

Sample Paper 01
SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS XII 2025-26

Time: 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.
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Section A

1. **Assertion (A) :** According to Census of India 2011, still more people are living in rural areas, but the population of urban areas has increased.

Reason (R) : About 68.8% population lives in rural areas and 31.2% people live in urban areas.

Codes

- (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.

2. **Assertion (A) :** Protests by Scheduled castes against the practice of untouchability and atrocities have increased.

Reason (R) : Their action have stirred the government machinery to enforce law and order strictly.

Codes

- (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

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4. **Assertion (A)** : Traditionally, a lower caste adopted the life style of the dominant caste in the process of Sanskritisation.

Reason (R) : Adaption of the life style of the dominant caste usually symbolised a caste of upward mobility within the caste system.

Codes

- (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

5. Which among the following sentences is not correct about the social inequality and exclusion?

 - (a) Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
 - (b) They are social in the sense that they are not economic, although there is usually a strong link between social and economic inequality.
 - (c) Social inequalities are systematic and structured, while exclusion is a definite pattern to social inequalities.
 - (d) None of the above

Read the passage given below :

The Dalit literature has been instrumental in supporting Dalit movements by offering a platform for the voices of marginalized communities. It articulates the lived experiences and perceptions of discrimination faced by Dalits, exposing these realities to the wider public. By fostering a sense of shared identity, Dalit literature has united the community to collectively address and challenge societal discrimination.

6. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

 - (a) Dalit literature solely focuses on the experiences of upper castes.
 - (b) Dalit literature brings the experiences and perceptions of Dalits to public knowledge.
 - (c) It fosters a sense of unity among Dalits by highlighting their common struggles.
 - (d) Dalit literature supports the Dalit movement by making their experiences widely understood.



7. How does Dalit literature contribute to Dalit movements?

8. **Assertion (A)** : Social changes as changes in human interactions and relationships that transform cultural and social institution.

Reason (R) : Social changes occur over time and often have profound and long term consequence for society.

Codes

- (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

Read the passage given below :

Human populations often grow at a faster rate than the resources needed to sustain them, particularly agricultural production. This disparity has led to the argument that poverty and scarcity are inevitable outcomes of unchecked population growth. However, advancements in technology and agricultural practices have challenged this view by demonstrating the potential for increasing productivity.

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Population growth can outpace the growth of agricultural production.
 - (b) Human poverty is inevitable due to rapid population growth.
 - (c) Advancements in agriculture can help overcome resource shortages.
 - (d) Technology plays no role in addressing the challenges of population growth.

10. What are the implications of population growth outpacing resource growth?

- I. It leads to poverty and resource scarcity.
 - II. Technological advancements can mitigate these challenges.
 - III. Agricultural production cannot grow faster than population growth.
 - IV. Overpopulation has no connection with poverty.

(a) I. and III. only

(b) I., II., and III. only

(c) II., III., and IV. only

(d) I., II., and IV. only

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11. “A nation is a peculiar community that is easy to describe but hard to define.”

Which of the following is a correct statement about nation ?

- (a) It is a body that claims monopoly of legitimate force.
- (b) It is a political-legal institution.
- (c) Its ultimate source of legitimacy are the people who constitute it.
- (d) It claims control over a geographical territory.

12. Which of the following is the major issue that challenges the diversity of India?

- (a) Regionalism, which emphasizes loyalty to one's own region over the nation as a whole.
- (b) Communalism, which fosters divisions based on religious identities and often leads to conflicts
- (c) Casteism, which perpetuates discrimination and inequality based on the caste system
- (d) All of these issues collectively threaten the unity and diversity of India

13. Assertion (A) : M.N. Srinivas is known for his contributions to the study of the caste system and for coining terms like ‘Sanskritisation’ and ‘dominant caste.’

Reason (R) : His work highlighted the dynamic nature of caste in Indian society and its role in social mobility and power structures.

- (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.

14. Assertion (A) : Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production using inanimate power sources like steam and electricity.

Reason (R) : It marked a shift from manual production to mechanised systems, transforming economies and societies globally.

- (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.

15. An industry defined by the investment of capital mode into it is known as:

- (a) Large-scale industry, which requires significant capital investment and typically involves extensive infrastructure and machinery.
- (b) Medium-scale industry, which requires moderate capital investment and operates on a scale smaller than large industries but larger than small ones.
- (c) Small-scale industry, which operates with limited capital investment and smaller production facilities, often focused on localized markets.
- (d) All of these, as industries of all scales are categorized based on the level of capital investment involved.

