

SOCIOLOGY (039)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
Class XII-2025-26

Time: 3 hours

Maximum 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.

S No.	SECTION-A	Marks
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): Urban norms and standards are becoming well known even in the remote villages, creating new desires and aspirations for consumption. Reason (R): Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban life styles and patterns of consumption into the rural areas. 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): Some scholars have also argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as “pristine”. Reason (R): They propose instead that tribes should really be seen as “secondary” phenomena arising out of the non-exploitative and colonialist contact between pre-existing states and non-state groups like the tribals. 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

3. Kerala's TFR is below the replacement level. This can mean- 1
- Low population growth rate.
 - Increase in population in the age group of 0-15.
 - Decreased dependency ratio.
 - Ageing of population.
- Choose the correct option:
- I. and II.
 - II. and III.
 - III. and IV.
 - I. and IV.
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: 1
- Assertion(R):** Almost all companies, even government ones, now practice some form of outsourcing and contracting.
- Reason(R):** Work conditions under the practice of outsourcing are very healthy and non-exploitative.
- A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false and R is true.
5. Which of the following is incorrect for *Varna*? 1
- Varna* is a regional classification.
 - There are four *Varnas*.
 - Varna* literally means colour.
 - Panchamas* is not a part of the *Varna*.
6. Formation of linguistic states worked in the interest of India because- 1
- the then Prime Minister was convinced that language will unite the country.
 - it allowed India to escape the identity-based conflicts and civil wars
 - it created self-sufficient isolated provincial units.
 - it did not transform the political and institutional life of the nation.
7. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges because- 1
- cultural identities are not powerful.
 - there are different ways to celebrate festivals
 - cultural differences are not able to mobilise large number of people.
 - steps taken to help one group may anger other communities
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: 1
- Assertion(A):** As a student, *Kumudtai*, was never inclined towards the study of Sanskrit.
- Reason(R):** *Kumudtai* believed that studying Sanskrit will enable her to read the original texts about women and *Dalits*.
- A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false and R is true.

9. Legislation alone is unable to transform society or produce lasting social change because- 1
- a) the current legislations have completely solved the problem of social exclusion and discrimination.
 - b) legislations have never been able to solve the problem of social exclusion and discrimination.
 - c) despite legislations, new forms of discrimination and social exclusion emerge and a constant a social campaign to bring awareness is required.
 - d) State alone can solve the problem of social exclusion.
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: 1
- Assertion(A):** Since the 1990s, the government has followed a policy of liberalisation.
- Reason(R):** Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
- 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.

Read the passage given below

From the very beginning, the discipline of sociology has been interested in social movements. The French Revolution was the violent culmination of several movements aimed at overthrowing the monarchy and establishing 'liberty, equality and fraternity'. In Britain, the industrial revolution was marked by great social upheaval.

Based on the given passage answer Q11 and 12.

11. Why are Social Movements an important subject matter for Sociology? 1
- a) Social movements were initially not considered significant areas of study, and public protests were often excluded from their scope.
 - b) Social movements did not bring lasting changes in society.
 - c) Social movements are never directed against the State.
 - d) Social movements were seen as forces that led to disorder which was an important subject matter for Sociology.
12. Which of the following is not true for the type of social movements? 1
- a) There are three types of social movements.
 - b) Most social movements have a mix of all the three types.
 - c) The Bolshevik Revolution is a redemptive social movement.
 - d) The Ezhava movement is an example of a Redemptive Social Movement.

Read the passage given below

The Constitution of India recognises the possibility that there may be groups other than the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who suffer from social disadvantages. These groups – which need not be based on caste alone, but generally are identified by caste – were described as the 'socially and educationally backward classes'. This is the constitutional basis of the popular term 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs), which is in common use today.

Based on the given passage, answer Q13 and 14.

