



# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

## FINAL EXAMINATION

### SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

17.11.2019

Max. Marks: 80

#### General Instructions:

- The question paper is divided into four sections.
- There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question, there can be either one or two answers only.
- Section B includes question No.21-29. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Section C includes question No. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

#### SECTION – A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society. 1
2. The term \_\_\_\_\_ literally means 'downtrodden' and conveys the sense of an oppressed people. 1
3. **Correct the given incorrect statement.** Democratic policy aims at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms. 1
4. Diversity is differences rather than \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
a) equality                      b) disadvantages                      c) advantages                      d) inequalities
5. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity. 1
6. Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organization called \_\_\_\_\_ to fight against the abolition of Sati by the British. 1
7. In a democratic form of government \_\_\_\_\_ are key actors. 1
8. In most regions of the country, \_\_\_\_\_ group owns most of the resources and can command labour to work for them. 1
9. In the industrialized society, people often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only one small part of a product. The work is often repetitive and exhausting. Marx called it as \_\_\_\_\_. 1

10. The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as \_\_\_\_\_ 1
11. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of an organized sector? 1
  - a) Registered with the government
  - b) Jobs are secure with benefits
  - c) Recruitment is more transparent
  - d) No room for the mechanisms for complaints and redressal
12. \_\_\_\_\_ of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations. 1
13. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the mixing of the global culture with local culture. 1
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all members of a firm. 1
15. The press gave people who would never meet each other a sense of togetherness. Anderson thus termed them as an \_\_\_\_\_. 1
16. Jawaharlal Nehru called upon the media function as a \_\_\_\_\_ of democracy. 1
17. The advent of colour broadcasting during the 1982 Asian Games in Delhi and the rapid expansion of the national network led to rapid commercialization of television broadcasting. Is this statement true or false. 1
18. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. 1
  - a) Theory of relative deprivation
  - b) Logic of collective action
  - c) Resource mobilization theory
  - d) The mob collecting theory
19. In 1936 the peasant organization called \_\_\_\_\_ formed in India. 1
20. In 1920 the trade union called \_\_\_\_\_ was formed in Bombay. 1

### SECTION - B

21. Discuss the three forms of Capital found in every society. 2
  22. What is an Authoritarian State? 2
  23. Why were Coastal Cities favoured by the British? 2
- OR**
- How was colonialism different from other forms of conquests?
24. Explain Secularization in the Western and Indian Context. 2
- OR**
- What does Kumud Pawade recount in her autobiography?
25. Define capitalism. 2
  26. Who is 'footloose labour'? 2
  27. What were the demands of workers in the Bombay textile strike of 1982? 2
  28. What do you understand by Transnational Corporations? 2

29. Define the term Mass media of Communications. 2

**OR**

How did the press help to develop the nationalism during the colonial period?

**SECTION - C**

30. What steps were taken by the Colonial rulers for the smooth functioning of its rule? 4

**OR**

How did the Planters live in their Estates?

31. 'The Indian constitution touches people's everyday life'. Explain examples. 4

32. What are the duties of Nyaya Panchayats? 4

**OR**

Explain the Social Welfare responsibilities of the Panchayats.

33. What are some of the consequences of increasing mechanization for workers? Discuss with examples. 4

34. Write a note on Globalization of Finance. 4

35. Explain briefly the impact of Globalization on the Media. 4

**SECTION D**

36. Critically examine the concept of Sanskritization. 6

37. Discuss the transformations in Rural society after independence. 6

**OR**

What were the adverse effects & achievements of Green revolution?

38. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 6

Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformative, redemptive, revolutionary. ...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focused on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. But on the whole...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.

- a) Define any two types of social movements. (2)  
b) Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain. (4)

**End of the Question Paper**