

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 3 Hrs.

12.04.2021

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. People may damage a bus and attack its driver when the bus has run over a child. This is an isolated incident of protest. Since it flares up and dies down it is not a social movement. A social movement requires _____ over time. 1
(a) Suffragettes
(b) Sustained collective action
(c) Intermittent action
(d) Sustained individual action
2. Often _____ and income inequality overlap for example, in the domination of upper caste men in well-paying profession like medicine, law or journalism. Women often get paid less than men for similar work. 1
3. "All municipality come, clean this", is how most people call out to Narayanamma and her fellow workers when they walk down the road. It is as though we do not have a name she says". _____ had popularized the term Harijan in the 1930s to counter pejorative charge carried by caste names. 1
4. Who amongst the following is not considered to be a leader of the lower castes of South India? 1
(a) Sri Narayana Guru
(b) Ayyankali
(c) Periyar
(d) Gandhiji

OR

Mark the statement as true or false.

Caste is an institution associated with various continents.

- 5 “Malthus’s theory of population growth outlined in his Essay on Population (1798) – was a rather pessimistic one. He suggested that human populations tend to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow. Choose the incorrect statement about Malthusian Theory of population growth. 1
- (a) Humanity is condemned to live in poverty because population growth will always be taken over by industrial growth.
 - (b) Population rises in geometric progression and agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression.
 - (c) Positive checks to population growth were inevitable.
 - (d) Humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population.
- 6 “The word caste refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages is referred to by two terms- varna and jati. Which of the following is a feature of jati? 1
- (a) It refers to species or kinds of anything
 - (b) This classification is common to all of India.
 - (c) It refers to colour.
 - (d) It is four fold division of caste.
- 7 “While social movement seeks to bring in social change, _____ sometimes arise in defence of status. 1
- 8 Mark the statement as true or false. 1
- Our community provides us the language and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world.
- 9 Mark the statement as true or false. 1
- Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour.
- 10 Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj with its primary emphasis on _____. 1
- 11 _____ is the systematic study of population. 1

OR

The systematic collection of data on people based on enumeration is known as _____.

- 12 The difficulties arise from the fact that cultural identities are very powerful – they can arouse intense passions and are often able to mobilise large number of people. That is why, we say the cultural diversity can present _____. 1
- (a) Tender situations
 - (b) Minimal challenges
 - (c) Equalities
 - (d) Tough challenges
- 13 Discrimination can be very hard to prove because it may not be open or explicitly stated. Discriminatory behaviour or practices may be presented as motivated by other, more justifiable, reasons rather than prejudice. Which of the following is not a form of discrimination? 1
- (a) Wage inequality based on gender
 - (b) Entry in a temple on the basis of caste
 - (c) Female harassment
 - (d) Right to vote

- 14 Correct the given statement. 1
Social inequality and exclusion are social because they are not about groups but about individuals.
- 15 Mark the statement as true or false. 1
The social reform movements which emerged in India in the 19th century arose to the challenges that rural Indian society faced.
- 16 To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, _____ introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. 1

SECTION B

- 17 A. The performance of publicly visible acts of (self) humiliation and subordination is an important part of the practice of untouchability. Give any two examples which justifies this statement. 2
- OR**
- B. "India like most societies has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion." Determine using two examples that India has been marked by acute practices of social discrimination and exclusion.
- 18 What is the relation between agriculture and culture? 2
- 19 A. State any one of the constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights? 2
- OR**
- B. Identify the features of ascriptive identity.
- 20 Differentiate between the meaning of secularism in India and Europe. 2
- 21 Give any two consequences of outsourcing of work. 2
- 22 State any two principles that help explain social stratification? 2
- 23 What does the Mancur Olsons book "The Logic of Collective Action argue"? 2
- 24 Differentiate between caste and tribe. 2
- 25 State the reason why the death rate declines much faster than birth rate in India. 2

SECTION C

- 26 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage. 4
- A) Linguistic states helped strengthen Indian unity: The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) which was implemented on November 1, 1956 has helped transform the political and institutional life of the nation. The background to the SRC is as follows. In the 1920s, the Indian National Congress was reconstituted on linguistic lines. Its provincial units now followed the logic of language – one for Marathi speakers, another for Oriya speakers, etc. At the same time, Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the nation would be based on a new set of provinces based on the principle of language.
- i) Language coupled with regional and tribal identity - and not religion - has therefore provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of _____ identity in India.
- (a) Linguistic (b) Ethno-national (c) Territorial (d) Individual

ii) _____ in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions.

- (a) Communalism
- (b) Regionalism
- (c) Nationalism
- (d) Socialism

iii) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru feared that states based on language might hasten a further _____ of India.

- (a) subdivision
- (b) unification
- (c) transformation
- (d) inclusion

iv) A combination of ethnicity based on tribal identity, language, regional deprivation and ecology provided the basis for intense regionalism resulting in _____.

- (a) dispute
- (b) statehood
- (c) debasement
- (d) degradation

OR

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

The Indian people had a brief experience of authoritarian rule during the 'Emergency' enforced between June 1975 and January 1977. Parliament was suspended and new laws were made directly by the government. Civil liberties were revoked and large number of politically active people were arrested and jailed without trial. Censorship was imposed on the media and government officials to implement its programmes and produce instant results. The most notorious was the forced sterilization campaign in which large numbers died due to surgical complications. When elections were held unexpectedly in early 1977, the people voted overwhelmingly against the ruling Congress Party.

i) The _____ shocked people and led into active participation and helped to energise many civil society initiatives that emerged in the 1970s.

