

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, GNCT OF DELHI
MID TERM EXAMINATION PRACTICE PAPER

Session:2026 - 2027

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	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: Assertion(A): Demographic data are important for planning and implementing government policies related to economic development and public welfare. Reason(R): Aggregate statistics provide evidence of social phenomena by describing the numerical characteristics of large populations. 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.	1
2	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: Assertion(A): Caste is considered a distinctive social institution associated with Indian society. Reason(R): Although systems of social stratification exist in many parts of the world, the caste system is regarded as a unique institution of India.	1

	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.	
3	Consider the following statements regarding the tea plantation system: I. Workers were often recruited through unfair methods. II. Labourers were forced to work under harsh conditions. III. The colonial government ensured complete protection of the interests of the workers. IV. The British plantation owners received support from the government. Choose the correct option: a) I and II. b) II and III. c) I, II and IV. d) III and IV.	1
4	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: Assertion(A): Disability is not merely a physical condition, but also a result of social structures. Reason(R): Society often uses negative labels and discriminatory attitudes towards persons with disabilities. 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.	1
5	Which of the following is incorrect regarding secularisation? a) Secularisation refers to the process in which the influence of religion declines. b) Supporters of modernisation believe that modern society becomes increasingly secular. c) Indicators of secularisation show increasing closeness between religious institutions and people. d) In recent years, there has been an increase in religious consciousness and religious conflicts.	1
6	Civil society organisations play an important role in society because— a) they work only for political parties and elections. b) they protect the rights of disadvantaged groups and create awareness on social issues.	1

	c) they are established only to implement government policies. d) they work only at the international level.	
7	Gender inequality in the 21st century has become a challenge because— a) all gender-related laws have been changed. b) new forms of gender injustice and declining child sex ratio have emerged. c) women no longer face discrimination. d) social reform movements ended in the 19th century.	1
8	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: Assertion(A): Indian secularism gives equal respect to all religions. Reason(R): Indian secularism means complete separation of the State from religion and opposition to all religions. 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.	1
9	Social reform movements in the nineteenth century emerged because— a) social evils did not exist in Indian society before colonialism. b) social reformers only opposed Western ideas and neglected ancient Indian literature. c) Social reformers opposed social evils such as the practice of Sati, child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage, and caste discrimination; their ideas were influenced by modern Western thought and new perspective on ancient Indian literature. d) all social reform movements were started by the colonial government.	1
10	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: Assertion(A): Knowledge of the English language has opened up new opportunities for many disadvantaged groups, especially Dalits. Reason(R): In the era of globalization, English has become an important language in the international market. 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.	1

11 12	Read the passage given below From the late nineteenth century onwards, the colonial government reserved most forest tracts for its own use, severing the rights that adivasis had long exercised to use the forest for gathering produce and for shifting cultivation. With this policy, the mainstay of their livelihoods was taken away from adivasis, rendering their lives poorer and more insecure. Based on the given passage answer Q11 and Q12. Why were the main sources of livelihood of the tribal people taken away? a) They voluntarily left the forest areas. b) The colonial government reserved forest areas and deprived the people of their rights. c) They stopped practising shifting cultivation. d) They permanently settled in cities. Which of the following statements is true? a) The lives of tribal communities became more secure than before. b) The colonial government deprived tribal communities of their rights to collect forest produce and practise shifting cultivation. c) Forest areas were reserved for the use of tribal communities. d) There was no impact on the livelihood of tribal communities.	1 1
13 14	Read the passage given below The term 'minority' also has a sociological sense. Members of a minority group share a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging. This feeling is linked to disadvantage because the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of loyalty and belonging to one's own group. Based on the given passage, answer Q13 and 14. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about minority groups? a) Members of minority groups have a strong sense of solidarity with their own group. b) The feeling of belonging is strengthened by experiences of prejudice and discrimination. c) The term 'minority' refers only to being fewer in number. d) The term 'minority' also has a sociological meaning. Put the following statements in the correct order. I. Members of a minority group share a strong sense of group solidarity, togetherness and belonging. II. They experience prejudice and discrimination. III. Feelings of loyalty and interest towards one's own group increase. IV. The sociological meaning of the term 'minority' is not merely being fewer in number.	1 1

	Identify the correct order. a) IV, I, II, III b) I, IV, II, III c) II, IV, I, III d) IV, II, I, III	
15	Which of the following statements is true about a nation? a) Every nation has only one common language. b) Every nation has only one common religion. c) No single common characteristic is sufficient to define every nation. d) Every nation is based on a single political system.	1
16	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: Assertion(A): Social inequality and exclusion are accepted as a reality of life by many people in India. Reason(R): People regularly witness child labour, children being deprived of education, caste discrimination, violence against women, and prejudice against minority communities and persons with disabilities. 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.	1
	SECTION B	
17	"The process of urbanisation in India has been accelerating rapidly in the 21st century, and metropolitan cities are continuously expanding." Explain the major factors that have accelerated the process of urbanization in India.	2
18	"Modern Ideas and Social Reform" Describing the role of new technology and communication in bringing social reforms during colonial India, a sociologist says that printing press, telegraph, railways and newspapers accelerated the spread of reformist ideas. "New ideas become effective only when they reach the people through communication." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.	2
	OR	

