

**Sample Paper 05**  
**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) :** Social mobility is the movement of individuals or groups from one social stratum to another.

**Reason (R) :** The degree to which systems of stratification are open or closed depends on the extent of social mobility.

**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) :** The world communalism in indian context refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity .

**Reason (R) :** Chauvinism is an attitude that see one's group as the only legitimate or worthy group ,with other groups being seen as inferior, illegitimate and opposed.

**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. According to the demographic transition theory, population growth moves through specific stages. Which of the following sequences appropriately explains the stages?

- I. High birth rate, high death rate, low growth
- II. High birth rate, declining death rate, rapid growth
- III. Declining birth rate, low death rate, stable growth
- IV. High death rate, low birth rate, population decline

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

4. **Assertion (A) :** Raja Rammohun Roy was the founder of Brahmo Samaj movement in 1828.

**Reason (R) :** His influence was apparent in fields of politics, public administration and education as well as 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

5. The emergence of machine production based on the inanimate power resources like steam and electricity is known as

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Capitalism
- (c) Colonialism
- (d) Industrialisation

**Read the passage given below:**

Formal demography is mainly concerned with measurements. It is concerned with things like birth, death, emigration, marriage, divorce, etc. whereas social demography focuses on the social, economic and political aspects of the population.

The main function of formal demography is measuring the components of population change whereas social demography study the reasons for changes in population and its structure and their result.

**Based on the given passage answer Q.6 and Q.7**

6. How does formal demography differ from social demography?

- I. Formal demography focuses on measurements like birth, death, and marriage.
- II. Social demography examines the social, economic, and political factors affecting the population.
- III. Formal demography studies the reasons behind population changes.
- IV. Social demography deals only with statistical data.

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



7. Which of the following is true about formal and social demography?
- (a) Formal demography focuses on measurements, while social demography studies causes and consequences of population changes.
  - (b) Social demography primarily deals with measuring population components.
  - (c) Formal demography examines the economic and political aspects of the population.
  - (d) Both formal and social demography focus solely on statistical data.

8. **Assertion (A)** : The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases.

**Reason (R)** : : The major epidemic diseases in the past were fevers of various sorts, plague, smallpox and cholera.

**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:**

Raja Ram Mohun Roy also known as the 'Father of the Indian Renaissance.' He is widely known for his role in the abolition of sati. He also propagated Western education among Indians. He campaigned for rights for women, including the right for widows to remarry and the right for women to hold property. He stressed on rationalism and modern scientific approach. He also make efforts against the caste system, untouchabilities and use of intoxicants.

9. Which of the following is not true about Raja Ram Mohun Roy?
- (a) He is known as the 'Father of the Indian Renaissance.'
  - (b) He promoted the abolition of sati and women's rights.
  - (c) He opposed the idea of women holding property.
  - (d) He stressed on rationalism and a modern scientific approach.
10. Which of the following best describes the contributions of Raja Ram Mohun Roy?
- I. He campaigned for the abolition of sati and women's rights.
  - II. He promoted caste-based divisions in Indian society.
  - III. He propagated Western education and rational thinking.
  - IV. He made efforts to eliminate untouchability and intoxicants.
- (a) I. and II. only
  - (b) II. and III. only
  - (c) I., III., and IV. only
  - (d) I., II., III., and IV.



11. Which of the following statements is correct about the second phase of Green Revolution in India?
- (a) The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced only in semi-arid regions of India.
  - (b) The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced in dry and semi-arid regions of India.
  - (c) The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced in rice and wheat regions of India.
  - (d) The second phase of the Green Revolution introduced only in South India.
12. 'When we say India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here'. The term diversity stands for
- (a) neither differences nor inequality
  - (b) difference rather than equalities
  - (c) difference and inequality both
  - (d) inequalities rather than equalities
13. **Assertion (A) :** A falling dependency ratio can lead to economic growth and prosperity.
- Reason (R) :** A lower dependency ratio indicates a larger proportion of workers compared to non-workers, which is referred to as the demographic dividend.
- (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) :** Civil society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain where individuals voluntarily create institutions and organizations.
- Reason (R) :** Civil society fosters collective action, enabling individuals to address social, cultural, and political issues outside the control of the state and market.
- (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. 'After 1990, the Government of India has followed a policy of liberalisation. Under this policy, the private companies, especially foreign firms, were encouraged to invest in sectors which were earlier reserved only for the government, including Telecom, civil aviation, power, etc.'
- Read the above mentioned statements and mention the term that is used to call when the government tried to sell its share in several public sector companies.
- (a) Industrialisation
  - (b) Disinvestment
  - (c) De-colonisation
  - (d) Globalisation



16. According to the demographic transition theory, population growth moves through specific stages. Which of the following sequences appropriately explains the stages?
- I. High birth rate, high death rate, low growth
  - II. High birth rate, declining death rate, rapid growth
  - III. Declining birth rate, low death rate, stable growth
  - IV. High death rate, low birth rate, population decline
- (a) I., II., and III. (b) II., III., and IV.  
(c) I. and II. only (d) I., II., III., and IV.

