

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

09.03.2021

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 "In addition to reservations, there have been a number of laws passed to end, prohibit and punish caste discrimination, specially untouchability". Which of the following law enabled the prevention of atrocities against the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes? 1
 - a) Caste disability Act of 1850
 - b) Article 15 of Indian constitution
 - c) Article 17 of Indian constitution
 - d) None of these options
- 2 In most of the states these acts proved to be toothless. There were many loopholes and other strategies through which most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state. While some very large estates were broken up, in most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants. 1

Which Act is mentioned in the above said statement?

- a) Tenancy Regulation Act
 - b) Land Ceiling Act
 - c) Abolition of Zamindari System
 - d) Abolition of Raitwari System
- 3 According to Karl Marx, when people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, and even that survival depends on whether the technology has room for any human labour. 1

Identify the process mentioned in the statement.

- 4 A) The Article _____ of the Constitution ensures that citizens have the right to retain their language, script and culture. 1

OR

- B) "Privileged minorities such as extremely wealthy people are not usually referred to as minority". State True or False
- 5 Under which of the following arrangement, a work is broken into small pieces and divided among the workers? 1
a) Taylorism b) Mechanism c) Labourism d) Individualism
- 6 Contemporary India has seen formation of caste associations and caste based political parties. They seek to press upon the state their demands. Such a changed role of caste has been described as - ? 1
a) Sanskritisation of caste
b) Secularisation of caste
c) Westernisation of caste
d) Liberalisation of caste
- 7 The peasants organised by the Sabhas demanded freedom from economic exploitation for peasants, workers and all other exploited classes. At the time of Independence we had the two most classical cases of peasant movements, namely the Tebhaga movement (1946-47) and the Telangana movement (1946-51). 1

Which among the above said movements had the support of the Kissan Sabha and Communist Party of India?

- 8 In 1931, at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress, the declaration of Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India was issued. State true or false. 1
- 9 A movement may start from a phase of mass mobilisation and collective protest to become more institutionalised. Social scientists who study the life cycles of social movements call this a move towards 'political movement organisations'. State true or false. 1
- 10 The _____ argued that tribals were merely backward Hindus, and their problems have to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes. 1
- 11 A) According to _____, in India many villages are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences and explained three different situations of urban influences of villages. 1

OR

- B) In colonial India _____ was exported from Kolkata.
- 12 A cultural phenomenon characterised by the inter-mingling or mixing of different religions or traditions. A hybrid of two distinct religious or cultural traditions. Identify the social phenomena. 1
a) Syncretism b) Cultural Mixture c) Secularism d) Social constructionism
- 13 "The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India." Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend. 1
a) 0-4 b) 15-64 c) 64-75 d) 75 and above
- 14 Correct the statement: 1
Green Revolution was a private programme of Agricultural Modernisation.

- 15 The Khasi Matrilineal organization has created a deeper role conflict for men. State True or False. 1
- 16 _____ refers to the estimated number of years that an average person is expected to live. 1

SECTION B

- 17 A) 'Men migrate out periodically in search of work and better wages'. What term does Jan Brehman used to describe the type of workers mentioned above? List any two impact of such migration of workers in rural society. 2

OR

- B) Differentiate between the Zamindari system and the Raitwari system.
- 18 After independence, the government took over the 'commanding heights of the economy.' This involved defence, transport and communication, power, mining and other projects which only government had the power to do, and which was also necessary for private industry to flourish. 2

What do you mean by mixed economy?

- 19 A) 'In South Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred towards 'Dikus'. Who are these 'Dikus'? What are the reasons behind the hatred towards the 'Dikus'? 2

OR

- B) What were the issues against which the leaders of Jharkhand Movement agitated?
- 20 A) The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of the National Emergency (1975-76). Describe the cohesive measures taken by government to bring down the population growth rate. 2

OR

- B) Differentiate between Formal and Social demography.
- 21 Define integration policy? 2
- 22 What is industrialization? 2
- 23 Who wrote Stree Purush Tulana ? What does it explain? 2
- 24 'The early 20th century saw the growth of women's organisations at a national and local level.' Name any two women's organization formed in the early 20th century in India. 2
- 25 Why is it easy to describe a nation but hard to define it? 2

SECTION C

- 26 26A 4
- During Colonial period and in Post Independent India Sanskritisation, modernisation, secularisation and westernisation, are dealt with in different sections. But as the discussion unfolds, it will become obvious in many ways they overlap and in many situations they co-exist. In many situations they operate very differently. It is not surprising to find the same person being modern in some ways and traditional in another. This co-existence is often seen as natural to India and many other non-western countries. Colonialism led to the growth of an English educated Indian middle class. They read the thinkers of western enlightenment, philosophers of liberal

democracy and dreamt of ushering in a liberal and progressive India.

i) 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?" Who is quoted for these statements?

