



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Assessment 1 SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XII
Date:21/09/2025

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 No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
3. 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 80-100 words. There's an internal choice in question no.23. Answer any one question.
4. Section C includes question No. 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 No. 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 6 printed sides in this question paper

	SECTION A	
1.	Which of the following statements best captures the social and regional outcome of the Green Revolution in India? a) The Green Revolution led to uniform agricultural development across all Indian states, eliminating feudal structures and caste-based inequalities. b) The Green Revolution accelerated differentiation: richer farmers in well-irrigated regions (Punjab, Haryana, western UP) became wealthier, while underdeveloped regions (eastern UP, Bihar, Telangana) with feudal agrarian structures stagnated or regressed—leading to entrenched class-caste inequality and violence. c) All regions benefitted equally, but interpersonal caste relations deteriorated everywhere due to mechanization. d) The Green Revolution primarily affected cropping patterns without significantly influencing social inequality or regional differentiation.	1

2.	Assertion (A): Communalism treats people of one religion as a single homogenous group, ignoring their social, regional, and economic differences. Reason (R): According to communalism, religion overrides occupation, caste, class, or political beliefs, and it becomes the primary identity of individuals 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.	1
3.	Which three aspects did Sociologist Satish Saberwal identify as key to the modern framework of change in colonial India? a) Economic policies, cultural rituals, and traditional crafts b) Education systems, agricultural techniques, and legal reforms c) Religious reforms, industrial growth, and political movements d) Modes of communication, forms of organization, and the nature of ideas	1
4.	Why is the incidence of disability higher among poor people? a) Because they are genetically weaker than rich people b) Due to lack of intelligence and education among the poor c) Due to malnutrition, frequent childbirth, inadequate immunization, and unsafe living conditions d) Because disabled people prefer to live in poor countries	1
5.	How was British colonialism in India different from earlier pre-capitalist conquests? a) Pre-capitalist rulers focused on introducing new crops and industries, while the British did not interfere in production. b) Pre-capitalist rulers only demanded tribute without altering the economic base, while the British directly interfered with laws, land, agriculture, and industries. c) Both pre-capitalist rulers and the British avoided interfering in the economic systems of the conquered territories. d) British colonialism was limited only to military control, similar to pre-capitalist empires.	1
6.	Assertion (A): Castes are not only unequal in ritual terms, they are also supposed to be complementary and non-competing groups. Reason (R): Each caste has its own place in the system which cannot be taken by any other caste. 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	1

7.	Which of the following statements about the modern census in India is correct? a) The first modern census was conducted in 1881. b) Ten-yearly censuses began after India's Independence. c) The first modern census was conducted by the British Indian government between 1867-72. d) India's census is the largest in the world because it includes China's population.	1
8.	Which of the following does not stand for secularism? a) Progressive retreat of religion from the public life b) Not favouring a particular religion over the others c) Separation of state and church d) Religious identity overriding everything else	1
9.	Assertion (A): Jahanara Shah Nawas proposed a resolution against polygamy at the All India Muslim Ladies Conference, arguing that polygamy practiced by some Muslims goes against the true spirit of the Quran. Reason (R): The resolution condemning polygamy was unanimously accepted by all sections of the Muslim press without any debate. 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	1
10.	Assertion (A): Knowledge of English has given Indians an edge in the global market and provided new opportunities for the marginalized. Reason (R): English is both a mark of privilege and a tool for empowerment in India. 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.	1
11.	Assertion (A): The women's movement in India shifted its focus from "backward aspects of tradition" to "modern issues" during the 1970s. Reason (R): The legal framework concerning women had been significantly reformed in the 1980s, which eliminated the need to address older issues like Sati and child marriage. 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.	1

