

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Practice Paper

Session: 2025-26

CLASS – XII

SOCIOLOGY (CODE: 039)

Duration: 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	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: Assertion(A): Social inequality reflects the disparity among individuals in terms of their status, opportunities, and resources in society. Reason(R): All individuals in society enjoy equal opportunities and resources. 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.	1

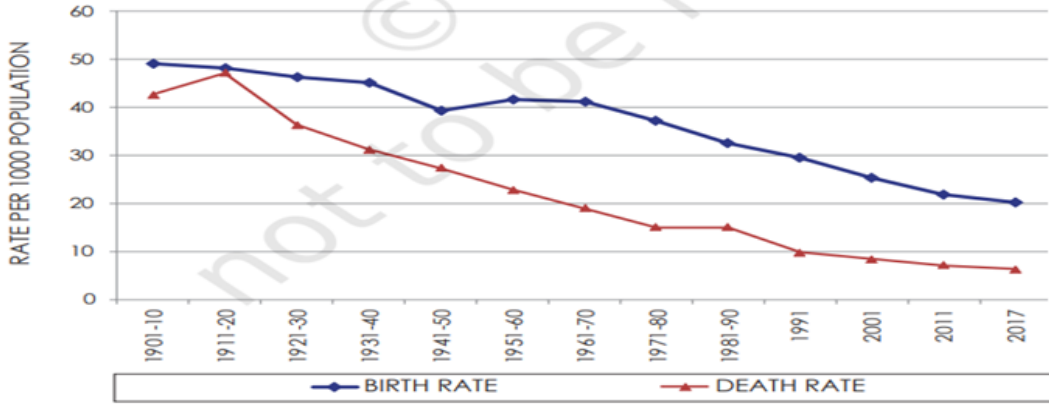
2	In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer: Assertion(A): The term “<i>equality</i>” indicates that all individuals should have equal opportunities. Reason(R): The Constitution of India provides for equal rights and opportunities to all citizens. 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.	1
3	Prejudice refers to preconceived notions or attitudes held by one group toward another. This can mean — I. It involves pre-judged ideas. II. It reflects a person’s mindset or attitude. III. It is directly expressed as behaviour or action. IV. It is not based on preconceived notions. Choose the correct option: a) I and II b) II and III c) I and IV d) III and IV	1
4	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: Assertion(A): India’s parliamentary, legal, and educational systems are based on British models and frameworks. Reason(R): During the colonial period, India adopted many institutional and cultural traditions from British rule, such as the parliamentary system, judicial structure, dress codes, and food habits. 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.	1
5	Which of the following is incorrect about community identity? (a) It is based on birth and sense of belonging, not on individual achievement. (b) It reflects “who we are,” not “what we have become.” (c) It is entirely based on one’s economic status. (d) It provides individuals with a sense of shared identity.	1

6	In most regions of the Green Revolution, only medium and large farmers benefited from the new technology because — a) Small farmers were not interested in adopting new technology. b) The investment required for the new technology was high, which small farmers could not afford. c) The government gave preference only to large farmers. d) Large farmers were more hardworking.	1
7	Managers try to increase workers' productivity mainly by— a) reducing the number of working days b) extending working hours or increasing output per hour c) allowing workers to take more breaks d) decreasing the use of machinery	1
8	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: Assertion(A): The Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy. Reason(R): It normally presupposes either an improvement in the economic or political position of the group. 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.	1
9	Why can't spontaneous and unorganised protests be called social movements? a) Because they lack sustained collective action and organisation. b) Because they always support government policies. c) Because they are legal and recognised by the state. d) Because they bring immediate social change.	1
10	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: Assertion(A): Agriculture in India is not only a means of livelihood but also a way of life. Reason(R): Many of India's cultural traditions and festivals, such as Pongal, Bihu, and Baisakhi, are connected to the agricultural cycle and harvest seasons. 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.	

11	Read the passage given below The women's question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region. They are often termed as middle class reform movements because many of these reformers were from the newly emerging western educated Indian middle class. Based on the given passage, answer Q11 and 12. Why are the 19th-century social reform movements in India considered important in understanding modern Indian society? (a) Because they were limited only to religious reforms. (b) Because they marked the beginning of organized efforts for social change and women's rights. (c) Because they opposed Western education and ideas. (d) Because they focused mainly on economic reforms.	1
12	Which of the following is not true about the 19th-century social reform movements in India? (a) They were the same in all regions. (b) They promoted women's rights. (c) Many reformers were Western-educated. (d) They opposed social evils like <i>sati</i>.	1
	Read the passage given below Peasant movements or agrarian struggles have taken place from pre-colonial days. The movements in the period between 1858 and 1914 tended to remain localised, disjointed and confined to particular grievances. Well-known are the Bengal revolt of 1859-62 against the indigo plantation system and the 'Deccan riots' of 1857 against moneylenders. Based on the given passage, answer Q13 and 14	
13	Which of the following is not true about peasant movements in India? a) Early peasant movements were mostly local and based on specific grievances. b) The Champaran and Bardoli Satyagrahas were linked to Gandhi's leadership. c) The new farmers' movements of the 1970s were non-party and regionally organised. d) All peasant movements were confined only to forest-related issues.	1
14	Put the following events of peasant movements in the correct chronological order: I. Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha II. Champaran Satyagraha against indigo plantations III. Tebhaga Movement in Bengal IV. New farmers' movements in Punjab and Tamil Nadu	1

