



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL EXAMINATION

SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

27.01.2021

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions

The question paper is divided into four sections.

1. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
3. Section B includes question No. 17-25. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
4. Section C includes question No. 26-32. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question no. 26 and 27 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each.
5. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

- 1 The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were 'absentee landlords' in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent. These land rights now came to be vested in the next layer of claimants, those who were involved in the management of agriculture but were not themselves the cultivators. 1

The intermediate caste who replaced the absentee landlords in villages is known as _____

- a) Upper caste
 - b) Vaisya caste
 - c) Brahmin caste
 - d) Dominant caste
- 2 The population policy took the concrete form of the National Family Planning Programme. The broad objectives of this programme have remained the same – to try to influence the rate and pattern of population growth in socially desirable directions. 1

The population policy began in India in the year of _____.

- a) 1950
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1952
 - d) 1960
- 3 He is known as a rationalist and the leader of the lower caste movement in South India. He aroused people to realise that all men are equal, and that it is the birthright of every individual to enjoy liberty and equality. 1

Identify the social reformer from the above given information.

- 4 A) _____, was a social stigma on some particular castes, which were considered so impure and polluted that upper caste kept social distance from them. 1
- OR**
- B) During the British rule, many deprived groups like the Dalits, Women and other oppressed castes initiated many social reform movements. State True or False
- 5 "The theory of Demographic Transition suggests that population growth is limited to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth." 1
- Choose the incorrect statement about Demographic Transition Theory.
- The growth rate in phase I and phase II are high.
 - The growth rate in phase II is high due to low death rate.
 - The growth rate in phase I and phase II are low.
 - The growth rate in phase III is approximately same as in phase I.
- 6 The OBCs are a much more diverse group than the Dalits or adivasis. The first government of independent India under Jawaharlal Nehru appointed a commission to look into measures for the welfare of the OBCs. 1
- Who headed the first Backward Classes Commission?
- B.P. Mandal
 - Kaka Kalelkar
 - M.N. Srinivas
 - Daya Pawar
- 7 Beginning with an agitation in rural Rajasthan for the release of information on government funds spent on village development, this effort grew into a nation-wide campaign. Despite the resistance of the bureaucracy, the government was forced to respond to the campaign. 1
- _____ Act was passed by Indian Government in 2005 in response to the agitation in Rural Rajasthan.
- 8 State true or false. 1
- Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the principal author of the Indian constitution.
- 9 State true or false. 1
- Colonialism has no contribution in our political, economic and social structure.
- 10 According to _____, people of the upper caste adopts the process of Westernization. 1
- 11 A. The Land Ceiling Act proved to be toothless as some rich farmers actually divorced their wives but continued to live with them under _____ transfers. 1
- OR**
- B. The migration of agricultural workers to more prosperous areas were termed as _____ by Jan Breman.
- 12 Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord and also considered it as hereditary labour relationship. This type of labour is known as _____ in Gujarat. 1
- Jeeta
 - Halpati
 - Footloose labour
 - Mistris
- 13 "What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of all." Whose statement is the following? 1
- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Karl Marx
 - Max Weber
- 14 Correct the statement: 1
- Industrialisation leads to greater inequality especially in caste distinction.
- 15 State True or False 1
- Social movements are directed towards a particular purpose.

16 In April 1918, _____ first established the Trade Union.

1

SECTION B

17 A) Why did Malthus believe that preventive and positive checks are essential? Give examples of preventive checks and positive checks.

2

OR

B) Using Durkheim's study of suicide, state what is aggregate statistics.

18 The state-level child sex ratios offer even greater cause for worry. As many as six States and Union Territories have a child sex ratio of under 900 females per 1000 males. However, we find the sex ratio to be the lowest in the most prosperous regions. State any two reasons for low sex ratio in India.

2

19 A) What are the different types of social resources found in the society?

2

OR

B) "*Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.*" Support the statement with an example.

20 A) Identify the characteristics of an Authoritarian State.

2

OR

B) "The religious or cultural minorities-regardless of their economic or social position-are politically vulnerable." Justify.

21 What is Social exclusion?

2

22 Define the term Begar.

2

23 What were the demands of workers in the Bombay Textile Strike of 1982?

2

24 Define the term disinvestment.

2

25 Differentiate between strike and lockout.

2

SECTION C

26 **26A**

4

Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. In the past, many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers. In the Kanpur textile mills, these jobbers were known as mistris, and were themselves workers. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down, and both management and unions play a role in recruiting their own people.

i) Workers are substituted for regular permanent workers who are on leave.

- a) Casual labours
- b) Badli workers
- c) Jobbers
- d) Manual workers

ii) The is most visible in the hiring of casual labour for work at construction sites, brickyards.

