



**INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR**  
**Rehearsal Examination**  
**Class: XII (2025-26)**  
**SOCIOLOGY (039)**

**Time: 3 Hours**  
**Date: 01/02/2026**

**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 only 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. An internal choice has been provided in No.18 & No.22
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. An internal choice has been provided in No.32
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. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

Sr No.	SECTION A	Marks
1.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly reflect the challenges faced by differently-abled persons?</p> <p>a) Differently-abled persons are considered disabled solely because of their physical or mental impairments.</p> <p>b) Society contributes to disability by not catering to the needs of differently-abled persons, making them socially invisible.</p> <p>c) The rights of the differently-abled have been recognized for centuries, similar to Dalits, Adivasis, and women.</p> <p>d) The term 'disabled' refers only to medical conditions and does not challenge public perceptions.</p>	1
2.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes matrilineal and matriarchal systems?</p> <p>a) Matrilineal societies pass property from mother to daughter, but women do not necessarily exercise dominance or decision-making power.</p> <p>b) Matriarchal societies are historically common and involve women exercising dominance over men.</p> <p>c) Matrilineal and matriarchal systems are the same, both giving women full authority in society.</p> <p>d) In patrilocal societies, the newly married couple stays with the woman's parents.</p>	1

3.	<p>Which of the following statements about India’s National Family Planning Programme is correct?</p> <p>a) The programme has always relied on coercive sterilisation methods to control population.</p> <p>b) The programme targets only urban populations for family planning measures.</p> <p>c) The programme was highly successful during the Emergency (1975–76) with full public support.</p> <p>d) Its main objectives are to influence population growth, improve public health, and raise awareness about population and health issues.</p>	1
4.	<p>Which of the following statements best describes the outcome and significance of the Bombay Textile Strike of 1982?</p> <p>a) The strike succeeded in securing higher wages and union rights for all workers involved.</p> <p>b) The strike failed to achieve its goals, leading to large-scale job losses and forcing many workers to return to villages or take up casual labour.</p> <p>c) The strike led to rapid industrial modernisation as mill owners invested heavily in new machinery.</p> <p>d) The strike resulted in the government taking over all textile mills to protect workers’ interests.</p>	1
5.	<p>Assertion (A): For scheduled castes, tribes, and backward castes, caste identity often becomes the most visible and defining aspect of their social identity.</p> <p>Reason (R): Due to historical disadvantages, lack of inherited social and educational capital, and continued discrimination, these groups rely on their caste as a collective asset, and state policies like reservations reinforce this visibility.</p> <p>a) Both 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, but R is true.</p>	1
	<p>There is no necessary relationship between any specific form of community and the modern form of the state. Any of the many bases of community identity (like language, religion, ethnicity and so on) may or may not lead to nation formation – there are no guarantees. But because community identities can act as the basis for nation-formation, already existing states see all forms of community identity as dangerous rivals. That is why states generally tend to favour a single, homogenous national identity, in the hope of being able to control and manage it.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer Q6 and 7.</p>	

6.	<p>Assertion (A): States often encourage a unified and uniform sense of national identity among their citizens.</p> <p>Reason (R): Community identities such as language, religion, or ethnicity can become potential bases for nation formation and may be seen as rivals to the state.</p> <p>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.</p>	1
7.	<p>Which of the following best explains why allowing cultural diversity is considered a good policy?</p> <p>a). It prevents states from forming a national identity.  b). Suppressing cultural diversity reduces community identity and promotes unity.  c). Suppressing cultural diversity can alienate minority communities and may strengthen their identity instead.  d). Cultural diversity weakens administration and increases conflict.</p>	1
8.	<p>Which of the following statements best describes the historical context of the caste system in India?</p> <p>a) Castes were assigned occupations, and people born into a caste had no choice in their profession, with each caste also ranked in a social hierarchy.  b) Caste determined only social status, while occupation was entirely a matter of personal choice.  c) Brahmins held both the highest social and secular power in society.  d) The caste system allowed individuals to freely change their caste and occupation according to their ability.</p>	1
9.	<p>Which of the following correctly describes the key aspects of untouchability in India?</p> <p>a) Untouchability affects all low castes equally, without any special restrictions or exclusions.  b) Untouchability involves exclusion, humiliation-subordination, and economic exploitation, with forms of exclusion unique to Dalits.  c) The term ‘Harijan’ was used historically to demean Dalits further.  d) Untouchability is limited to specific regions in India and is no longer found elsewhere.</p>	1
10.	<p>Assertion (A): Industrialization and the rise of knowledge-based sectors like IT do not necessarily lead to uniformly higher skill levels in society.</p> <p>Reason (R): According to Harry Braverman, increasing use of machinery and technology <i>upskills</i> workers by taking over tasks that previously required specialized human abilities.</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