	Options: a) I., II., III., IV. b) II., I., III., IV. c) III., II., I., IV. d) IV., III., II., I.	
15	Why did labourers and artisans protest during the Industrial Revolution? a) Because they did not get holidays. b) Because they were forced to live in inhuman living conditions. c) Because they wanted to change the government. d) Because they wanted to return to the villages.	1
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: Assertion(A): Working conditions in small mines are often unsafe. Reason(R): Many contractors do not keep proper records of workers. 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.	1
	SECTION B	
17	Scholars have agreed that all major social institutions and specially the institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period. In fact, some scholars argue that what we know today as caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition. Why do scholars consider the present form of the caste system as a colonial construct rather than a continuation of ancient Indian tradition?	2
18	Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. In most standard western textbook of sociology, we learn that in even the most advanced of traditional civilizations, most people were engaged in working on the land. The relatively low level of technological development did not permit more than a small minority to be freed from the chores of agricultural production. “Industrialisation reduced human dependence on manual labour by introducing mechanical means of production.” Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.	2
	OR	
	“Colonial rule is often seen merely as one among many forms of foreign domination in Indian history.” Is this assumption true? Give reasons for your answer	

19	“Families are an integral part of human life, yet their structures keep changing due to social, economic, and cultural factors.” Is this statement valid? Give reasons for your answer.	2
20	Explain the traditional perspective of disability as understood worldwide. Mention any two major characteristics of it.	2
21	Explain the sociological meaning of the term “<i>minority</i>.”	2
22	Why was the Census of 1901 considered significant in colonial India?	2
	OR	
	What do you understand by the term ‘dominant caste’? Give two examples.	
23	We often view colonialism as merely a political conquest. How would you prove this statement false in the light of the economic changes brought by capitalism?	2
24	“Industrialisation brings equality in certain spaces like trains, buses and cyber cafés, but old forms of discrimination still persist in workplaces.” What would happen if industrialisation completely removed social discrimination but created new economic inequalities?	2
25	How the purpose and nature of a social movement are understood often depends on people’s viewpoints. Explain with a suitable example.	2
SECTION C		
26	According to Malthus, the growth of population and the growth of food supply do not progress at the same rate. State two consequences each of this imbalance — (a) for the population, and (b) for the availability of resources.	4
27	Explain the impact of national development policies on the tribal society.	4
28	What kinds of inequalities in society are highlighted by Tarabai Shinde’s book “<i>Stree-Purush Tulana</i>”? Explain with an example.	4
29	“Social reform movements in India were not merely about changing social practices but also about redefining religion and modernity.” — Explain with suitable examples.	4

30	Explain how the increasing commercialization of agriculture transformed rural life and contributed to social and economic changes in villages.	4
31	Derive the reason for classifying social movements as redemptive, reformist and revolutionary.	
	OR	
	Factories in colonial India were set up mainly to serve British interests. Justify the statement.	
32	“The Green Revolution, while increasing agricultural productivity, also deepened social and economic inequalities in rural India.” Justify the statement.	4
	SECTION D	
33	Answer the questions given below based on the reading of the data - CHART 1: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE IN INDIA 1901-2017  Source: National Commission on Population, Government of India. website: http://populationcommission.nic.in/facts1.htm# National Health Profile 2018, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India; Economic Survey 2018-19, Government of India. (a) Why did India's population continue to grow rapidly despite a decline in the death rate? Explain. (b) Mention the major social and economic factors responsible for the decline in the death rate. (Q 33. FOR CANDIDATES WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT) Answer the questions based on the passage given below : India is the second most populous country in the world after China, with a total population of 121 crores (or 1.21 billion) according to the Census of India 2011. Between 1901–1951 the average annual growth rate did not exceed 1.33%, a modest rate of growth. In fact, between 1911 and 1921 there was a negative rate of growth of – 0.03%. (a) Why did India's population continue to grow rapidly despite a decline in the death rate? Explain. (b) Mention the major social and economic factors responsible for the decline in the death rate.	4 2 4 2

34	Civil society in India has expanded its role in recent decades. Discuss how the activities of civil society organisations have diversified and contributed to ensuring state accountability.	6
35	List and explain the major impacts of liberalisation on India's economy and society.	6