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QP.Code:039/01/1



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2023
SOCIOLOGY (039)**



CLASS : XII
DATE: 08/01/2023

TIME ALLOTTED : 3 HRS.
MAXIMUM 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. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
4. 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.
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.
6. 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.

SECTION A

1. "Human populations tend to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow. Therefore, humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth."
Which among the following said the above mentioned statement?
A) Thomas Robert Malthus
B) Dudley Kirk
C) M.N. Srinivas
D) Max Weber
2. Five years plans, tribal sub plans, tribal welfare blocks have encouraged the process of tribes
A) Controlled integration
B) Fixed integration
C) Partial integration
D) Full integration
3. Assertion (A): According to Census of India 2011 still more people are living in rural areas but the population of urban areas has increased.
Reason (R): Now 68.8% population lives in rural areas while 31.2% people live in urban areas.
(A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

4. Which among the following sentences is not correct about the social inequality and exclusion? 1
- (A) Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
 - (B) They are social in the sense that they are not economic, although there is usually a strong link between social and economic inequality.
 - (C) They are systematic and structured – there is a definite pattern to social inequalities. These three broad senses of the ‘social’ will be explored briefly below.
 - (D) They are accidental and unintentional.
5. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people’s identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities. 1
- Which among the following statement is not a key principal of social stratification?
- (A) Social stratification is not based on segmental division of society.
 - (B) Social stratification is a characteristic of society, not simply a function of individual differences.
 - (C) Social stratification persists over generations.
 - (D) Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief, or ideology.
6. “A state is a “body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory” 1
- Which among the following said this above mentioned argument?
- A) Max Weber B) Herbert Spencer C) Emile Durkheim D) Karl Marx
7. Assertion: Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA. 1
- Reason: Dual citizenship law allows citizens of a particular state to also simultaneously – be citizens of another state.
- (A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
 - (B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
 - (C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
 - (D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
8. The _____ family is often seen as symptomatic of India. 1
- A) Nuclear B) Patriarchal C) Patrilineal D) Extended
9. Identify the concept that is associated with Sanskritisation. 1
- I. Self-consciousness
 - II. Modernisation
 - III. De-Sanskritisation
 - IV. Cultural imitation
- Options are
- A) I and II B) II and III C) I, III, and IV D) III and IV

10. The life of pastoralists was changed by----- 1
A) Village Acts B) Tribal Acts. C) Forests Acts. D) Mining Acts
11. Srinivas suggested that while 'lower castes' sought to be, _____ 'upper castes' sought to be _____ 1
A) Westernised, Modernised B) Sanskritised, Secularised
C) Westernised, Secularised D) Sanskritised, Westernised
12. The result is that although I try to forget my caste, it is impossible to forget. And then I remember an expression I heard somewhere: "What comes by birth, but can't be cast off by dying - that is caste?" Which among the following said this above mentioned statement? 1
A) Tarabai Shinde B) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat
C) Kumud Pawade D) Savitri Bai Phule
13. Assertion (A): There is a close connection between agriculture and culture. 1
Reason (R): both the culture and social structure in rural India are closely bound up with agricultural and the agrarian way of life.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
14. _____ were cultivators who lease their land from landowners. 1
A) Farmers B) Tenants C) Proprietary caste D) Peasants
15. Assertion(A): In Modern Foods, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years. 1
Reason(R): This was due to the workers were happy to retire from work.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
16. The Bombay Textile Strike of 1982 was led by the trade union leader _____ 1
A) Jayprakash Bhilare B) Dr. Datta Samant
C) Lakshmi Bhatkar D) Datta Iswalkar
17. Chipko movement in the Himalayan foothills is an example of 1
A) peasant movement B) workers' movement
C) ecological movement D) class based movement

18. A campaign of refusal to pay land revenue in 1917-18 which was directed against the indigo plantations was referred as 1
 A) Tehbhaga B) Telengana
 C) Bardoli Satyagraha D) Champaran Satyagraha
19. The formation of which organization made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with Labour 1
 A) AITUC B) TLA C) AIWC D) AIBCL
20. Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of _____ 1
 A) Educators B) Government C) Dikus D) Police force

SECTION B

21. "Considered from an urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanization shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population." 2
 State any two reasons for rural – urban migration in India.
22. Who is a Dominant Caste? Give examples 2
23. Several scholars have highlighted the inherent contradictions in matrilineal systems. One such contradiction arises from the separation of the line of descent and inheritance on the one hand and the structure of authority and control on the other. Khasi matrilineal generates intense role conflict for men. 2
 Give the reason for the role conflict of male members in Khasi tribal community.

