



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

05.02.2020

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- The questions paper is divided into FOUR SECTIONS.
- There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A includes questions Nos. 1-20, Learning Checks (very short answer type) questions carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.
- Section B includes question Nos. 21-29 very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
- Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Section C includes question Nos. 30-35 They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each.
- Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section D includes question Nos. 36-37 They are long answer type question 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 Adam Smith studied the market economy and put forth his views in the book----- 1
 a. Wealth of Nations b. Nations & Wealth
 c. Wealthy Nations d. None of the above
- 2 A Market which is free from all kinds of regulations whether state or otherwise is known as --- 1

- 3 The traditional trading communities included only the 'Vaishyas'. 1
 (state true or false)
- 4 ----- is a term used for long distance trade transactions among caste & in networks in pre- 1
 colonial period.
- 5 Community identities give a sense of----- and----- 1
- 6 The contentious issues of the 'federal system' today is determined by the role of private 1
 investors in market economy who are increasing the gap between developed and backward
 regions. (True or False)
- 7 The economic base of our country was not interfered by----- 1
 a. Capitalists conquerors b. Vedic invaders
 c. pre-capitalist conquerors d. Planters.
- 8 Steam & electricity were used as sources of power for machine production known as 1
 deindustrialization. (correct the statement)

- 9 Building of dams, power stations, steel plants to usher in the post-independent industrial era was the dream of----- 1
a. MSA Rao b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
c. Mahatma Gandhi d. K T Shah
- 10 -----cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras were developed for exporting jute, indigo etc and importing machine made goods. 1
- 11 Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population in India (true/false) 1
- 12 A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the revenue directly with the cultivator is called 1
a. zamindari system b. raiyatwari system
c. halpati system d. jeeta system
- 13 The term imagined community was governed by -----, 1
- 14 In independent India the first Prime Minister ----- called upon media to practice as watchdog of ----- 1
- 15 Vernacular newspaper are called the national dailies (correct the statement) 1
- 16 National movement led to the emergence of nationalist newspaper to advocate nationalistic cause and demanding to colonial rule. Which of the following newspaper was not a part of it 1
a. Kesari b. Business Standard
c. Amrit Bazar Patrika d. Matribhumi
- 17 Defenders of Sati formed Dharma Sabha in defense of status quo is an example of ----- 1
-----.
- 18 RTI is an example of ----- movement. 1
- 19 Social change is continuous and on-going process. True/False 1
- 20 Social movements develop distinct modes of protest. There are----- 1
a) candle and torchlight processions b) street theater
c) satyagraha d) all of the above

SECTION – B

- 21 What were the major issues of women's movements? 2
- 22 Why do minorities need protection? 2
OR
State the reasons leading to regionalism.
- 23 Differentiate between subsidies and support price. 2
- 24 What was the differences in the empire building of pre capitalist and capitalist times? 2
- 25 How can you say that Sanskritization is a gendered process? 2

- 26 What do you understand by the concept of age structure? 2
- OR**
- What is dependency ratio?
- 27 Identify the role of Nyaya Panchayat in rural society. 2
- 28 What does the term Adivasi mean? 2
- 29 What are national dailies? 2

SECTION – C

- 30 What is meant by sex ratio? In your opinion what is the reason for declining sex ratio in India? 4
- 31 Identify the issues of conflict between national development and tribal development. 4
- 32 Why are states suspicious of cultural diversity? 4
- 33 How was westernization a process of cultural change? 4
- OR**
- How can you say that rituals have acquired a secular dimension?
- 34 Are values and institutions of Indian democracy purely western? Give reasons. 4
- OR**
- What are the social responsibilities of the panchayat?
- 35 Explain Jan Brermen's concept of 'Foot Loose' Labour. 4

SECTION – D

- 36 Are Indian connections to the outside world new? Give reasons. 6
- OR**
- 'The effects of Globalization are far reaching'. Explain with reference to the impact that globalization has had for different sections of society.
- 37 'The rate of mining accidents in India is very high as compared to other countries. Explain. 6
- 38 **PASSAGE** 6
- Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes, fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people. Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women. In country such as India, which was colonised for a long time, many of these stereotypes are partly colonial creations. Some communities were characterised as 'martial races', some others as effeminate or cowardly. Yet others as untrustworthy.
- a) Define stereotypes. (2)
- b) 'Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women'. Give examples to justify the statement. (4)

End of the Question Paper