

SOCIOLOGY (148)

Sample Question Paper

Marking Scheme

Class XII (2026-27)

Section A (1 mark each)		
Question No.	Answer	Marks
1	A	1
2	C	1
3	A	1
4	A	1
5	C	1
6	A	1
7	C	1
8	C	1
9	C	1
10	C	1
11	C	1
12	C	1
13	B	1
14	D	1
15	B	1
16	A	1

Section B (2-mark each)		
Q.No.	Answer / Value Points	Marks
17	<p>Causes of Infant Mortality Rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of proper healthcare facilities ● Malnutrition among mothers and children ● Poor sanitation and unsafe drinking water ● Lack of immunisation and medical awareness ● Poverty and inadequate maternal care <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
18	<p>Meaning of Matriliney:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Descent is traced through the mother's line ● Property is inherited through female members ● Children belong to the mother's clan/family ● Found among Khasi and Garo tribes <p>(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Characteristics of Nuclear Families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small-sized family ● Consists of parents and unmarried children ● Usually seen in cities ● Greater privacy and mobility <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
19	<p>Impact of New Technology on Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of printing press, telegraph, mobile, etc. increased speed of communication ● Global connectivity through aeroplane and trains ● Instant transfer of information worldwide <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
20	<p>Modes of Protest in Social Movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Candle and torch lights/processions ● Demonstrations and rallies ● Strikes and dharnas ● Boycott and civil disobedience ● Public campaigns and awareness programmes <p>(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2

	<p>Why Social Movements Occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social inequality and injustice ● Discrimination ● Demand for rights and reforms ● Resistance against exploitation ● Desire for social change/better social position <p>(Any two points)</p>	
21	<p>Sanskritisation Mainly Exists in Hindu Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certain castes adopt customs of other so-called upper castes in Hindu social structure ● Concept given by M.N. Srinivas ● Process linked with caste hierarchy ● Example: Adoption of vegetarianism and rituals <p>(Any one point with one example)</p>	2
22	<p>Indian Nationalism is Inclusive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Includes people of different religions and languages ● Based on unity in diversity ● Promotes secularism and equality ● Encourages democratic participation <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
23	<p>Impact of Westernisation on Indian Family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growth of nuclear families ● Greater gender equality ● Use of fridge, sofa set, etc. ● Difference in ways of greeting ● Decline in joint family system ● Increase in individualism and personal freedom <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
24	<p>Measures to Improve Tribal Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide education and healthcare facilities ● Protect tribal land rights ● Employment and development programmes ● Prevent exploitation and displacement <p>(Any two points)</p>	2

25	<p>Census of 1901: Who? Conducted under Herbert Risley (1 mark) Why is it important? (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Caste census conducted for the first time ● Important for caste classification ● Helped colonial administration collect social data ● Influenced understanding of Indian society <p>(Any one point)</p>	2
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Section-C (4 marks each)		
Q.No.	Answer / Value Points	Marks
26	<p>Employment Generation through Stand Up India and Make in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourages industrial development ● Promotes entrepreneurship and self-employment ● Generates manufacturing jobs ● Encourages start-ups and small businesses ● Increases investment opportunities ● Opportunities for youth from rural areas and small cities ● Provides financial assistance and loans. ● Develops skill-based employment <p>(Any four points)</p>	4
27	<p>Difference between Caste and Varna:</p> <p>Caste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Based on birth ● Large number of castes ● Rigid social system ● Practised mainly in later Vedic period <p>Varna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Based on occupation and qualities ● Only four varnas ● Relatively flexible in early period ● Originated in early Vedic period <p>(Any four valid differences)</p>	4

28	<p>Other Sources of Livelihood in Rural India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animal husbandry ● Handicrafts and cottage industries ● Fishing ● Poultry farming ● Forestry activities ● Rural labour work ● Small-scale trade and business ● Artisans and craftspersons ● Examples may include dairy cooperatives, pottery, weaving, fish farming, astrology, etc. <p>(Any four points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why Rural Society is Considered Simple:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Close social relationships ● Dependence on agriculture ● Traditional lifestyle ● Strong community feeling ● Less social mobility ● Simple division of labour ● Less infrastructure ● Less show-off <p>(Any four points)</p>	4
29	<p>Government Efforts to Prevent Untouchability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Article 14: Equality before law ● Abolition of untouchability under Article 17 ● Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 ● SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 ● Reservation policies in education and jobs (93rd Amendment) ● National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)/National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) ● Welfare and educational schemes ● Legal punishment for caste discrimination ● Awareness and social justice programmes <p>(Any four points)</p>	4
30	<p>Land Reform Programme in Independent India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abolition of Zamindari system ● Tenancy reforms 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land ceiling laws ● Redistribution of surplus land ● Consolidation of land holdings ● Protection of tenants' rights ● Reduction of rural inequality <p>(Any four points)</p>	
31	<p>Role of Port Cities in the British Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Centres of colonial trade ● Export of raw materials from India ● Import of British-manufactured goods ● Development of transport and communication ● Growth of industries around port cities ● Linked India with the global trade network ● Example: Export of jute from Calcutta port; export of essential items from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras <p>(Any four points with examples)</p>	4
32	<p>Meaning of Home-Based Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work done from home instead of factories/offices ● Includes stitching, packaging, weaving, handicrafts, etc. ● Usually part of the informal sector <p>Who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Members of the household are involved ● Women and children play an important role in this sector ● An important part of the economy ● Eg: Beedi industry, Zari industry, Agarbatti making, Lace making, etc. <p>(Any four points)</p>	4

Section D (6 marks each)		
Q.No.	Answer / Value Points	Marks
33	<p>A. Causes of Decline in Death Rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvement in medical facilities ● Better healthcare services ● Vaccination and immunisation programmes 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved sanitation and hygiene ● Safe drinking water facilities ● Better nutrition and food supply ● Control of epidemics and diseases ● Awareness and rising literacy <p>(Any two points)</p>	
33.	<p>B. Effects of Population Explosion on Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase in unemployment ● Pressure on natural resources ● Poverty and low standard of living ● Housing shortages and slums ● Environmental degradation and pollution ● Increased urbanisation ● Burden on healthcare and education services ● Food scarcity and malnutrition ● Increased social and economic problems <p>(Any four points)</p>	4
34	<p>Meaning of New Social Movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Movements related to quality of life, identity, environment, gender equality and human rights ● Different from the old traditional class-based movements ● Focus on social justice and identity issues ● Promote democratic participation ● Use peaceful and awareness-based methods ● Encourage equality and social change ● Involve participation of civil society groups <p>Example – Chipko Movement / Women’s Movement / Environmental Movement: Chipko Movement aimed at protecting forests. Villagers hugged trees to prevent deforestation• Highlighted environmental conservation and people’s rights. (Any six relevant points)</p>	6
35	<p>Meaning of Communalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communalism refers to a strong attachment to one’s own religious community along with intolerance towards other communities. ● Involves aggression ● Belief in the supremacy of one’s religion and disregard for other religions <p>Measures to Prevent/Reduce Communalism:</p>	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Promote secularism and religious tolerance● Spread education and social awareness● Encourage inter-community harmony and dialogue● Strict action against hate speech and communal violence● Responsible role of the media● Promote constitutional values and equality● Strengthen national integration● Organise peace campaigns and social reform programmes <p>(Any six relevant points)</p>	
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