

**DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, GNCT OF DELHI**

**MID TERM EXAMINATION PRACTICE PAPER**

**Session: 2025-26**

**CLASS – XII**

**SOCIOLOGY (CODE : 039 )**

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks : 80

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

	SECTION A	
1	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer:</p> <p>Assertion(A): India's parliamentary, legal, and educational systems are based on British models. Reason(R): During British rule, many cultural, social, and administrative traditions were adopted in India, which are still visible today.</p> <p>a) 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 and R is true.</p>	1

2	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer:</p> <p>Assertion(A): The term sanskritisation was coined by M.N. Srinivas. Reason(R): The impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided.</p> <p>a) 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 and R is true.</p>	1
3	<p>What is prejudice?</p> <p>I Attitudes II Behaviour III Thing IV Pre - conceived opinions</p> <p>(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) I and III (d) I, II and IV</p>	1
4	<p>Which of the following statement about demographic data is true?</p> <p>(a) Demographic data is important only for formulating religious policies. (b) Demographic data is useful only for sports policies. (c) Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies , specially those for economic development and general public welfare. (d) Demographic data has no relation to state policies.</p>	1
5	<p>Which of the following statements about the 'Dominant Caste' is incorrect?</p> <p>(a) Dominant castes usually had a large population. (b) After independence, they acquired land rights through partial land reforms. (c) Dominant castes were always politically weak. (d) The concept of dominant caste was given by M.N. Srinivas.</p>	1
6	<p>Why does each caste have a distinct position in the caste system? Because</p> <p>(a) The caste system is organized in a ladder- like arrangement. (b) The social status of all castes is the same. (c) There is no discrimination between castes. (d) The caste system is completely dynamic and open.</p>	1
7	<p>"What comes by birth, but can't be cast off by dying - that is caste."</p> <p>This statement considers caste to be determined by birth, because</p> <p>(a) Caste determines a person's identity and social status from birth itself. (b) Caste is related only to economic status. (c) Caste can change through education and achievements. (d) Caste is entirely dependent on a person's own will.</p>	1

8	<p>Community identity is based on birth and belonging, because</p> <p>(a) It is independent of acquired qualifications or ‘accomplishment’.</p> <p>(b) Society always determines identity on the basis of achievements.</p> <p>(c) Individual effort is the main basis of identity.</p> <p>(d) All people achieve the same accomplishments.</p>	1
9	<p>Industrialization is related to the emergence of machine production because</p> <p>(a) It depends on inanimate power resources like steam or electricity.</p> <p>(b) In traditional civilizations, production required a large amount of human labor.</p> <p>(c) Agricultural societies had a high level of technological development.</p> <p>(d) In industrial societies, people were confined only to agricultural work.</p>	1
10	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer:</p> <p>Assertion(A): After independence, initially the Indian state continued with the British-Indian arrangement.</p> <p>Reason(R): Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta were the three major presidencies.</p> <p>a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false and R is true.</p>	1
11	<p>Read the passage given below</p> <p>The women’s question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region. They are often termed as middle class reform movements because many of these reformers were from the newly emerging western educated Indian middle class. They were often at once inspired by the democratic ideals of the modern west and by a deep pride in their own democratic traditions of the past.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer Q11 and Q12.</p> <p>In the 19th-century social reform movements, the issue of women’s status was mainly linked to the emergence of which social group?</p> <p>(a) The landlord class</p> <p>(b) The Western-educated Indian middle class</p> <p>(c) The peasant class</p> <p>(d) The industrial working class</p>	1

12	<p>Which of the following statement is not true?</p> <p>(a) The question of women's status was an important part of the social reform movements.  (b) Reform movements were often referred to as middle-class movements.  (c) Reformers were inspired only by ideas of political independence.  (d) Many reformers struggled for the protection of women's rights.</p>	1
13	<p>Read the passage given below</p> <p>The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the western sense but also involve others. The most common use of secular in everyday language is as the opposite of communal. So, a secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer Q13 and Q14</p> <p>Which of the following statements is not true in the context of Indian secularism?</p> <p>(a) A secular state treats all religions equally.  (b) The meaning of secularism is confined only to Western contexts.  (c) A secular person does not discriminate on the basis of religion.  (d) In the Indian context, the term secular is often used as the opposite of 'communal'.</p>	1
14	<p>Arrange the following statements in the correct order to reflect the understanding of Indian secularism—</p> <p>I. In the Indian sense, secularism also includes Western meanings.  II. Some additional distinctive meanings are also attached to it.  III. In everyday language, the term 'secular' is used as the opposite of 'communal'.  IV. A secular person/state does not favour any particular religion.</p> <p>Options:  (a) IV, III, II, I  (b) II, III, IV, I  (c) I, II, III, IV  (d) III, I, II, IV</p>	1
15	<p>Communalism is about politics, not about religion.</p> <p>Which of the following statement is correct about communalism?</p> <p>(a) Communalism is not linked to a political identity based on religion.  (b) Communalism is linked to a political identity based on religion.  (c) All devout person are communal.  (d) There is a deep relationship between personal faith and communalism.</p>	1

