



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
ASSESSMENT 1 (Class XII)
Sociology (Code:039)

Class: XII
Date:24/09/2026

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A includes question Nos. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
3. Section B includes question Nos.17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80-100 words. There's an internal choice in question no.23. Answer any one question.
4. Section C includes question Nos. 26-32. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150-200 words. There's an internal choice in question no.31. Answer any one question.
5. Section D includes question Nos. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 500 words each.
6. There are 8 printed sides in this question paper.

SECTION A

16

1. Assertion (A): Kerala's projected age structure for 2026 resembles that of developed countries, with higher proportions in older age groups. 1

Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh's projected age structure for 2026 shows a narrower base in younger age groups than Kerala's

- 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. Match the social reformer in List 1 with their contribution in List 2

1

List 1- Social Reformer	List 2- Contribution
I) Ayyankali	i) Gave the watchword 'One caste, one Religion, One God for all Man'
II) Jyotiba Phule	ii) Leader of the lower caste movement in South India
III) Periyar	iii) Worked towards Social justice for low caste people
IV) Sri Narayana Guru	iv) Dalits for the freedom to walk on the roads

Choose the correct series of options:

- a) I-iv, II- iii, III- ii, IV- i
- b) I-i, II- ii, III-iv, IV- iii
- c) I-ii, II-iv, III-i, IV- iii
- d) I-iii, II-i, III-iii, IV- ii

3. Social exclusion refers to the ways in which the individuals are cut off from the full involvement of the society.

1

Choose the inappropriate option:

- a) Social exclusion is structural not accidental.
 - b) It is involuntary.
 - c) No differentiation exists among castes.
 - d) Social exclusion is not desirable
4. Capitalism emerged as the dominant economic system in the wake of various structural changes that occurred in India under the colonial rule.

1

It was characterized by:

- a) Government ownership of means of production
- b) Private ownership of means of production organized to accumulate profits

- c) Equal distribution of wealth
- d) Absence of market systems

5. Assertion (A): Indian rituals continue to thrive despite the global trend of secularization. 1

Reason (R): This is because many Indian rituals fulfil secular functions like networking, status display, and social cohesion, in addition to their religious meaning.

- 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.

6. What is a significant social consequence of the 'commercialization' of agriculture and the shift towards cash crops? 1

- a) A return to traditional hereditary labour relationships.
- b) Increased security for small farmers against market fluctuations.
- c) Greater dependence of farmers on global market prices and institutional credit.
- d) The total disappearance of the dominant caste system.

7. 1



The adjoining cartoon primarily satirizes the approach to population control in rural areas as:

- a) Dependence on voluntary migration rather than birth regulation
 - b) Over-reliance on health infrastructure
 - c) Effective integration of education and family planning
 - d) Technology solutions to fertility decline
8. Assertion (A): A significant yet paradoxical change in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper castes, urban middle and upper classes. 1
- Reason (R): Caste plays no part in people's private lives
- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A & 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
9. Sociologist **M. S. A. Rao** described three distinct kinds of urban impact on rural villages in India. Which of the following correctly represents those three types? 1
- a) (i) Villages with high rates of overseas or urban migration where migrants send money home and invest locally
(ii) Villages near industrial towns experiencing land acquisition, inflow of migrant labour, and increased market activity
(iii) Villages on the periphery of expanding metropolitan cities facing absorption or partial land use for urban purposes.
 - b) (i) Villages undergoing agricultural mechanization leading to caste displacement
(ii) Villages experiencing Green Revolution inequalities
(iii) Villages impacted by caste-based landholding patterns.
 - c) (i) Villages transformed by tourism and heritage industries
(ii) Villages near national highways benefiting from trade
(iii) Villages with high female out-migration to urban centers.
 - d) (i) Villages integrated into global agribusiness exports
(ii) Villages dominated by colonial market systems
(iii) Villages organized around local caste patronage systems
10. Assertion (A): The Green Revolution led to an increase in the use of agricultural laborers in regions where it was successful. 1
- Reason (R): The shift from mono-cropping to multi-cropping and the need for intensive cultivation increased the demand for seasonal labor.

- 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. Assertion (A): Sanskritization reinforces gender roles that limit women's freedom and opportunities. 1
Reason (R): It encourages women to remain confined to traditional roles such as mother, daughter, or sister, while offering more liberal options to men through modernization.

- 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. Assertion (A): At different periods of history protest movements arose against caste, gender and religious discrimination. Yet prejudices remain and often new ones emerge. 1
Reason (R): Legislation alone is unable to transform society or produce lasting social change. A constant social campaign to change, bring awareness and sensitivity is required to break them.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A & 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. How does the patrilineal kinship system typically affect rural women's access to land in India? 1

- a) It grants them equal ownership rights in practice.
- b) It excludes them from land ownership despite legal provisions for equality.
- c) It ensures they are the primary decision-makers in agriculture.
- d) It provides them with land only if they belong to a dominant caste.