	<p>As you read about the various dimensions of social change in India, you would have been struck by the fact that globalization has been re-shaping peoples' lives in industry and agriculture, culture and media. Often firms are transnational. Often legal arrangements that are binding are international such as the regulations of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Environmental and health risks, fears of nuclear warfare are global in nature. Not surprisingly therefore many of the new social movements are international in scope. What is significant, however, is that the old and new movements are working together in new alliances such as the World Social Forum that have been raising awareness about the hazards of globalization.</p> <p>Based on the text above, answer Questions 11 &amp; 12.</p>	
11.	<p>Assertion (A): The emergence of international alliances like the World Social Forum indicate that local social issues are increasingly shaped by global economic and political structures.</p> <p>Reason (R): Globalisation has resulted in transnational firms, international legal regulations such as those of the WTO, and global-scale risks, prompting both old and new social movements to collaborate beyond national boundaries.</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
12.	<p>Which of the following best reflects the nature of <b>new social movements</b>?</p> <p>a) They focus primarily on economic inequality and are organised strictly along class lines.  b) They arise mainly from class-based struggles and exclude identity-related concerns.  c) They include issues of identity, culture, and aspirations, often uniting people across different class backgrounds.  d) They consist only of urban, middle-class groups who share similar social identities.</p>	1
	<p><i>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 house themselves, but should also have access to essential goods and services such as education, health, transportation, insurance, social security, banking and even access to the police or judiciary. India like most societies has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion.</i></p> <p>Based on the text above, answer Questions 13 &amp; 14.</p>	

13.	<p>Assertion (A): Legislation alone is sufficient to eliminate social exclusion in society.</p> <p>Reason (R): Social exclusion is systematic, rooted in deep-seated structural features and persistent prejudices that require continuous social awareness and sensitivity campaigns to overcome.</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
14.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes Transgender and Third Gender identities as examples of groups who face social exclusion and experience inequalities?</p> <p>a) Transgender refers to persons who voluntarily or compulsorily change their gender from male to female or vice versa, while Third Gender refers to persons who are neither fully male nor fully female.  b) Transgender and Third Gender both refer to persons who are neither male nor female.  c) Transgender refers only to surgical changes in gender, while Third Gender refers only to social recognition.  d) Transgender and Third Gender are the same and used interchangeably in legal recognition.</p>	1
15.	<p>Which of the following best illustrates an <b>unintended consequence</b> of colonial policies in India?</p> <p>a. Introduction of western education to train Indians to assist in colonial administration.  b. Construction of new railways and roads for administrative efficiency.  c. Growth of nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness among Indians.  d. Imposition of British legal and cultural systems across India.</p>	1
16.	<p>Which of the following statements correctly describes the contributions of nineteenth-century social reformers in India?</p> <p>i) Raja Rammohun Roy campaigned against sati using both Western rationality and Hindu shastras, and founded the Brahmo Samaj.  ii) M.G. Ranade advocated widow remarriage using both Western moral philosophy and Hindu shastras.  iii) Jyotiba Phule, from a socially excluded caste, focused on fighting both caste and gender discrimination through the Satyashodak Samaj.  iv) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted girls to step out of their homes and go to schools</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>a) i,ii,iv                      c) i,ii,iii  b) i,iii,iv                      d) ii,iii,iv</p>	1