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Kumud Pawade
- d) M.N. Srinivas

ii) All the theorists of modernization assumed that modern societies are becoming increasingly _____.

- a) Sanskritised
- b) Westernised
- c) Secularised
- d) Religious

iii) According to M.N. Srinivas the _____ sought to be Sanskritised, and _____ sought to be Westernised.

- a) Lower Caste, Upper caste
- b) Upper Caste, Lower Caste
- c) Minority group, Dominant group
- d) Educated Middle class, Unemployed middle class

iv) In the early years, modernisation referred to improvement in technology and _____

- a) Education processes
- b) Production processes
- c) Social processes
- d) Development processes

OR

26.B

The varied social reform movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences. For some the concerns were confined to the problems that the upper caste, middle class women and men faced. For others the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were central questions. For some social evils had emerged because of a decline of the true spirit of Hinduism. For others caste and gender oppression was intrinsic to the religion. Likewise Muslim social reformers actively debated the meaning of polygamy and purdah. Sociologist Satish Saberwal elaborates upon the modern context by sketching three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India

- i) The resolution condemning _____ caused considerable debate in the Muslim press.
- ii) Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organization called _____ to protest against the abolition of Sati.
- iii) The All-India Muslim Ladies Conference was founded in _____.
- iv) _____ opened the first school for women in Pune.

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

As you might discover when you try to classify a social movement in terms of this typology, most movements have a mix of redemptive, reformist and revolutionary elements. Or the orientation of a social movement may shift over time such that it starts off with, say, revolutionary objectives and becomes reformist. A movement may start from a phase of mass mobilisation and collective protest to become more institutionalised.

i) _____ social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.

- a) Evolutionary
- b) Revolutionary
- c) Redemptive
- d) Reformist

ii) 'People in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices.' Identify the social movements.

- a) Revolutionary
- b) Reformist
- c) Redemptive
- d) Evolutionary

iii) Which one of the following is the best example of reformative social movement?

- a) Right to Information Campaign
- b) French Revolution
- c) Freedom Movement
- d) None of these

iv) _____ social movement strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps.

OR

27B.

Scholars influenced by the ideas of *Karl Marx* offered a different view of violent collective action. Historians like E. P. Thompson showed that the 'crowd' and the 'mob' were not made up of anarchic hooligans out to destroy society. Instead, they too had a 'moral economy'. In other words they have their own shared understanding of right and wrong that informed their actions. Their research showed that poor people in urban areas had good reasons for protesting. They often resorted to public protest because they had no other way of expressing their anger and resentment against deprivation. There are different theories that explain social movements.

- i) According to the _____ theory, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it.
- ii) _____ theory is based on the notion of the rational, utility-maximising individual.
- iii) A person will join a social movement only if s/he will gain something from it. S/he will participate only if the risks _____.
- iv) _____ proposed the theory of resource mobilization, rejected Olson's assumption that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self-interest.

28 How were the Labourers treated by the British Tea Planters?

4

OR

How did British Industrialization led to 'Deindustrialization' & 'Urbanization' in India.

- 29

What are the different factors affecting the forms a Family can take?

4
- 30

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

4
- 31

What is the relevance of Civil Society Organization today?

4
- 32

Do you think tribes are primitive communities living isolated lives untouched by civilization? Discuss.

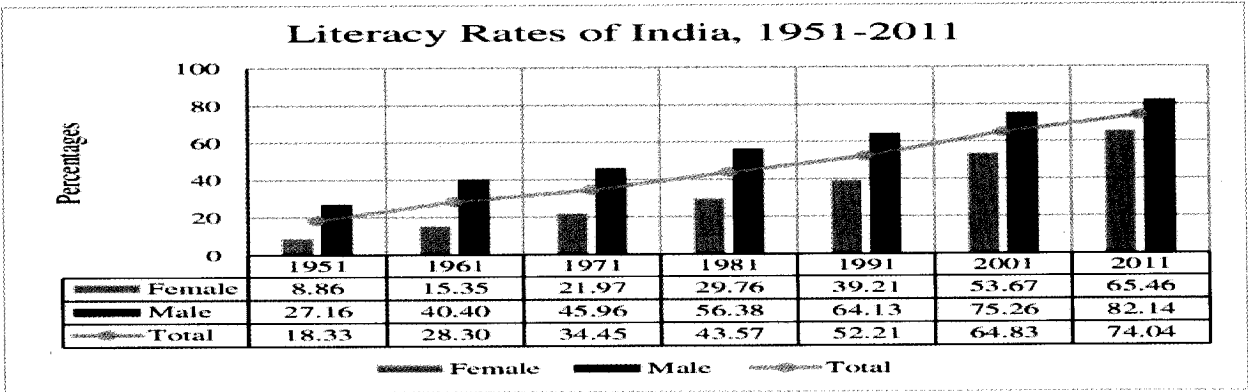
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SECTION D