14. Assertion (A): Matriarchy, unlike patriarchy, has been a theoretical rather an empirical concept 1

Reason (R): There's no historical or anthropological evidence of matriarchy- i.e. societies where women exercise dominance

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A & 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

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| 15. | Disabled persons are often “disabled” primarily because: | 1 |
| | a) They are lazy | |
| | b) They avoid work | |
| | c) Their impairment prevents success in society | |
| | d) Society fails to accommodate their needs | |
| 16. | The 'Land Ceiling Acts' were intended to redistribute surplus land to landless families. However, they often proved 'toothless' because: | 1 |
| | a) There was no surplus land available in India. | |
| | b) Landowners used loopholes and strategies to escape the law. | |
| | c) The productivity of the land was too low to redistribute. | |
| | d) The SC and ST families refused to accept the land. | |

SECTION B

18

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|-----|--|---|
| 17. | What is meant by ‘dependency ratio’ and what does it indicate? | 2 |
| 18. | State the difference between caste and tribe. | 2 |
| 19. | In post -independent India, what were the significant achievements of Adivasi movements? | 2 |
| 20. | Define nation-states. | 2 |
| 21. | Explain De-industrialization that resulted from structural changes in the colonial period. | 2 |
| 22. | Explain Westernization. | 2 |

23. What are the various occupations followed in rural society? 2

OR

How did the Green Revolution benefit Indian agriculture initially?

24. Mention two broad sets of issues that were most important in giving rise to tribal communities. 2

25. *Scholars have agreed that all major social institutions and especially the institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period. In fact, some scholars argue that what we know today as caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition.* 2

Explain the above statement.

SECTION C

26. What was the impact of British industrialization on Indian industries? 4

27. Why did Malthus believe that catastrophic events like famines and epidemics that cause mass deaths were inevitable? 4

28. What is communalism and state how it is a threat to the Indian state. 4

29. Highlight the sources of conflict between National Development and Tribal Development. 4

30. Write a short note on Secularization of Caste. 4

31. What kinds of provisions have been provided to the SC and ST's by the state? 4

OR

Explain the meaning of the term untouchability along with its various dimensions.

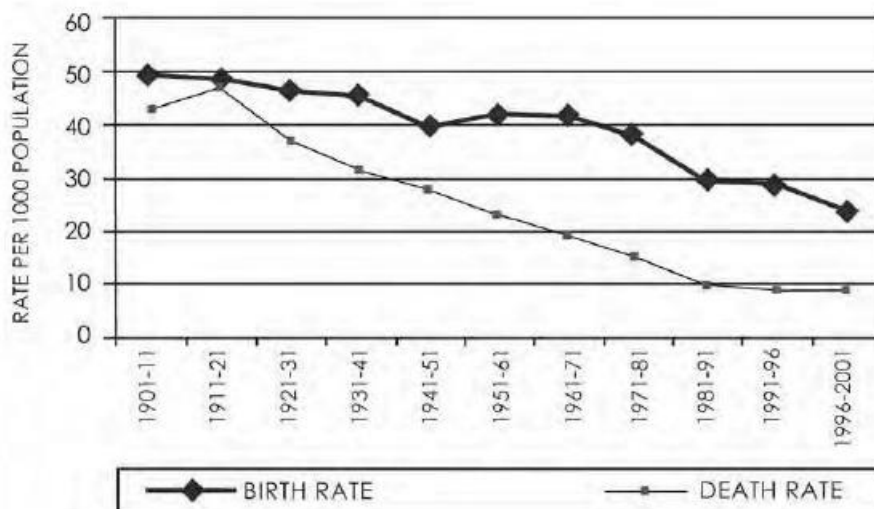
32. What does the term cultural diversity mean? Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity? 4

SECTION D

33.

CHART 1: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN INDIA 1901-2001

6



Source: National Commission on Population, Government of India.
website: <http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm#>

Based on the graph above, answer the questions below:

- a) Explain birth rate and death rate (2marks)
- b) Refer to the graph showing the death rate in the decade of 1911-1921 and comment on what happened during this phase? What was the principal reason for the decline in the death rate after 1921? (2marks)
- c) Give reasons why it is relatively easier to bring down the death rate as compared to the birth rate. (2marks)

34.

What are the major issues taken up by the women's movement over its history?

6

35.

In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganization of states helped or harmed India?

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