<b>SECTION-B</b>		
17.	<p><i>Historically, all over the world it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries.</i></p> <p>Explain the combination of which two factors leads to this occurrence in most contexts/countries of the world?</p>	2
18.	<p>Bourdieu's 3 forms of capital overlap and one can be converted into the other. Explain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>'Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone. This however is only partially true'.</i> Explain</p>	2
19.	<p><i>Local commentary increasingly contrasts the sampurna (wholeness) of the organic produce with that of the hybrid produce. An elderly woman, Bhargawa Hugar, in the village of Madbhavi, said: What...they used to grow some wheat, red sorghum...plant a few tubers, chilli plants... cotton. Now there's only hibrad (hybrid)...where's the javari (organic/local)? Hybrid seeds...hybrid crops...even the children are hybrid. Hybrid seeds are sown on the earth...the children born are also hybrid. (Vasavi 1994: 295–96)</i></p> <p>Why are some scientists and farmers' movements in India advocating a return to traditional seeds and cultivation methods, in light of the negative consequences of the Green Revolution?</p>	2
20.	Differentiate between western and Indian meaning of secularism	2
21.	<p><i>A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Similar pressure is being felt by Arunachal Pradesh.</i></p> <p>Explain how this happens in regions/states where earlier there was a tribal majority existing and why is this a cause of concern?</p>	2
22.	<p><i>There is a very strong tendency for the dominant group to assume that their culture, language or religion is synonymous with the nation state. However, for a strong and democratic nation, special constitutional provisions are required to ensure the rights of all groups and those of minority groups in particular.</i></p> <p>In light of the above, how can commitment to minorities also be a challenge for the state?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Who are minorities in a sociological sense?</p>	2

23.	<i>'Discrimination can be very hard to prove because it may not be openly or explicitly stated'</i> . Explain	2
24.	<i>Economists and others often make a distinction between the organized or formal and unorganized or informal sector. There is a debate over how to define these sectors. According to one definition, the organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. In India, over 90% of the work, whether it is in agriculture, industry or services is in the unorganized or informal sector.</i>  What are the social implications of this small size of the organized sector for a country like India?	2
25.	Define Social Movements.	2
<b>SECTION-C</b>		
26.	Explain the agrarian structure of Rural society.	4
27.	What was the impact of British industrialization on Indian industries?	4
28.	Explain the characteristics of communalism and state whether it is a threat to Indian state.	4
29.	Explain the relationship between modernization and secularization.	4
30.	<i>Land reforms are necessary not only to boost agricultural growth but also to eradicate poverty in rural areas and bring about social justice.</i>  In light of the above sentence, assess the impact of the Land Ceiling Act and its effectiveness in the Indian context.	4
31.	Which cities were developed by the British in India? Why?  OR Urbanization and industrialization are linked processes. Justify	4
32.	<i>'Scholars have agreed that all major social institutions and specially 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. Not all of the changes brought about were intended or deliberate.'</i>  Explain the changes that took place in the Caste system in the colonial period.	4

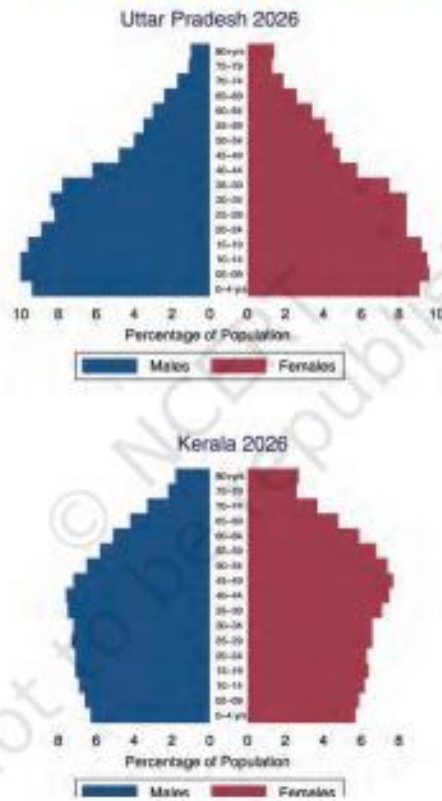
**SECTION-D**

33.

Indian Society

6

**CHART 4: AGE STRUCTURE PYRAMIDS,  
KERALA AND UTTAR PRADESH, 2026**



Based on the reading of the above data, please answer the following questions.

a) *Based on the population pyramid above, we see that while a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged*  
 In relation to the above, what is TFR and name the states with high and low TFR's? [2]

b) What are the reasons for the regional difference in population in India? (in this context with regard to Uttar Pradesh and Kerala) [4]

34. Discuss the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalization and liberalization. 6

35. Explain the issues taken up by the women's organization in India. 6