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A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 hours

16.09.2019

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. They are knowledge check type questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer in complete sentence.
4. Section B includes question No. 21-29. They 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. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words each.
6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are essay type questions carrying 6 marks each.

SECTION - A

1. After Independence, initially the Indian state continued with the British-Indian arrangement dividing India into large provinces, also called _____. 1
2. _____ aims at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms. 1
3. _____ is an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory and the people living in it. 1
4. The extremely rich group of minority is called as _____. 1
5. _____ 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. 1
6. _____ refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. 1
7. The patterns of unequal to social resources are commonly called _____. 1
8. _____ refers to a place where things are bought and sold, a gathering of buyers and sellers or a category of trade or business. 1
9. _____ a period in which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected — not only economically but also culturally and politically. 1
10. _____ is the use of markets or market-based processes to solve social, political, or economic problems. 1
11. Max Webber coined the term _____ to describe the relationship between the goods that people 1

buy and use are closely related to their status in the society.

12. _____ occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. 1
13. The family in which newly married couple stays with the woman's family is known as ____ 1
14. _____ led a quiet but significant social revolution and gave the watchwords 'One Caste, One Religion, One God for all men'. 1
15. _____ known as a rationalist and aroused people to realise that all men are equal, and that it is the birthright of every individual to enjoy liberty and equality. 1
16. The expanded form of TFR is _____. 1
- According to Demographic Transition Theory _____ happens because death rates are brought 1
17. down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.
18. _____ demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change. 1
19. Proportion of dependents with working age group is known as _____. 1
20. Number of death of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births is known as _____. 1

SECTION - B

21. Identify the reasons for different replacement levels found in the different States of India. 2
22. Who is a Dominant Caste? 2
23. What is a 'Virtual Market'? 2
24. Define Syncretism. 2
25. What do you know of 'Sultana's Dream'? 2
26. What does the economic philosophy of 'Laissez -Fare' denote? 2
27. What do you understand by Dual-Citizenship? 2
28. What is a Nation? 2
29. What is a 'Hundi'? 2

SECTION - C

30. Write a note on the Theory of Demographic Transition with reference to 'Population Explosion'. 4
31. Critically analyse Malthusian Theory of population. 4
32. Write a note on Caste in the Past with special mention of its defining features. 4
33. How does the Sociological perspective of Markets differ from an Economic one? 4
34. Write a note on Social inequality. 4
35. What are different senses in which secularism has been understood in India? 4

SECTION - D

36. What are major issues of concern of Adivasis today? 6
37. The institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period. Explain. 6
38. What is Communalism? Discuss it from the Indian context with examples. 6

End of the Question Paper