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16. Put the following statements in the correct order:

Section B

17. Based on the given passage answer the following question.

The Jajmani system in India was a caste-based system meant to cater to rural India, where people professed hereditary occupations. Since the majority of the rural community was poor, they were totally, at the mercy of their rich land-lords who patronised them by giving their daily necessities, and the rural poor returned their gratitude to their masters by serving them for life, generation after generation. Being a small homogenous society, where the majority were poor, relationships were reciprocal, and though they were always at the receiving end, they always remained thankful to their benefactors.

What according to you is the Jajmani System?

or

Assertions of tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes.

There is, therefore, a new consciousness among tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence of modern education and modern occupations.

What gave rise to a middle class among the tribes?

18. Explain the transformation in rural society after independence.

19. What changes did colonialism bring about in the caste system?

20. Define the term Informal/Unorganised sector with reference to India.

21. Community identity gives individuals a sense of belonging, pride, and security. It fosters solidarity for collective action but can lead to exclusivity and conflict. Balancing inclusivity with cultural diversity is essential. Explain the importance of Community identity.

22. Sanskritisation refers to adopting customs and practices of higher castes by lower castes to achieve upward mobility. It influences cultural norms and reflects aspirations for social change within caste boundaries. How is Sanskritisation related with social change?

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23. Local farmers facing water shortages organized a protest against water diversion to urban areas. With effective leadership, they mobilized resources like donations and media support. This helped sustain their movement and secure fair water distribution. Briefly explain the theory of Resource Mobilisation in context of Social movement.

24. Disinvestment is the government's process of selling its stake in public enterprises to private investors. It aims to improve efficiency, reduce fiscal burden, and promote competition by involving private management. What do you understand by disinvestment?

25. Commercialisation of agriculture means the production of crops for sale in the market rather than for self-consumption. It began during British rule. This brought a change in home consumption to cultivation for the market. Revolutionary changes had occurred in the agrarian property relations towards the end of the 18th century. The commercialisation of Indian agriculture started post 1813 when the industrial revolution in England gained pace.

Feminisation of agriculture labour refers to the process of increasing the participation of women in the agricultural labour force. The increasing migration of rural men has led to the feminisation of the agriculture sector, with the participation of women in agriculture and allied activities becoming more significant.

Read the Passage and give the major consequences of commercialisation of agriculture in India.

or

What is the feminisation of the agricultural labour force?

Section C

26. Caste inequality has been a persistent issue in India, affecting social harmony and development. To address this, the government has implemented several policies aimed at promoting equality and uplifting marginalized communities. Explain some of the policies designed to address caste inequality in context of contemporary India.

27. Who was MN Srinivas? Define the meaning of 'Sanskritisation' and 'Dominant Caste' in context of Indian societies.

28. Modernisation encourages scientific thinking and rationality, reducing the influence of religion in public affairs. Secularisation separates religion from institutions, promoting universal values. Together, they lead to societal progress. Modernisation and secularisation are a part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?

29. Industrial society involves repetitive, specialized tasks that disconnect workers from the product and process. This lack of control and interaction fosters feelings of isolation and alienation. The Industrial society is characterised by alienation. How?

30. Explain the term social exclusion. Analyse the different dimensions of untouchability.

or

What are backward classes? Explain backward class movements in India.

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31. Explain three different ways in which the Indian economy changed after the advent of colonialism.

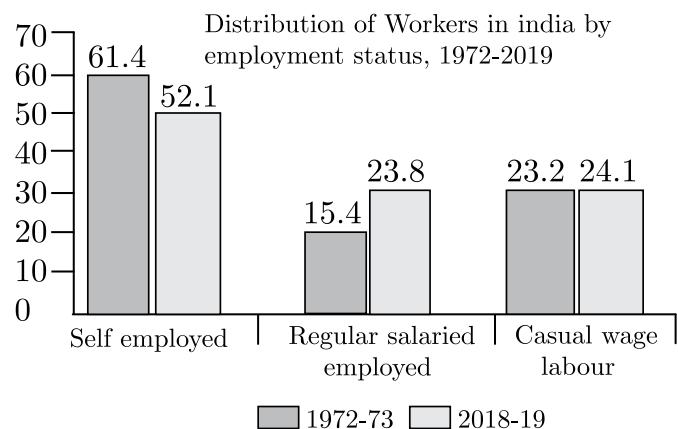
or

In what ways colonialism has brought about a social, economic and political influence on Indian society to promote urbanisation?

32. Social reform movements aimed to eradicate social evils like caste discrimination and child marriage while promoting education and equality. They focused on creating an inclusive and progressive society. Describe common theme of different social reform movement.

Section D

33. Study the diagram given below and answer the following questions.



- (a) Define the term primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (b) According to 2018-2019, how many people were employed in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors?

34. (a) How are environmental movements also about economic and identity issues?

- (b) Give reasons for declining sex-ratio.

35. Elaborate on state and non-state initiative addressing caste and tribal discrimination?

□□□□□□□

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