16	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer:</p> <p>Assertion(A): The elite sections of the upper castes benefitted from subsidised public education, specially professional education in science, technology, medicine and management.</p> <p>Reason(R): Historically, the upper castes had greater access to education and resources, which enabled them to take better advantage of new educational opportunities.</p> <p>a) 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 and R is true.</p>	1
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
17	<p>People are influenced not just by local but universal contexts. How you behave, what you think is no longer decided by your family or tribe or caste or community. What job you wish to do is decided not by the job your parent does, but by what you wish to do.</p> <p>On what basis does a person get the freedom to choose job ?</p>	2
18	<p>British colonialism which was based on a capitalist system directly interfered to ensure greatest profit and benefit to British capitalism. Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism. For instance it changed the very laws of the land. It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops ought to be grown and what ought not to be. It meddled with the manufacturing sector. It altered the way production and distribution of goods took place.</p> <p>“British colonialism was based on the capitalist system, and it directly interfered in India’s land, agriculture, production, and distribution system.”</p> <p>Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.</p>	2
	<b>OR</b>	
	<p>“Coastal cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were considered suitable because commodities could be easily exported and imported from these places.</p> <p>Is this statement true? Give reasons for your answer.</p>	
19	<p>“According to the theory of modernisation, modern society becomes increasingly secular.”</p> <p>Is this statement valid? Give reasons in support of your answer.</p>	2
20	<p>Why did major changes take place in the caste system during the colonial period? Write two reasons.</p>	2
21	<p>State in your own words the meaning of this statement “ Each one of us is born into a family, and we feel very strongly about our family, whereas at others we don’t.”</p>	2

22	India like most societies has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion. What should be done to end it?	2
	OR	
	Tell us about the social reform movement carried out by Raja Rammohun Roy?	
23	"Even in the 21st century, caste continues to affect the life chances of Indians." How would you prove this statement wrong?	2
24	What would happen if the 1901 Census had not collected information about the social hierarchy of caste?	2
25	"By the 1970s, the distinction made between tribes and peasant communities did not hold true on common criteria."  Illustrate with an example.	2
SECTION C		
26	Population explosion occurs due to a decline in death rate, disease control, public health, and better nutrition." Write four major effects of population explosion.	4
27	"The joint family is indeed a feature of Indian society, but in no sense has it ever been the dominant form of family." Justify this statement.	4
28	Illustrate with examples the steps taken by the State and other organisations to eradicate discrimination against castes and tribes?	4
29	The age structure changes in response to changes in levels of development and the average life expectancy.  Why does the age structure changes from time to time? Give reasons.	4
30	Illustrate with examples how the three forms of social resources – economic capital, cultural capital, and social capital – can be converted into one another.	4

31	“A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but it is hard to define.” Give reasons for the above statement.	4																																																																										
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	“We can describe many specific nations founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institutions like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture.” Justify the statement.																																																																											
32	“The process of Sanskritisation in Indian society is not simple, because due to caste-based inequalities and social obstacles, it becomes difficult for the lower castes to adopt the lifestyle and rituals of the upper castes.” Justify the above statement.	4																																																																										
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33	Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data given in the table <div><table><tr><th colspan="5">TABLE 5: RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">Population (Millions)</th><th colspan="2">Percentage of Total Population</th></tr><tr><th>Rural</th><th>Urban</th><th>Rural</th><th>Urban</th></tr><tr><td>1901</td><td>213</td><td>26</td><td>89.2</td><td>10.8</td></tr><tr><td>1911</td><td>226</td><td>26</td><td>89.7</td><td>10.3</td></tr><tr><td>1921</td><td>223</td><td>28</td><td>88.8</td><td>11.2</td></tr><tr><td>1931</td><td>246</td><td>33</td><td>88.0</td><td>12.0</td></tr><tr><td>1941</td><td>275</td><td>44</td><td>86.1</td><td>13.9</td></tr><tr><td>1951</td><td>299</td><td>62</td><td>82.7</td><td>17.3</td></tr><tr><td>1961</td><td>360</td><td>79</td><td>82.0</td><td>18.0</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>439</td><td>109</td><td>80.1</td><td>19.9</td></tr><tr><td>1981</td><td>524</td><td>159</td><td>76.7</td><td>23.3</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>629</td><td>218</td><td>74.3</td><td>25.7</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>743</td><td>286</td><td>72.2</td><td>27.8</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>833</td><td>377</td><td>68.8</td><td>31.2</td></tr></table><p>Source: <a href="http://ayush.gov.in">http://ayush.gov.in</a></p></div>	TABLE 5: RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION					Year	Population (Millions)		Percentage of Total Population		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	1901	213	26	89.2	10.8	1911	226	26	89.7	10.3	1921	223	28	88.8	11.2	1931	246	33	88.0	12.0	1941	275	44	86.1	13.9	1951	299	62	82.7	17.3	1961	360	79	82.0	18.0	1971	439	109	80.1	19.9	1981	524	159	76.7	23.3	1991	629	218	74.3	25.7	2001	743	286	72.2	27.8	2011	833	377	68.8	31.2	
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	<p>( Q 33. FOR CANDIDATES WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT)</p> <p>Answer the questions based on the passage given below:</p> <p>The vast majority of the population of India has always lived in the rural areas, and that continues to be true. It is not a question of numbers alone; processes of modern development ensure that the economic and social significance of the agrarian-rural way of life declines relative to the significance of the industrial urban way of life. This has been broadly true all over the world, and it is true in India as well.</p> <p><b>(a)</b> What have been the reasons for the increase in urbanisation in India?</p> <p><b>(b)</b> Write the social effects of the continuous decline in the proportion of rural population.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>2</p>
34	How did the campaign for the Right to Information (RTI) change governance and the understanding of citizens' rights in India? Discuss these changes.	6
35	List and explain the features of capitalism.	6