

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE - BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS: XII

TERM 2

Time Allotted: 2 Hrs.

23.02.2022

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions

1. The paper has 14 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A- Question number 1 to 2 are one-mark source based questions. The answer to these questions must not exceed 10-15 words.
4. Section B- Question number 3 to 9 are two-mark questions. These are very short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C- Question number 10-12 are four-mark questions. These are short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D- Question number 13 and 14 are six-mark questions. These are long answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

SECTION A

- 1 In the modern period western colonialism has had the greatest impact. India's past has been marked by the entry of numerous groups of people at different times who have established their rule over different parts of what constitutes modern India today. The impact of colonial rule is distinguishable from all other earlier rules because the changes it brought in were far-reaching and deep. History is full of examples of the annexation of foreign territory and the domination of weaker by stronger powers. 1

Read the source and answer the following question.
Define the term Colonialism.

- 2 Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school...At the University, the Head of the Department was a well-known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai...Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit.... Source: Kumud Pawade (1938) 1

Read the source and answer the following question.
Do you think sanskritisation is a gendered process? Give a reason for your answer.

SECTION B

- 3 The relatively low level of technological development did not permit more than a small minority to be freed from the chores of agricultural production. By contrast, a prime feature of industrial societies today is that a large majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture. Over 90 per cent of people in the west live in towns and cities, where most jobs are to be found and new job opportunities are created. Not surprisingly, therefore, we usually associate urbanisation with industrialisation. They often do occur together but not always so. 2

- 3 A) What do you mean by industrialization?
- 3 B) What was the impact of British industrialisation in India?
- 4 People may damage a bus and attack its driver when the bus has run over a child. This is an isolated incident of protest. Since it flares up and dies down it is not a social movement. 2
- 4 A) Define the concept of social change.
- 4 B) What do you mean by social movement?
- 5 Why were Coastal Cities favoured by the British? 2
- 6 What were the issues against which the leaders of Jharkhand Movement agitated? 2
- 7 Differentiate between lockout and strike. 2
- 8 What do you mean by flexi time? 2
- OR**
- What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1982? Who led this strike?
- 9 Who are mistris? 2

SECTION C

- 10 Define the term sanskritisation. Explain what impact it had on lower caste/Dalits culture with examples. 4
- 11 'There is a close connection between Agriculture & Culture'. Explain. 4
- OR**
- What do you understand by Benami Transfers?
- 12 How do people find Jobs in the Industrial sector? 4

SECTION D

- 13 'The circulation of labour led to the feminisation of agriculture.' Is the statement true? Support your answer with appropriate explanation with special reference to footloose labour and feminization of agriculture. 6
- OR**
- Discuss the transformations in Rural society after independence.
- 14 The Dalit Movement showed a particular character. Discuss. 6

End of the Question Paper