such as New Delhi or Bangalore. These migrant workers have been termed 'footloose labour'. Who coined the term 'Footloose labour'? What is meant by it?

19. Identify the three aspects of the modern framework of change in colonial India given by Sociologist Satish Saberwal.

20. Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practised against other groups. Discuss

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21. What is the significance of legal recognition for third gender individuals in India?

22. M.N. 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. How has Westernisation affected our society?

to

23. Write a short note on the role of political parties in the old social movements in India.

24. The experience of industrialisation in India is in many ways similar to the Western model and in many ways different. Comparative analysis of different countries suggests that there is no standard model of industrial capitalism.

How does the lack of a standard model of industrial capitalism impact the understanding of industrialisation across different countries?

25. The widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers.

How has the entry of multinational companies into the agricultural sector affected farmers and rural areas?

OR

Many districts of colonial India were administered through the zamindari system. In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the raiyatwari system of land settlement (raiya means cultivator in Telugu).

What were the key differences between the zamindari and raiyatwari systems of land settlement in colonial India?

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Section C

While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of the status quo. Discuss

Or

New farmer's movements began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu Briefly explain the characteristics of these movements.

27. Untouchability was the most visible and comprehensive form of social discrimination. However, there were a large group of castes that were of low status and were also subjected to varying levels of discrimination short of untouchability. The Constitution of India recognises the possibility that there may be groups other than the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who suffer from social disadvantages. How are the Other Backward Castes different from the Dalits or Scheduled Castes?

28. Perhaps the most contentious of all aspects of cultural diversity are issues relating to religious communities and religion-based identities. These issues may be broadly divided into two related groups-the secularism-communalism set and the minority-majority set. What is meant by the term 'Secularism' in both Indian and Western contexts? Explain.(4)

29. After India became independent, Nehru and his policy advisors embarked on a programme of planned development that focused on agrarian reform as well as industrialisation. The policy makers were responding to the dismal agricultural situation in India at that time. State the two major reform programmes related to land reforms in Independent India.

30. The term 'dominant caste', contributed by M.N. Srinivas.

What is the significance of the term 'dominant caste' in post-independence India's agrarian and political landscape?

31. Caste is an institution uniquely associated with the Indian sub-continent. While social arrangements producing similar effects have existed in other parts of the world, the exact form has not been found elsewhere. Although it is an institution characteristic of Hindu society, caste has spread to the major non-Hindu communities of the Indian sub-continent. This is specially true of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system? Explain.

32. The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to Government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a public authority (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days.

What requirements does the Right to Information Act 2005 impose on public authorities regarding record management and information publication?

Section -D

analyse the table given below and answer the following questions:

The Population of India and its Growth
During the 20th Century

Year	Total Population (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1901	238	—	—
1911	252	0.56	5.8
1921	251	-0.03	-0.3
1931	279	1.04	11.0
1941	319	1.33	14.2
1951	361	1.25	13.3
1961	439	1.96	21.6
1971	548	2.22	24.8
1981	683	2.20	24.7
1991	846	2.14	23.9
2001	1028	1.95	21.5
2011	1210	1.63	17.7

- (a) During which decade did India's population experience the highest average annual growth rate and what was the rate? (2)
- (b) Identify and explain two major historical or socio-economic factors that contributed to the sharp increase in India's population growth rate after 1951, using evidence from the table. (4)

34. What is an organised sector? Highlight the major social implications of organised sector in India.

35. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.