

Sample Paper 03
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.

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A) :** Both Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment.

Reason (R) : Machinery helps to increase production, but it also creates the danger that eventually machines will replace workers.

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) :** Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment.

Reason (R) : Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well being of the community.

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

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. The concept of population rising in geometric progression and resources growing in arithmetic progression is a common observation in socio-economic studies. Which of the following appropriately explains this phenomenon?

- I. 1,2,4,8 for population and 1,2,3,4 for resources
- II. 2,4,8,16 for population and 2,4,6,8 for resources
- III. 1,3,9,27 for population and 1,2,3,4 for resources
- IV. 1,2,3,4 for population and 1,3,9,27 for resources

(a) I. and II.	(b) III. and IV.
(c) I. and III.	(d) II. and III.

4. Which one of the following is incorrect about the concept of secularisation in modern world?

- (a) In the modern West, secularisation has usually meant a process of decline in the influence of religion.
- (b) It has been an assumption of all theorists of modernisation that modern societies become increasingly secular.
- (c) Indicators of secularisation have referred to levels of involvement with religious organisations.
- (d) None of the above

5. **Assertion (A) :** The customs and the activities associated with a religion are categorised as rites or rituals.

Reason (R) : Secularism means a process of decline in the influence of religion.

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

Caste-based discrimination is exclusionary as well as exploitative in nature. It takes multiple forms based on the underlying notions of purity and pollution. It includes social and economic exclusion, segregation in housing, denial and restrictions of access to public and private services and employment.

6. Caste-based discrimination poses a serious challenge to societal harmony because:

- I. It leads to systematic exclusion from social and economic opportunities.
- II. It perpetuates inequality based on notions of purity and pollution.
- III. Denial of access to resources can create social unrest.
- IV. It leads to the complete dissolution of community ties.

(a) I. and II. only	(b) I., II., III. only
(c) II., III., IV. only	(d) I., II., III., IV.



7. Which of the following is not true about caste-based discrimination?

- (a) It creates systemic barriers to equality in society.
- (b) It fosters a sense of unity among affected groups.
- (c) It restricts access to essential resources and opportunities.
- (d) It is based on deeply ingrained cultural and social norms.

8. **Assertion (A) :** In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.

Reason (R) : Inclusive because it recognised diversity and plurality. Democratic because it sought to do away with discrimination and exclusion and bring forth a just and equitable 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

Commitment to the protection of minorities can be a challenge to the state because the Constitution of India declared the state as a secular state. However, in practice, minorities are often hurt by the actions of the state. There are many religious minorities which may be better economically but a disadvantaged group in the cultural sense because of their small numbers.

9. Protection of minorities poses a challenge to the secular nature of the state because:

- I. The state's actions may not always align with secular principles.
- II. Economically strong minorities can still face cultural disadvantages.
- III. Secularism requires the state to treat all communities equally, which is difficult in practice.
- IV. Minority groups always demand more privileges than the majority.

- (a) I. and II. only
- (b) I., II., III. only
- (c) II., III., IV. only
- (d) I., II., III., IV.

10. Which of the following is not true regarding the challenges faced by minorities?

- (a) Minority groups can be economically well-off but culturally marginalized.
- (b) The state sometimes struggles to uphold its secular commitment.
- (c) All minority groups face uniform economic and cultural disadvantages.
- (d) Secularism ensures equal treatment of all communities by the state.

11. Which of the following is not a correct statement about the term Jati?

- (a) It is a local classification that varies from region to region.
- (b) It has a segmental organisation.
- (c) Membership of Jati involves rules about food and food sharing.
- (d) It is an all India aggregative classification.

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12. Which one of the following facts is correct about Raja Ram Mohun Roy?

- (a) His ideas represented a curious mixture of Western rationality and an assertion of Indian traditionality.
- (b) He undertook the campaign against sati which was the first women's issue to receive public attention.
- (c) He attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well as Hindu shastras.
- (d) All of the above

13. Assertion (A) : Social inequality and exclusion are systematic and structured because there is a definite pattern to these inequalities.

Reason (R) : They are social in nature as they pertain to groups rather than individuals and often have a strong link with economic inequality.

Options:

- (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) : Assimilation refers to a policy aimed at encouraging all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.

Reason (R) : It promotes the erasure of distinct community identities in favor of a common cultural framework.

