



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2023-24

Subject: SOCIOLOGY (039)

Class XII



Time: 3 Hrs.

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 MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
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. 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. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given passage. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

<u>SECTION - A</u>		
1	Assertion: Almost two-thirds of our population is literate. Reason: Literacy improved considerably before independence. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) Assertion A is false but Reason R is true.	1
2	A campaign of refusal to pay land revenue in 1917-18 which was directed against the indigo plantations was referred as a) Tehbhaga b) Telengana c) Bardoli Satyagraha d) Champaran Satyagraha	1
3	Assertion: Industrialisation leads to greater equality, at least in some spheres Reason: Caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes.	1

	<p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true.</p>	
4	<p>The dominant political system introduced by colonial rule was _____</p> <p>a) Nation-State b) State Nation c) Democratic Nation d) Union State</p>	1
5	<p>_____ as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment.</p> <p>a) population b) development c) literacy d) agriculture</p>	1
6	<p>When men and women meet for socializing and for showing of family wealth rather than religious celebrations it is known as _____ dimension of rituals.</p> <p>a) Cultural b) Social c) Political d) Secular</p>	1
7	<p>Patterns of unequal access to social resources are called</p> <p>a) social inequality b) economic inequality</p> <p>c) resource divide d) social stratification</p>	1
8	<p>A pattern of seasonal migration that emerged due to Green revolution where workers circulate between their home village and more prosperous areas is called</p> <p>a) circulation of labour b) subsistence agriculture</p> <p>c) begar d) matrix events</p>	1
9	<p>"A person is being refused job on the basis of gender or religion." This is an example of</p> <p>a) Stereotype b) Prejudice</p> <p>c) Discrimination d) Economic inequality</p>	1
10	<p>Assertion(A): After decades of being denied entry into temples, Dalits may build their own temple , or convert to another religion like Buddhism , Christianity or Islam</p> <p>Reason(R): Prolonged experience of discriminatory behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c) A is true but R is false</p> <p>d) A is false but R is true</p>	1
11	<p>In scriptural terms of caste, the king was subordinated to the Brahmin in the ritual-religious sphere. This shows that</p> <p>a) There was close relation between one's economic status and social status</p> <p>b) There was separation between social and economic status</p> <p>c) The Brahmin had a high social status because he had amassed a lot of wealth</p>	1

	d) The Brahmin had low social status because he had less wealth than the king	
12	Name the famous sociologist who argued that the use of machinery actually deskills workers. a) Marx b) Weber c) Louis Dumount d) Harry Braverman	1
13	The formation of which organization made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with Labour a) AITUC b) TLA c) AIWC d) AIBCL	1
14	In western sense , secularism means a) religious chauvinism b) Equal respect for all religions c) Separation of religion and state d) Retreat of religion from private lives of individuals	1
15	A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the revenue directly with the cultivator are called. a) zamindari system b) raiyatwari system c) halpati system d) jeeta system	1
16	Assertion (A)- Communalism is especially important issue in India Reason (R) - It has been a recurrent source of tension and violence 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 but R is true	1
	<u>SECTION – B</u>	
17	<p>“The change in the nature of the relationship between landlords and agricultural workers, was described by the sociologist Jan Breman as a shift from patronage to exploitations”. Such changes took place in many areas where agriculture was becoming more commercialised, that is, where crops were being grown primarily for sale in the market. Another significant change in rural society that is linked to the commercialization of agriculture has been the growth of migrant agricultural labour.”</p> <p>Based on the given passage answer the following question.</p> <p>What are the outcomes of migration of agricultural labour to more prosperous areas?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>....The third major category of land reform laws were the Land Ceiling Acts. These laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family.</p>	2

	Write down any two criteria for land ceiling by government.	
18	Identify the reasons for different replacement levels found in the different States of India.	2
19	Paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. Why did caste system become invisible for the upper caste, upper middle and upper classes?	2
20	With examples explain reformist movement.	2
21lack of resources, and dependence on the landed class for economic, social, and political support, meant that many of the working poor were tied to landowners in 'hereditary' labour relationships.... Name two bonded labour systems followed in Gujarat and Karnataka respectively.	2
22	"Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour. People often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only one small part of a product." Name and explain the feature of industry according to Karl Marx mentioned in the above lines.	2
23	Explain the concept of disinvestment.	2
24	Rabindranath Tagore on the evils of exclusive nationalism ...where the spirit of the Western nationalism prevails, the whole people is being taught from boyhood to foster hatred and ambitions by all kinds of means -- by the manufacture of half-truths and untruths in history, by persistent misrepresentation of other races and the culture of unfavorable sentiments towards them...Never think for a moment that the hurt you inflict upon other races will not infect you, or that the enmities you sow around your homes will be a wall of protection to you for all time to come? To imbue the minds of a whole people with an abnormal vanity of its own superiority, to teach it to take pride in its moral callousness and I'll be gotten wealth, to perpetuate humiliation of defeated nations by exhibiting trophies won from war, and using these schools in order to breed in children's minds contempt for others, is imitating the West where she has a festering sore... Source: On Nationalism by Rabindranath Tagore. First published in 1917, Reprint Edition of Macmillan, Madras 1930. Read the passage and show any two ways in which exclusive nationalism is practiced. (OR) Is statehood always based on linguistic identity? Give reasons for your answer.	2
25	How many forms of capital do social resources be classified? Name them.	2