OR

The discussion on caste-tribe differences was accompanied by a large body of literature on the mechanisms through which tribes were absorbed into Hindu society, throughout the ages – through Sanskritisation, acceptance into the Shudra fold following conquest by caste Hindus, through acculturation and so on. The whole span of Indian history is often seen as an absorption of different tribal groups into caste Hindu society at varying levels of the hierarchy, as their lands were colonised and the forests cut down.

Differentiate between caste and tribe.

24. "In addition to reservations, there have been a number of laws passed to end, prohibit and punish caste discrimination, especially untouchability." 2
 List any legal steps taken by the state and central government to stop atrocities against the SC and ST community.

OR

"In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health, and power – than others."

What are the different forms of social resources?

25. What is Discrimination? 2
26. What is an Authoritarian State? 2

27. Write a short on Rites and Secularisation. 2
28. Define the term of agrarian structure. 2
29. What is the basic task of a manager? 2

SECTION C

30. Gandhi on Machinery, in Hind Swaraj 1924: "What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on 'saving labour' till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. 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." 4

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

OR

Another major difference between developing and developed countries is the number of people in regular salaried employment. In developed countries, the majority are formally employed. In India, over 52% of the workers are self-employed, only about 24% are in regular salaried employment, while approximately 24% are in casual labour. Economists and others often make a distinction between the organised or formal and unorganised or informal sector. There is a debate over how to define these sectors.

Distinguish between organized sector and unorganized sector.

31. Write a note on Social inequality. 4
32. Differentiate between Fordism & Post-Fordism. 4
33. In what ways changes in Social Structure lead to changes in the Family Structure? 4
34. 'Industrialisation and urbanisation are linked processes'. Explain. 4

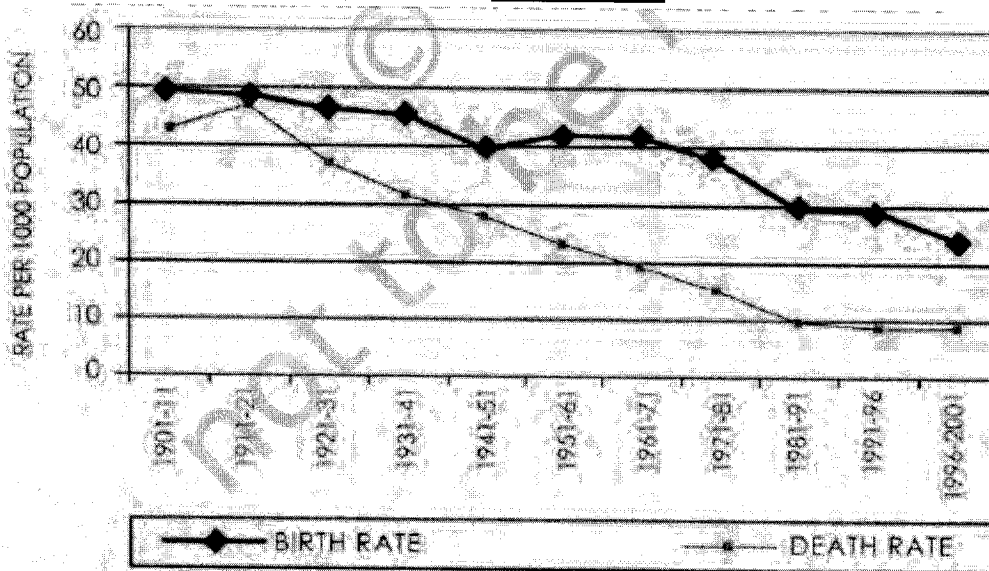
OR

Writing on the different kinds of urbanisation witnesses in the first two decades after independence sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that in India many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences.

Discuss urbanisation in independent India

35. Write a short note on AITUC. 4

SECTION D



1. Why was high birth rate and high death rate recorded in the year 1911-21? (2)
2. Which year did India experience population explosion? Explain the concept of population explosion and its reasons. (4)

37. The state is indeed a very crucial institution when it comes to the management of cultural diversity in a nation. Although it claims to represent the nation, the state can also become somewhat independent of the nation and its people. To the extent that the state structure – the legislature, bureaucracy, judiciary, armed forces, police and other arms of the state – becomes insulated from the people, it also has the potential of turning authoritarian. Apart from authoritarianism, there is also the possibility that state institutions become unable or unwilling to respond to the needs of the people because of corruption, inefficiency, or lack of resources. In short, there are many reasons why a state may not be all that it should be. Non-state actors and institutions become important in this context, for they can keep a watch on the state, protest against its injustices or supplement its efforts. 6

What is the relevance of Civil Society Organization today? Discuss with relevant examples.

38. Distinguish between Old Social Movements & New Social Movements? Can you apply the distinctions in the Indian context? 6

OR

Enumerate different types of Social Movements with examples.

******END OF THE QUESTION PAPER******