- a) Contractor system
- b) The merit system
- c) political connection
- d) Through labours

- iii) People who are self-employed like plumbers, electricians and carpenters at one end rely on _____ get engaged.
- a) employment exchange
 - b) Competition exams
 - c) advertisement
 - d) personal contacts
- iv) Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down and both _____ and _____ play a role in recruiting their own people.
- a) employer and employee
 - b) sponsors and contractors
 - c) management and unions
 - d) none of the above options

26.B

Many workers are part of trade unions. Trade unions in India have to overcome a number of problems such as regionalism and casteism. Datta Iswalkar, a mill worker described how caste had been overcome but not entirely in the Bombay mills. In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike. In a strike, workers do not go to work, in a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming. To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

- i) "The funny thing is the Marathi workers were unable to judge the caste of the North Indian workers. So they could not practice untouchability with them!" which one of the following said these lines?
- a) Datta Iswalkar
 - b) Jayprakash Bhilare
 - c) Dr. Datta Samant
 - d) Lakshmi Bhatkar
- ii) According to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, which of the following Trade Unions got approval?
- a) INTUC
 - b) CITUC
 - c) RMMS
 - d) BMS
- iii) In 1982, there was a major strike in Bombay Textile Mill under the leadership of Trade Union leader _____.
- a) Dr. Datta Samant
 - b) Lokmanya Tilak
 - c) Lakshmi Bhatkar
 - d) Gopal Shinde
- iv) Trade unions in India have to tackle a number of challenges such as _____ and _____.
- a) regionalism and casteism
 - b) communalism and casteism
 - c) regionalism and communalism
 - d) none of the above options

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

How were labourers recruited?

Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903, the industry employed 4, 79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. ...The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873.

- i) The planters were fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the _____ norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
 a) Democratic b) Autocratic c) Exclusionary d) Discriminatory
- ii) The Tea industry is an example of how _____ did not happen in India the way it did in Britain.
 a) De-industrialisation b) gentrification c) Industrialisation d) Exclusion
- iii) The government helped the planters by providing for _____ in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.
 a) Penal sanction b) Reward c) Appreciation d) Incentive
- iv) The life of the planter and that of the labourers in the tea industry are _____.
 a) equal b) contrasting c) similar d) cooperative

OR

27B.

Our social reform and nationalist movement, our laws, our political life and our Constitution, our industry and agriculture, our cities and our villages have been shaped by our paradoxical experience with colonialism. The following are just some of the many instances we face in our daily life. We have a parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on the British model. We drive on the left side of the road like the British. We have 'bread-omlette' and 'cutlets' as menu offered in many roadside eateries and canteens. A very popular manufacturer of biscuits, is actually named after Britain. Many school uniforms include neck-ties. We often admire the west and as often resent it. Let us take the example of the English language to show how its impact has been many sided and paradoxical in India.

- i) India has parliamentary and a legal system, a police and educational system built very much on which model?
 a) French model b) British model
 c) Indian model d) Dutch model
- ii) The establishment of rule by one country over another is called as _____.
 a) Imperialism b) Capitalism c) Colonialism d) Feudalism

iii) _____ became the dominant political form and _____ became the dominant economic system.

- a) Capitalism, nation state
- c) Nation state, capitalism

- b) State nation, nationalism
- d) Nation state, colonialism

iv) Those who were traditionally deprived of access to _____ such as the Dalits, knowledge of English may open doors of opportunities that were formerly closed.

- a) Social status
- b) education
- c) caste hierarchy
- d) occupation

28 Write a note on the Theory of Demographic Transition with reference to 'population explosion'. 4

OR

What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth?

29 In the 'Name of Development' – 'Adivasis in the line of fire.' Comment and explain the National development versus Tribal development. 4

30 Write a note on caste in the past with special mention of its defining features. 4

31 What are the some of the features untouchability? 4

32 What does the term Modernization imply? 4

SECTION D

33 33.A 6



Define agrarian structure. Explain the close connection between agriculture and culture.

OR

33B.



What were the adverse effects and achievements of green revolution?

34 What is Community Identity? How is it formed? 6

Chipko Movement

The unusually heavy monsoon of 1970 precipitated the most devastating flood in living memory. In the Alaknanda valley, water inundated 100 square kilometres of land, washed away 6 metal bridges and 10 kilometres of motor roads, 24 buses and several other vehicles; 366 houses collapsed and 500 acres of standing paddy crops were destroyed. The loss of human and bovine life was considerable. ...The 1970 floods mark a turning-point in the ecological history of the region. Villagers, who bore the brunt of the damage, were beginning to perceive the hitherto tenuous links between deforestation, landslides and floods. It was observed that some of the villages most affected by landslides lay directly below forests where felling operations had taken place.... ...The villagers' cause was taken up by the Dashauli Gram Swaraja Sangh (DGSS), a cooperative organisation based in Chamoli district. ...Despite these early protests, the government went ahead with the yearly auction of forests in November. One of the plots scheduled to be assigned was the Reni forest.... ...The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire.

Is this social movement raising 'old' or 'new' issues? Substantiate your answer with one reason. How was the economy of subsistence pitted against the economy of profit?

End of the Question Paper