

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**THIRD PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018**  
**SOCIOLOGY (039)**

**CLASS: XII**

**Marks: 80**

**DATE: 08.02.2018**

**Time: 3hrs**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-**

- 1. Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words.*
  - 2. Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words.*
  - 3. Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each and are to be answered in about 200 words.*
  - 4. Question 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage.*
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1. Explain the sociological sense of minority. 2
2. 'There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times & that of capitalist's times'. Which was applicable in case of India & why? Give one reason. 2
3. 'The Constitution has the capacity to help people because it is based on basic norms of social justice'. Explain using an example. 2
4. Discuss the role of Van Panchayat in maintaining ecological balance. 2
5. What is a Trade Union? 2
6. In what way Communalism is different from Communal? 2
7. What are sources of revenue of village Panchayat? 2
8. 'Independent India was able to retain a Global outlook'. How? 2
9. What is meant by Assimilationist policy? 2
10. What is Participatory Democracy? 2
11. What does the principal of Nationalism state? 2

12. Point out one way in which caste has weakened in one sphere & remained strong in the other. 2
13. What are the various sectors & spheres of Modern Economy? 2
14. Why are the rates of mining accidents more in India? 2
15. Using the isolation-integration debate, give your opinion on whether tribes should be treated as fundamentally different from caste peasant society or as a part of it? 4

OR

‘After independence the government took over the commanding heights of the economy’. State the reasons for this decision.

16. Elaborate the major Land Reforms introduced after independence. 4
17. What do you understand by Corporate Culture? 4

OR

Discuss Culture of consumption with suitable examples.

18. Despite the decline in birth rate, the growth rate of India’s population is increasing. Explain the reason. 4
19. What is meant by politicization of caste? Elucidate your answer with suitable examples from current phase of the Indian society. 4
20. What is social exclusion? Why is it involuntary? 4
21. Explain the concept of competing interests with examples. 4

OR

Is inequality a hurdle in the working of a democratic country? Explain.

22. What political changes have occurred with globalization? 6
23. Write a critical essay on Sanskritization. 6

OR

Discuss India’s economic policy of Liberalization.

24. What is the relevance of Civil Society today? 6

**PASSAGE:-****Read the passage and answer the following questions**

Historically, States have tried to establish their legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure the Loyalty & obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation & integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in the context of cultural diversity where citizens in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community-ethnic, religious, linguistic & so on.

Most states feared that the recognition of such difference could lead to social fragmentation & prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity politics was considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.

**PASSAGE QUESTION:**

Q.25. (a) Why do most States fear Cultural Diversity?

Q.25. (b) How have the States resolved the political challenges of Community Identity?

Q.25. (c) In your opinion which type of policy in this regard – those based on assimilation, or integration, or other kinds? Give reasons for your answers.

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**End of the Question Paper**