## SECTION B

17. The notion of minority groups is widely used in sociology and is more than a merely numerical distinction - it usually involves some sense of relative disadvantage. Thus, privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minorities.

Based on the given passage, briefly explain the meaning of 'privileged minorities'.

or

Religious or cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority. In democratic politics, it is always possible to convert a numerical majority into political power through elections. Due to this, religions or cultural minorities become politically vulnerable.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question.

What is minority? Why do minorities need protection from the state ?

18. Discuss the major features of social movement.
19. What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1992 ?
20. What are counter movements?
21. In political systems, the distribution of power significantly affects citizen participation and rights. Some systems prioritize control and stability over individual freedoms. Define the term 'Authoritarian State'.
22. Experience of industrialisation in India is in many ways similar to the Western mode and in many ways it is different'. Discuss.
23. Prejudices play a significant role in shaping social dynamics, often influencing individual and group interactions. These biases, rooted in stereotypes and assumptions, impact social harmony and equality. Elaborate the term 'Prejudices' in context of sociological study.
24. Caste and economic inequality have been deeply intertwined in India's history, shaping access to resources and opportunities. Although legal and structural changes have been introduced, the legacy of caste-based exclusion still influences socio-economic conditions. Is there any relationship between caste and economic inequality today? Elaborate.



25. The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the 80's-militancy had erupted in Punjab, problems were persisting in the North-East, students in Assam were agitating, Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.

Read the above passage and answer the question that follow

How regionalism creates problems in India ?

**or**

How regionalism can be reduced? Mention any two points.

## SECTION C

26. The 19th and early 20th centuries marked a significant phase of social reform in India, with many efforts focused on improving the status of women. Male reformers played a pivotal role in these initiatives, addressing issues like education and oppressive social practices. The struggle for women's upliftment in the 19th and early 20th centuries was led by male reformers.' Discuss with suitable examples.

**or**

The 19th century was a period of intense social and cultural awakening in India. Reformers sought to address traditional practices by incorporating modern principles while respecting India's cultural identity. In what ways, 19th century social reform attempts were the modern context and mix of ideas?

27. Sociologist MSA Rao describes three different situations of the urban impact in India. Describe each of the three situations.
28. Social reform movements in India addressed pressing issues to create a more equitable society. Despite their diversity, these movements shared common goals and principles. Describe common theme of different social reform movement.
29. The concepts of caste and varna are integral to understanding India's social hierarchy. While they are often used interchangeably, their origins and functions differ significantly. What is meant by the terms 'caste' and 'varna'? Elaborate the precise relationship between varna and jati.
30. What is industrialisation? Discuss de-industrialisation and urbanisation as the products of British industrialisation in India.

**or**

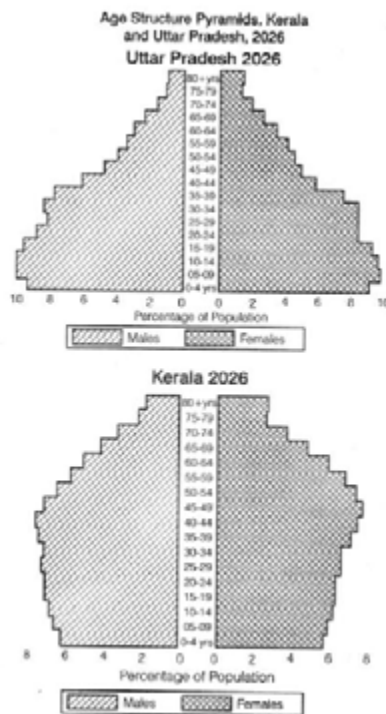
Colonialism in India introduced a wide range of change in every sphere. Explain.

31. Secularism in India has evolved uniquely due to its diverse religious and cultural fabric. It emphasizes coexistence and equal respect for all religions, differing from the Western notion of separation of church and state. What are different sense in which secularism has been understand in India ?
32. State the two reforms programmes related to land reforms in Independence India.



## SECTION D

33.



- (i) What is meant by the 'age structure pyramid' of the population? Why is it relevant for the population study?
- (ii) Which age group is the widest part of the pyramid in Uttar Pradesh and Kerala ?
- (iii) How much percentage of females are found in age group of 55 to 59 years in Uttar Pradesh?

34. Write a note on the working conditions in mines in context of Indian industrial society.

35. (i) Un-touchability is an extreme and vicious aspects of the caste system. Explain the difficult dimensions of untouchability.
- (ii) How did 'Schedule Caste' and 'Schedule Tribe' came into existence?

□□□□□□

