



# COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

## SOCIOLOGY-Code No. 039

### Class-XII-(2025-26)

**SET: 3**



**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
	<b><u>SECTION -A</u></b>	
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): Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment; they will lose their jobs.</p> <p>Reason (R): The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as disinvestment.</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	<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>	1

Assertion(A): Today barring the North-Eastern states , there are no areas of the country that are exclusively inhabited by tribal people

Reason(R): In case of adivasis there has been movement of populations from one area to another.

- 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) Both A and R are false

3 The dominant political system introduced by colonial rule is ..... 1

- a) Nation-State
- b) State Nation
- c) Democratic Nation
- d) Union state

4 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.

5 Sanskritisation is a process, that pertains to ----- 1

- a) Political mobility
- b) Economic mobility
- c) Social mobility
- d) Educational mobility

6 Articles in Indian constitution which protects the rights of minorities are..... 1

- a) Article 14 & 15
- b) Article 29 & 30
- c) Article 35 & 36
- d) Article 17 & 18

7 The feeling of excessive loyalty to one's own region over the rest of the nation, often based on common language, culture, or economic neglect, is termed as: 1

- a) Nationalism
- b) Globalisation
- c) Regionalism
- d) Communalism

8 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.





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): 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.

### **SECTION – B**

17 In the old social movements, the role of political parties was central. Political scientist 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. 2

What were the reasons for this growing dissatisfaction?

18 "Economists and others often make a distinction between the organised or formal and unorganised or informal sector. There is a debate over how to define these sectors." What are the features of organized or formal sector? 2

19 State action alone cannot ensure social change. In any case, no social group howsoever 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. 2

20 Differentiate between integration and assimilation policy. 2

OR

What is an Authoritarian State?

21 "Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality." Explain any two social resources. 2

22 Is the statehood always based on linguistic identity? Give reason for your answer. 2

23 Land is also the most important form of property. But land is not just a 'means of production' nor just a 'form of property'. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood. It is 2

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.

- 24 “Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people’s identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities. Three key principles help explain social stratification: Explain any two key principles of social stratification. 2

**OR**

‘Untouchability’ is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale.

Do you agree with the statement? Explain two features of untouchability to prove your answer.

- 25 “Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence, and almost two-thirds of our population is now literate. But improvements in the literacy rate have to struggle to keep up with the rate of growth of the Indian population, which is still quite high.” What are the implications of educated population in the development of the country? 2

### SECTION C

- 26 In what ways changes in Social Structure lead to changes in the Family Structure? 4
- 27 “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.

- 28 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
- 29 “Explain any four major criticisms of the concept of Sanskritisation. 4
- 30 Elucidate the role of our constitution in the protection of the minorities and cultural diversity. 4

31 “Nevertheless, the idea that tribes are like stone age hunting and gathering societies that have remained untouched by time is still common, even though this has not been true for a long time.” Justify the statement. 4

32 ‘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?

### SECTION -D

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

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