	c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	
12.	What are the two main criteria used to classify tribes based on acquired traits? a) Their political power and economic status. b) Their mode of livelihood and their geographical location. c) Their level of education and their religious beliefs. d) Their mode of livelihood and their extent of incorporation into Hindu society.	1
13.	Assertion (A): The assumption that social reform for women's rights in India was solely the work of male reformers is incorrect. Reason (R): Early female writers like Tarabai Shinde and Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain contributed to the discussion on women's rights through their published works, such as <i>Stree Purush Tulana</i> and <i>Sultana's Dream</i>. 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	1
14.	According to the Theory of Demographic Transition, what is the primary cause of a 'population explosion' during the demographic transition? a) A sudden increase in the birth rate. b) A change in reproductive behavior in response to prosperity. c) An increase in life spans due to better nutrition. d) A rapid decrease in the death rate combined with a slower decline in the birth rate.	1
15.	Assertion (A): The 'development' model pursued in post-Independence India disproportionately harmed tribal communities. Reason (R): Tribal areas were often rich in minerals and forests, making them prime locations for large-scale development projects like dams, factories, and mines, which led to the displacement of tribes. 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	1

16.	Which of the following ensures that regional sentiments are respected and States function as relatively autonomous units within India? a) The Election Commission of India b) The President's Rule provisions c) The Supreme Court of India d) The Constitutional provisions defining powers of States and the Centre	1
	SECTION B	
17.	What are the causes of famines?	2
18.	What does the term 'begar' mean?	2
19.	What is caste?	2
20.	<i>'The impoverished and exploited circumstances under which adivasis live can be traced historically to the pattern of accelerated resource extraction started by the colonial British government and continued by the government of independent India'. Explain</i>	2
21.	What does the term cultural diversity mean?	2
22.	Explain the labour system in Assam where the tea industry was located.	2
23.	What was the condition of Indian agriculture after independence? OR What are benami transfers?	2
24.	What are the uses/ importance of Demographic Data?	2
25.	Mention isolation and integration debate on Tribe	2
	SECTION C	
26.	What kinds of provisions have been provided to the SC and ST's by the state?	4
27.	In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?	4
28.	Write a short note on the age structure of India's population	4
29.	Write short notes on Gender and Sanskritization	4
30.	Explain ascriptive identities and state its features	4

31.	Explain the relationship between modernization and secularization OR Write a short note on Secularization of caste	4																											
32.	What are some of the rules that the caste system imposes?	4																											
	SECTION D																												
33.	Study the given table and answer the given questions. Percentage of Population lying below poverty line 2011-12. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Caste and Community</th><th>Rural India Expenditure of Rs327 or less per person per month</th><th>urban India Expenditure of Rs 424 or less per person per month</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Schedule Tribes</td><td>45.3%</td><td>24.1%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Schedule Castes</td><td>31.5 %</td><td>21.7%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Backward Classes</td><td>22.7%</td><td>15.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Muslims</td><td>26.9 %</td><td>22.7%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Hindus</td><td>25.6%</td><td>12.1%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Christians</td><td>22.2%</td><td>05.5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Sikhs</td><td>06.2%,</td><td>05.0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>All communities</td><td>27.0%</td><td>13.7%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> (a) Most of the persons of which caste are living their life in extreme poverty? Which community has least number of persons living in poverty? (b) What do you understand by the term other backward classes? What can you conclude about OBC's after reading the above table and discuss their social problems. (c) What is the main difference between Dalits and OBC's?	Caste and Community	Rural India Expenditure of Rs327 or less per person per month	urban India Expenditure of Rs 424 or less per person per month	Schedule Tribes	45.3%	24.1%	Schedule Castes	31.5 %	21.7%	Other Backward Classes	22.7%	15.4%	Higher Caste Muslims	26.9 %	22.7%	Higher Caste Hindus	25.6%	12.1%	Higher Caste Christians	22.2%	05.5%	Higher Caste Sikhs	06.2%,	05.0%	All communities	27.0%	13.7%	6
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34.	What is civil society? What is its role and significance today? Support your answer with suitable examples.	6																											
35.	Urbanization and industrialization are linked processes. Justify	6																											