- (a) Emergency
- (b) Contingency
- (c) Forced sterilisation
- (d) Elections

ii) _____ have been particularly important in keeping a watch on the state and forcing it to obey the law.

- (a) Right to information
- (b) Authoritarian rule
- (c) Civil liberties organization
- (d) Censorship

iii) The period saw the resurgence of a wide variety of social movements including – women's, environmental, _____ and dalit movements.

- (a) Human rights
- (b) Child rights
- (c) Domestic rights
- (d) None of these

iv) The _____ was passed on 15 June 2005.

- (a) Right to information law
- (b) Right to education
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to freedom

27 A) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

4

In 1690, an English merchant named Job Charnock arranged to lease three villages (named Kolikata, Gobindapur and Sutanuti) by the river Hugli in order to set up a trading post. In 1698, Fort William was established by the river for defensive purposes, and a large open areas was cleared around the fort for military engagements. The fort and the open area (called Maidan) formed the core of the city that emerged rather rapidly.

i) Urbanisation in colonial period saw emergence of new colonial cities like _____

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Madurai

ii) _____ was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city.

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Patna

iii) Calcutta exported jute to _____

- (a) Gaya
- (b) Arrah
- (c) Dundee
- (d) Murshidabad

iv) Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to _____

- (a) Portugal
- (b) Britain
- (c) Africa
- (d) Australia

OR

B) Capitalism in the west emerged out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world, its plunder of wealth and resources, an unprecedented growth of science and technology, its harnessing to industries and agriculture. What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, use technology and labour in a way best assured to ensure greatest profit. What marked it too was its global nature. Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism. This had a lasting impact on the way capitalism developed in a colonized country like India.

i) If capitalism became the dominant economic system, nation states became the dominant _____.

- (a) Political form
- (b) Regional form
- (c) Economic Form
- (d) Industrial form

- ii) Before the first World War _____ were not widely used for international travel.
- Nationality
 - Citizenship
 - Ships
 - Passports
- iii) _____ pertains to particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world.
- State
 - Swaraj
 - Single state
 - Nation state
- iv) The Principle of _____ assumes that any set of people have a right to be free and exercise sovereign power.
- Regionalism
 - Nationalism
 - Socialism
 - Industrialisation

28 A) What are the features of a Social Movement? 4

OR

B) What were the issues taken up by the women's movement in mid – 1970s?

29 Critically analyse Malthusian Theory of population. 4

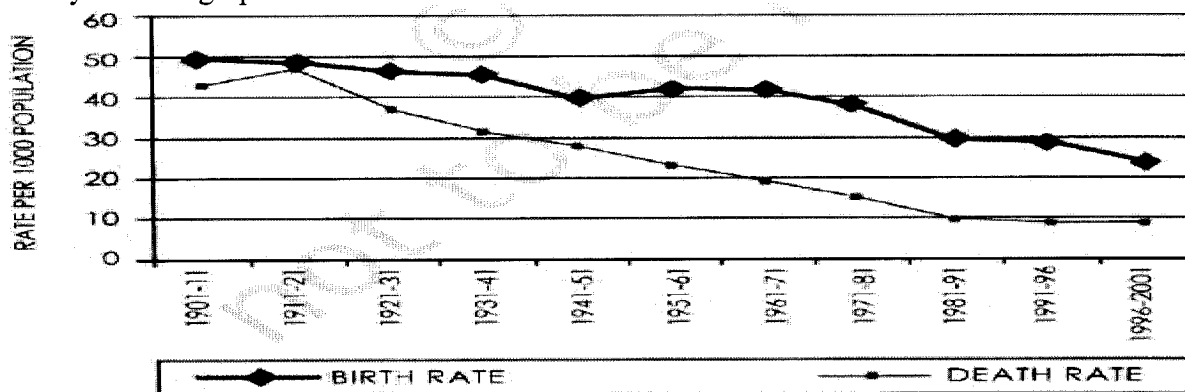
30 How had the first phase of Green Revolution increased inequalities in rural society? 4

31 Highlight on the diverse forms of family. 4

32 Critically examine the concept of Sanskritization. 4

SECTION D

33 A) Define growth rate/rate to natural increases. With the help of given graph explain the stages of the theory of demographic transition in India. 6



OR

B) Elaborate on the reasons for the rural - urban migration in India.

TABLE 5: RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION				
Year	Population (Millions)		Percentage of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8
2011*	833	377	68.8	31.2

Source: India 2006, A Reference Annual *Census of India 2011 (Provisional)

34 Write a note on the process of Industrialization in India. 6

35 Workers Movement 6

Though trade unions emerged later, workers did protest. Their actions then were, however, more spontaneous than sustained. Some of the nationalist leaders also drew in the workers into the anticolonial movement. The war led to the expansion of industries in the country but it also brought a great deal of misery to the poor. There were food shortage and sharp increase in prices. There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay. In September and October 1917 there were around 30 recorded strikes. Jute workers in Calcutta struck work. In Madras, the workers of Buchingham and Carnatic Mills (Binny's) struck work for increased wages. Textile workers in Ahmedabad struck work for increase in wages by 50 per cent. (Bhowmick 2004)

i) When and who established the first Trade Union in India? 2

ii) Write a short note on AITUC. 4

End of the Question Paper