- (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. When the difference between Birth rate and the Death rate is zero we say that the population has stabilised or has reached the

(a) Stabilisation level	(b) Highest level
(c) Replacement level	(d) Highest point

16. Put the following statements in the correct order regarding the process of social mobility in closed systems:

- I. Individuals are born into specific social positions.
- II. Social mobility is restricted due to rigid social hierarchies.
- III. Positions are often inherited and not based on personal achievements.
- IV. Attempts to break these restrictions face strong resistance.

(a) II., III., I., IV.	(b) I., III., II., IV.
(c) III., I., II., IV.	(d) I., II., IV., III.

CLICK HERE TO INSTALL NODIA APP



SECTION B

17. 'OBC are neither part of the 'forward' castes at the upper end of the status spectrum, nor of the Dalits at the lower end. But since caste has entered all the major Indian religions and is not confined to Hinduism alone, there are also members of other religions who belong to the backward castes and share the traditional occupational identification and similar or worse socio-economic status.'

Based on the given passage, elaborate the term OBC with special reference to Indian Constitution.

or

'The dominant classification of tribes as used in academic sociology as well as public and political affair is the extent of assimilation in Hindu mainstream. This assimilation can further be seen from the point of view of tribes and from the Hindu mainstream.'

Based on the given passage, how did tribal communities assimilated into the mainstream?

18. Sanskritisation process has been criticised due to various reasons. State two reasons.

19. Write a brief note on nuclear family.

20. Write a brief note on the role of political parties in the old social movements in India.

21. The concept of "Footloose labour" highlights the changing dynamics of labor migration in modern economies. It emphasizes the detachment of laborers from traditional ties to specific places or occupations. Who coined the term 'Footloose labour'? What is meant by it?

22. The advent of modern industrial practices revolutionized workplace efficiency and productivity. One key concept that emerged during this time was Scientific Management. Who invented 'Scientific Management'? Elaborate the term Taylorism or Industrial engineering.

23. Mining is a hazardous occupation that exposes workers to numerous physical, environmental, and social challenges. These issues often remain overlooked despite their significant impact on workers' well-being. What are some problems faced by the mine workers?

24. Define the term 'Regionalism' with regard to Indian context.

25. Indian society is a melting pot of cultures. The history of Indian society gives enough evidence of the process of accommodation. From early times migrants integrated into Indian society and influenced its culture. Our historical past is testimony to this fact of cultural diffusion.

Today, we describe our society as a composite whole that includes tribal, rural, and urban communities. The way of life in these segments have their unique characteristics. However, is it also an observation that no one segment or community can be seen in its 'pure' state. On the one hand, there is interdependence between communities and on the other, this would imply a certain extent of loss of cultural elements such as language, beliefs, customary practices, etc.

What constitutes 'Indian culture', discuss with respect to cultural diffusion in Indian society?

or

How interdependence between communities has resulted to a certain extent in loss of cultural elements?

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SECTION C

26. How are the Other Backward Castes different from the Dalits or Schedule Castes?

or

Elaborate the term 'Stereo type' in context of sociological study.

27. What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system? Explain.

28. What is meant by the term 'secularism' in both Indian and Western contexts? Explain.

29. State the two reforms programmes related to land reforms in Independence India.

30. Why does sociology have a keen interest in study of social movements?

or

Imagine a society where there has been no social movement. Can you also describe how you imagine such a society to be.

31. 'Social stratification persists over generations.' Explain.

32. How have been tribes classified in India?

SECTION D

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

The Population of India and its Growth During the 20th Century

Year	Total Population (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1901	238	—	—
1911	252	0.56	5.8
1921	251	-0.03	-0.3
1931	279	1.04	11.0
1941	319	1.33	14.2
1951	361	1.25	13.3
1961	439	1.96	21.6
1971	548	2.22	24.8
1981	683	2.20	24.7
1991	846	2.14	23.9
2001	1028	1.95	21.5
2011	1210	1.63	17.7

- (a) What was the total population of India as per the census of 2011?
- (b) What was percentage of the average annual growth rate between 1901-1951 and 1911 and 1921?
- (c) What was the percentage of decreasing decadal growth rate from 2001 to 2011?

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34. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.

35. ‘Economists often make a distinction between organised or formal and unorganized or informal sector. According to one definition, the organised sector consists of all units employing to 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, pensions and other benefits.’

- (a) What is an organised sector ?
- (b) Highlight the major social implications of organised sector in India.



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