



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SOCIOLOGY-Code No. 039

Class-XII-(2025-26)

SET: 1



Time allowed: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

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. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

| Q. No. | Questions | Marks |
|---------------|--|--------------|
| | <u>SECTION - A</u> | |
| 1 | <p>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:</p> <p>Assertion (A): Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban life styles and patterns of consumption into the rural areas.</p> <p>Reason(R): Mass transit and communication channels are bridging the gap between rural and urban areas, the rural areas were never really beyond the reach of market forces and today are being more closely integrated into the consumer market.</p> <p>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.</p> | 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: 1

Assertion (A): After Independence, a policy of complete assimilation was adopted for the tribal population to quickly integrate them into mainstream Hindu society.

Reason (R): The official policy actually adopted was one of integration and protection, which aimed at integrating tribes while preserving their distinct culture.

- 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.

3 What is the key difference between the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and the General Fertility Rate (GFR)? 1

- I. CBR includes only rural births, while GFR includes only urban births.
- II. CBR is calculated per 1000 women of childbearing age, while GFR is calculated per 1000 of the total population.
- III. CBR is calculated per 1000 of the total population, while GFR is calculated per 1000 women in the reproductive age group.
- IV. CBR includes stillbirths, while GFR includes only live births.

Choose the correct options:

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

4 Which of the following economic policy adopted by India since 1990s? 1

- a) liberalization
- b) centralization
- c) De-centralisation
- d) mixed economy

5 The most significant contemporary cause of land alienation and displacement among tribal communities in central India is ----- 1

- a) The construction of large development projects, like dams, mines and factories.
- b) The widespread adoption of the English language and Western attire.
- c) A sudden shift from joint family to nuclear family systems.
- d) The enforcement of strict endogamy rules.

also a way of life. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.

Do you support the statement? Support your answer with examples.

- 20 Is the statehood always based on linguistic identity? Give reason for your answer. 2
- 21 “Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality.” 2
Explain any two social resources.
- 22 Differentiate between integration and assimilation policy. 2

OR

What is an Authoritarian State?

- 23 State action alone cannot ensure social change. In any case, no social group howsoever 2
weak or oppressed is only a victim. Human beings are always capable of organising and
acting on their own – often against very heavy odds – to struggle for justice and dignity.
Discuss how Dalit movements and actions demonstrate that state action alone cannot
ensure social change.
- 24 “Economists and others often make a distinction between the organised or formal and 2
unorganised or informal sector. There is a debate over how to define these sectors.” What
are the features of organized or formal sector?
- 25 In the old social movements, the role of political parties was central. Political scientist 2
Rajni Kothari attributes the surge of social movements in India in the 1970s to people’s
growing dissatisfaction with parliamentary democracy. As a result of this people joined
social movements or non-political party formations.
What were the reasons for this growing dissatisfaction?

SECTION -C

- 26 ‘The circulation of labour led to the feminisation of agriculture.’ Is the statement true. 4
Support your answer with appropriate explanation with special reference to footloose
labourer?
- 27 “Nevertheless, the idea that tribes are like stone age hunting and gathering societies that 4
have remained untouched by time is still common, even though this has not been true for
a long time.” Justify the statement.
- 28 Elucidate the role of our constitution in the protection of the minorities and cultural 4
diversity.
- 29 “Explain any four major criticisms of the concept of Sanskritisation.” 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. 4

Demonstrate how it led to the expansion of the urban middle class.

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.

32 In what ways changes in Social Structure lead to changes in the Family Structure? 4

SECTION - D

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

| TABLE 2: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA, 1961–2026 | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Year | Age Group | | | Total |
| | 0–14 Year | 15–59 Year | 60+ Years | |
| 1961 | 41 | 53 | 6 | 100 |
| 1971 | 42 | 53 | 5 | 100 |
| 1981 | 40 | 54 | 6 | 100 |
| 1991 | 38 | 56 | 7 | 100 |
| 2001 | 34 | 59 | 7 | 100 |
| 2011 | 29 | 63 | 8 | 100 |
| 2026 | 23 | 64 | 12 | 100 |

Age Group columns show percentage shares; rows may not add up to 100 because of rounding

Source: Based on data from the Technical Group on Population Projections (1996 and 2006) of the National Commission on Population.
 Webpage for 1996 Report: <http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm>

a) Define dependency ratio. (2)

b) How can a rising dependency ratio be a cause for worry in many countries, and conversely, how can a falling dependency ratio contribute to economic growth and prosperity? (4)

34 ‘Job recruitment as factory worker takes a different pattern’. Discuss. 6

35 How did peasant movements evolve from pre-colonial days to post-colonial times? 6