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FOR PUNJAB CLASS 12 PREPARATION

PSEB 12th Sample Paper 2027 Sociology

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Punjab Class 12	2027	Sample Paper	Sociology

Academic Year-2026-27

Sociology

Class-XII

Model Test Paper

Time: 3 Hours **Theory: 80 Marks**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper will comprise of 4 sections i.e. A, B, C and D.
2. All sections are compulsory. However, external choices shall be available in Sections C and D as specified in the question paper.

SECTION – A

Question 1: Objective Type and Very Short Answer Questions 20 × 1 = 20 Marks

Multiple-Choice Questions

I. A social problem is best defined as:
   a. Any personal habit of an individual
   b. A condition regarded as undesirable by society as a whole, based on existing social values
   c. Only activities that are illegal
   d. A grave issue faced by one person

II. The structural concept of "Purity and Pollution" as the underlying principle of the Indian caste system was proposed by:
   a. Louis Dumont
   b. G. S. Ghurye
   c. M. N. Srinivas
   d. B. R. Ambedkar

III. The process by which those who occupy traditional low position attempt to gain higher position in the caste hierarchy is called as:
   a. Westernisation
   b. Globalisation
   c. Sanskritisation
   d. Modernisation

IV. A movement that seeks to challenge the existing social order and advocate restructuring of the entire social order are:
   a. Revivalist Movement
   b. Reform Movement
   c. Revolutionary Movement

d. None of the above

V. An ultrasound clinic secretly reveals the sex of a fetus to parents. This act is an offence under which legislation?
   a. Right to Education Act
   b. PCPNDT Act
   c. Factory Amendment Act
   d. Consumer Protection Act

VI. A young IT worker in Mohali works night shifts serving clients in Canada using global software platforms. This scenario demonstrates the impact of:
   a. Feudalism
   b. Economic globalisation and growth of the service sector
   c. Subsistence agrarian economy
   d. De-urbanisation

VII. Which statement best distinguishes Westernisation from Sanskritisation?
   a. Westernisation involves the adoption of Western cultural practices, while Sanskritisation involves the adoption of practices associated with higher castes.
   b. Westernisation is limited to changes in dress and food, while Sanskritisation refers only to changes in occupation.
   c. Westernisation promotes caste-based practices, while Sanskritisation promotes Western values.
   d. Both Westernisation and Sanskritisation refer to the same process of social change.

VIII. A teenager starts drinking, mainly because friends pressurise him to be part of the group. This is best explained by:
   a. Genetic factor
   b. Peer group influence
   c. Occupational factor
   d. Ignorance

IX. The mate selection within the group is called:
   a. Exogamy
   b. Endogamy
   c. Monogamy
   d. Group marriage

X. Which caste is not considered as twice-born?
   a. Brahmin
   b. Kshatriya
   c. Vaishya
   d. Shudra

Fill in the Blanks

XI. Occupational theory is associated with the idea of _____ thinker.

True or False

XII. Inclusive education is an effort to provide equal learning opportunities for all students including those with disabilities. (True / False)

Match the Following

Column A	Column B
XIII. Withdrawal from society	a) Economic insecurity
XIV. Alcoholism	b) Social problem
XV. Unable to sustain themselves	c) Disengagement theory

Very Short Answer Questions.

XVI. What is the full form of SEWA?
XVII. Is violence against women a consequence of patriarchy?
XVIII. Which type of society is characterised by anonymity, division of labour and specialisation, and individualism?
XIX. The word Tribe is derived from which word?
XX. Name one process by which cultural change occurs.

SECTION – B

Question 2: Source-based and Case Study-based Questions **2 × 6 = 12 Marks**

(I) Case-Study Based Question

A tribal village has been located near a forest for generations. Most families depend on the forest for collecting minor forest produce, agriculture and other livelihood activities. A large development project is proposed in the area. As a result, the villagers are asked to move to another location. Although some compensation is provided, the new settlement is far from the forest and the villagers find it difficult to continue their traditional occupations.

Answer the following questions:

a) Which sociological process is illustrated in this case? (1)
b) Mention one traditional source of livelihood of the villagers. (1)
c) A displaced tribal family struggled to find stable employment in its new location. Which problem mentioned in the case-study does this situation represent? (1)
d) What broader change in community life can be inferred from the given scenario? (1)
e) How can displacement affect the economic life of the tribal community? (1)
f) Which factor mentioned in the case has caused their displacement? (1)

II) Source-Based Question

In many families, girls are expected to help with cooking, cleaning, and caring for younger children, while boys may be encouraged to spend more time on studies and outdoor activities. Such expectations are learned through family, school, and society. Over time, these expectations may shape the roles and responsibilities assigned to boys and girls and may affect the choices they make in education, activities, and future work.

Answer the following questions:

a) What household responsibilities are often assigned to girls? (1)
b) Which activities may boys be encouraged to spend more time on? (1)
c) From which sources do children learn gender-based expectations? (1)
d) What may these expectations shape in the lives of boys and girls? (1)
e) Which areas of life may be affected by gender-based expectations? (1)
f) According to the source, are gender-based expectations learned or natural? (1)

SECTION – C

Question 3: Short Answer Type Questions **6 × 4 = 24 Marks**

Instructions: This section comprises 9 sub-questions, out of which 6 sub-questions are to be attempted. Each question carries 4 marks. Answers should be approximately 50–60 words in length.

I. Identify and explain the factors that have led to the dynamics of caste.
II. Comment on the statement, "A woman is not born, she is made."
III. Explain how different carriers of Westernisation have influenced changes in Indian society.
IV. Explain the concept of globalisation and illustrate it with a suitable example.
V. State any five differences in the position of women in pre- and post-Independence India.
VI. Explain any two major environmental movements in India.
VII. List and explain the major factors that contribute to social problems in India.
VIII. Describe the main features of rural society.
IX. Suggest measures to make your school more disabled-friendly.

SECTION – D

Question No. 4: Long Answer Type Questions **4 × 6 = 24 Marks**

Instructions: This section comprises 6 sub-questions, out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question carries 6 marks. Answers should be approximately 125–150 words in length.

I. How do tribal, rural, and urban societies differ in terms of their social organisation, occupations, and way of life? Explain.
II. Mention any relevant examples that indicate the continued prevalence of the caste system in Indian society.

III. Social class is determined by more than an individual's income or occupation. Analyse this statement by discussing the major characteristics of social class.
IV. What is meant by the Sanskritisation? Describe its major impact on Indian society.
V. Suggest suitable measures that schools and teachers can adopt to prevent alcoholism among students and young people.
VI. "Disability need not be an obstacle to success." Discuss the statement with suitable examples.