	Describing the debates on social reform in colonial India, a sociologist points out that Muslim social reformers actively opposed polygamy and the <i>Tahsib-e-Niswan</i> supported anti-polygamy ideas. Debates on this issue continued through newspapers and journals. “It is often assumed that social reform debates on women’s issues were confined only to Hindu society.” Is this assumption true? Give reasons in support of your answer.	
19	"Old cities declined during the colonial period, and new colonial cities emerged in their place." Is this statement correct? Give reasons in support of your answer.	2
20	Write any two reasons to explain the importance of community identity in an individual's life.	2
21	“Social stratification is not simply a reflection of natural differences among individuals; it is a characteristic of society.” State in your own words the meaning of this statement.	2
22	What is the difference between a nuclear family and an extended family?	2
	OR	
	Differentiate between Patriarchal and Matriarchal family on the basis of family structure.	
23	"Family structures always remain the same and never undergo change." How would you prove this statement false?	2
24	"The fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group (15–49 years)." What would happen if demographers relied only on the crude fertility rate and ignored age-specific rates?	2
25	“The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas.” Illustrate how this Act helps in reducing hunger and starvation. Explain with the help of an example.	2
	SECTION C	

26	According to the Theory of Demographic Transition, population growth passes through different stages of development. State any four features of this theory.	4																																																																	
27	"Contemporary tribal identities are not based solely on the original characteristics of tribes but are the result of interaction with the mainstream." Justify the statement.	4																																																																	
28	Describe the main characteristics of prejudice with examples.	4																																																																	
29	Is social exclusion confined only to depriving people of social interaction? Give reasons in support of your answer.	4																																																																	
30	A nation is a unique kind of community and is closely associated with the existence of a state. Illustrate how a nation differs from other kinds of communities. Also demonstrate how the relationship between nation and state is not always one-to-one.	4																																																																	
31	“Indian nationalism has been marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.” Explain the reasons for this statement.	4																																																																	
	OR																																																																		
	“The protection of the rights of minorities is essential for an inclusive and democratic nation. Justify the statement.																																																																		
32	"British Industrialisation led to deindustrialisation in some parts of India." Justify the statement.	4																																																																	
	SECTION D																																																																		
33	Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data given in the table-																																																																		
	TABLE 3: THE DECLINING SEX RATIO IN INDIA, 1901–2011 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Sex ratio (all age groups)</th><th>Variation over previous decade</th><th>Child Sex ratio (0–6 years)</th><th>Variation over previous decade</th></tr><tr><td>1901</td><td>972</td><td>–</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1911</td><td>964</td><td>–8</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1921</td><td>955</td><td>–9</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1931</td><td>950</td><td>–5</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1941</td><td>945</td><td>–5</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1951</td><td>946</td><td>+1</td><td>–</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1961</td><td>941</td><td>–5</td><td>976</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>930</td><td>–11</td><td>964</td><td>–12</td></tr><tr><td>1981</td><td>934</td><td>+4</td><td>962</td><td>–2</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>927</td><td>–7</td><td>945</td><td>–17</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>933</td><td>+6</td><td>927</td><td>–18</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>943</td><td>+10</td><td>919</td><td>–8</td></tr></table> NOTE: The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males; Data on age-specific sex ratios is not available before 1961 Source: Census of India 2011, Government of India.	Year	Sex ratio (all age groups)	Variation over previous decade	Child Sex ratio (0–6 years)	Variation over previous decade	1901	972	–	–	–	1911	964	–8	–	–	1921	955	–9	–	–	1931	950	–5	–	–	1941	945	–5	–	–	1951	946	+1	–	–	1961	941	–5	976	–	1971	930	–11	964	–12	1981	934	+4	962	–2	1991	927	–7	945	–17	2001	933	+6	927	–18	2011	943	+10	919	–8	
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	(a) Explain the social consequences of a declining sex ratio in India. (b) Why is the child sex ratio a matter of concern in India? (Q .33 For Candidates with Visual Impairment) Answer the following questions based on the passage given below: At the beginning of the twentieth century, India had 972 females per 1000 males, which declined to 933 by 2001. Between 1961 and 1991, the sex ratio continued to decline and reached its lowest level of 927 in 1991. It improved slightly in 2001, and according to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio increased to 943 females per 1000 males. In contrast, the child sex ratio showed a continuous decline after 1961 and fell to 919 in 2011, indicating a matter of serious concern for the future. (a) Explain the social consequences of a declining sex ratio in India. (b) Why is the child sex ratio a matter of concern in India?	4 2
34	"Caste membership is not determined only by birth; it also involves several social rules and obligations." Discuss the statement.	6
35	List and explain the features of Modernisation.	6