13. Which of the following is not true about OBCs? 1
- a) They are neither part of the 'forward' castes at the upper end of the status spectrum, nor of the Dalits at the lower end.
 - b) Upper OBCs are largely landed castes and enjoy dominance in rural society in many regions of India.
 - c) OBCs are confined to Hinduism only.
 - d) OBCs are a much more diverse group than the Dalits.
14. Put the following statements in the correct order. 1
- I. The OBC issue returned to the central level.
 - II. The Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar submitted its report.
 - III. Central government decided to implement the ten-year old Mandal Commission report.
 - IV. The OBC issue became a major one in national politics.
- Identify the correct order.
- a) I., II., III., IV.
 - b) IV., I., III., II.
 - c) II., I., III., IV.
 - d) III., IV., II., I.
15. Colonialism introduced many structural changes such as the formation of nation-states. 1
- Which of the following is true for nation-states?
- a) Nation states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism.
 - b) Nation state pertains to a particular type of state, characteristic of the primitive world.
 - c) People in nation-states do not exercise sovereign power.
 - d) Nation-states are not associated with democratic ideas.
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: 1
- Assertion(A):** In the areas where tribal populations are concentrated, their economic and social conditions are usually much worse than those of non-tribals.
- Reason(R):** The impoverished and exploited circumstances under which adivasis live can be traced historically to the pattern of accelerated resource extraction started by the colonial British government which was discontinued by the government of independent India.
- 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.

SECTION-B

17. "The power of population is so superior to the power of the earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of depopulation." 2
- Formulate, why Malthusian theory of population is a pessimistic one?

18. 'Disabled-unfriendly' Courts 2
Describing the non-consideration of handicapped persons for the post of Judge as an "exclusive" policy of the higher judiciary, a senior jurist says by continuing to ignore the handicapped, the judiciary is violating a statutory mandate. "The High Court building itself is far from disabled-friendly."

The Hindu Wednesday 2 August 2006.

"The disabled are rendered disabled not because they are biologically disabled but because society renders them so." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.

OR

"It is often assumed that social reform for women's rights was entirely fought for by male reformers and that ideas of women's equality are alien imports." Is this assumption true? Give reasons for your answer. 2

19. "Some traditional occupations in the rural society have declined. But increasing interconnection of the rural and urban economies have led to diverse occupations." Is this statement valid? Give reasons for your answer. 2
20. Provide two reasons to support the claim that India has successfully established itself as a democratic nation-state. 2
21. "Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology." State in your own words the meaning of this statement. 2
22. Who are minorities in the sociological sense? 2

OR

What is the dominant trend that marks Indian nationalism? 2

23. "Often we discuss social exclusion and discrimination as though they pertain to differential economic resources alone." 2
How would you prove this statement false?
24. "The more mechanised an industry gets, the fewer people are employed, but they too have to work at the pace of the machine." 2
What would happen if workers began to work at the pace of the machine?
25. "How a social movement is perceived and classified is always a matter of interpretation. It differs from one section to another." 2
Illustrate with an example.

SECTION-C

26. "The large-scale circulation of labour has had several significant effects on rural society, in both the receiving and the supplying regions." 4
State two effects each for the receiving and supplying region.
27. "Indian independence in 1947 marked a big, but ultimately only partial break with the colonial past". Justify the statement. 4

28. Illustrate the crucial importance of civil society in ensuring that the state is accountable to the nation and its people. 4
29. Westernisation involves the imitation of external forms of culture. Is this the only kind of westernisation? Give reasons for your answer. 4
30. The rural social structure was altered by agricultural development since the 1960s and also contributed to the expansion of the urban middle classes. Illustrate how the rural social structure altered as a result of agricultural development. Demonstrate how it led to the expansion of the urban middle class. 4
31. "Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined." Derive the reason for the given statement. 4

OR

- "Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism. This had a lasting impact on the way capitalism developed in a colonised country like India." Justify the statement. 4
32. "One of the most significant yet paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes." Justify the statement. 4

SECTION-D

33. Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data given in the table- 6

TABLE 3: THE DECLINING SEX RATIO IN INDIA, 1901-2011				
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

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.

- a) What will be the consequences of gender imbalance? 4
- b) Give reasons for the declining sex-ratio in India before 2001. 2

(Q 33. FOR CANDIDATES WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT)

Answer the questions based on the passage given below:

From 972 females per 1000 males at the turn of the twentieth century, the sex ratio has declined to 933 at the turn of the twenty-first century. The trends of the last four decades have been particularly worrying – from 941 in 1961 the sex ratio had fallen to an all-time low of 927 in 1991 before posting a modest increase in 2001. According to Census of India 2011 sex ratio has increased and now it is 943 females per 1000 males.

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|-----|---|---|
| a) | What will be the consequences of gender imbalance? | 4 |
| b) | Give reasons for the declining sex-ratio in India before 2001. | 2 |
| | | |
| 34. | “Since the 1990s, the government has followed a policy of liberalisation. “
Discuss the changes brought about in the Indian industry as a result of globalisation. | 6 |
| | | |
| 35 | List and explain the features of Social Movements. | 6 |