	<u>SECTION – C</u>	
26	“Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles.” Explain these two sets of principles of caste system.	4
27	<p>Define untouchability. Explain its dimensions with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The very term ‘disabled’ is significant because it draws attention to the fact that public perception of the ‘disabled’ needs to be questioned.</p> <p>What are the features central to the public perception of ‘disability all over the world?</p>	4
28	Discuss the permanent traits of tribes.	4
29	<p>“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. But the nature of urban impact varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town.”</p> <p>Explain three types of urban impacts according to MSA Rao.</p>	4
30	Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain	4
31	The more mechanized an Industry gets, the fewer people are employed. Explain by giving suitable examples.	4
32	‘There is a close connection between Agriculture & Culture’. Explain.	4
	<u>SECTION - D</u>	
33	<p>To the generations born in Nehruvian India, and specially to those who (like me) were brought up in traditionally upper-caste but newly urban and newly professional middle-class environment, caste was an archaic concept. True, it would be brought out figuratively mothballs to preside over traditional rites of passage, specially marriage, but it seemed to have no active role in urban everyday life.</p> <p>It is mainly now- after Mandal so to speak- that we are beginning to understand why caste was almost invisible in urban middle- class contexts. The most important reason, of course, is that these contexts were overwhelmingly dominated by the upper castes. This homogeneity made caste drop below the threshold of social visibility. If almost everyone around is upper-caste, caste identity is unlikely to be an issue, just as our identity as ‘Indians’ may be relevant abroad but goes unnoticed in India. (<i>Deshpande 2003: 99</i>)</p>	6

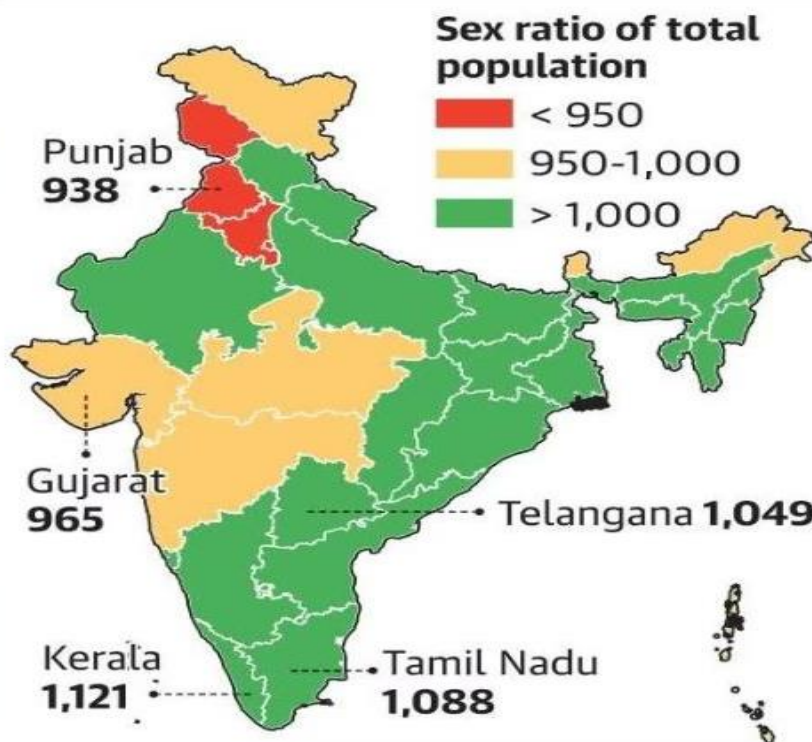
Based on the passage, answer the following questions.

- What are the two reasons which make the upper caste feel that are now being given a short rift?
- When did the term Backward Class come into existence?
- Give an example of upper caste response to the social movements?

34

Growing in numbers

In 23 States and Union Territories, sex ratio was more than 1,000, i.e. more women than men in the total population. In six States and Union Territories, including Delhi and Punjab, sex ratio was less than 950



6

Based on the given map of India on sex ratio answer the following questions

- What is sex ratio?
- Why there is low sex ratio in economically progressive Punjab and Haryana?
- “Sex ratio varies across states of India” Support the statement with any two reasons.

35

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

6

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