- 33

33.A

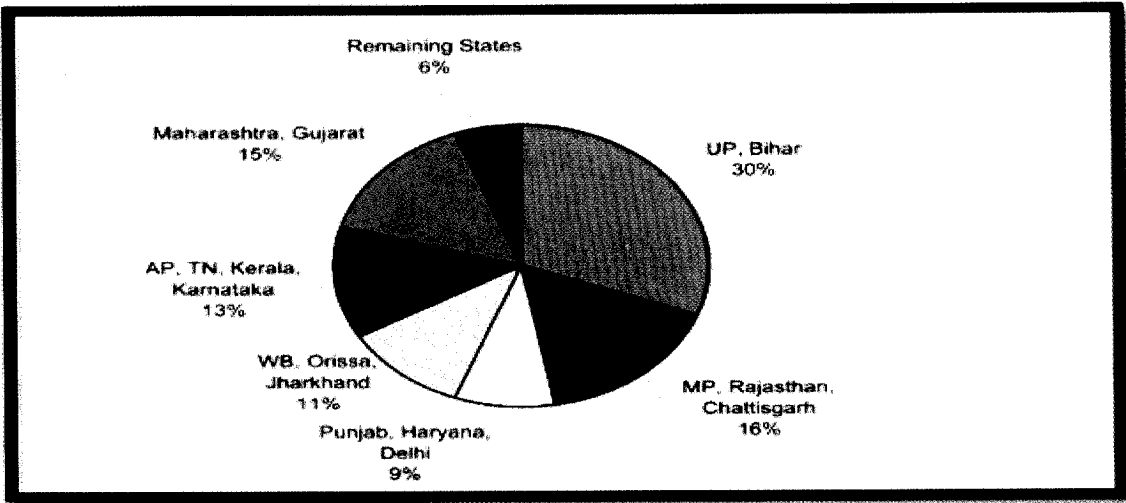
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Literacy varies across gender, regions and social groups. Explain.

OR

- 33B.
- REGIONAL SHARES OF PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH UPTO 2026



- a) Define the term population growth. Which state still have very high rates of population growth?
- b) Which state in India has reached or is very near the ‘replacement level’ of population growth?
- c) Explain the regional variation of birthrate in India with special mention to TFR.

- 34
- What are the major issues taken up by Women’s Movement today?
- 6

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

There are a lot of reasons as to why farmer suicides happen in our country. All these reasons come together to make this worrying issue prevalent. One of the main reasons is droughts. When the crops do not get sufficient rainfall they do not yield much produce. This, in turn, poses as a great loss to the farmers as their money gets wasted and they go in debt. Areas that have frequent droughts have higher cases of farmer suicides. Similarly, floods are also as dangerous as droughts. The crops of the farmers erode away and they do not get any product from those crops. Furthermore, the high debt which the farmers have to pay for the land is another major factor.

As they take heavy loans for growing crops and fail to do so, they kill themselves as they do not have money to pay their debt back. In addition, family pressure is too high for farmers. They fail to make ends meet and thus commit suicide because of this failure. The spate of farmers' suicides that has been occurring in the different parts of the country since 1997-98 can be linked to the 'agrarian distress' caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies. Moreover, capitalization is a very big reason for farmer suicides. Nowadays, people most favor privatization and capitalization. These big firms capitalize on the crops and sell them using marketing strategies. People do not prefer going to a farmer's market but rather to a supermarket or mall for their vegetables and food. This causes a loss to these farmers moreover these capitalist agencies buy the farmer's produce at lower rates and they go in loss.

- a) What is the role of Globalisation and liberalization in the rising cases of farmer's suicide? 4
- b) What do you mean by contract farming? 2

End of the Question Paper