



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL EXAMINATION 2022
SOCIOLOGY (039)**



CLASS : XII
DATE: 23/11/2022

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. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION -A

1. Even though the fertility and population growth rates are declining, India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050 due to

a) population explosion	b) post-transitional phase
c) population momentum	d) rate of natural increase
2. What is Sex ratio?

a) Number of females per thousand males	b) Number of fertility females per hundred female
c) The study of population growth	d) Difference between birth rate and death rates
3. Which of the following theory suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth?

a) Malthusian theory	b) Demographic Transition theory
c) Wealth of the nation	d) Theory of relative deprivation
4. "Considering 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".
Choose the incorrect statement about urbanization in India.

- a) Rural-to-urban migration has increased due to decline in common property resources.
 b) Cities offer anonymity to the poor and the oppressed class.
 c) People go to cities in search of work.
 d) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.
5. The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper caste who were _____ in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent. 1
 a) Tenants b) Absentee landlords c) Dominant Caste d) Political leaders
6. Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873? 1
 a) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule b) Ayyankali
 c) E.V.Ramasami Naickar d) Sri Narayana Guru
7. Which of the following is not a feature of the caste system? 1
 a) It is determined by birth b) It is endogamous
 c) It lacks organized religion d) It has a segmental organization
8. Which Sociologist's name is attached to the book named 'The Remembered Village'? 1
 a) D.P. Mukerji b) A.R. Desai c) G.S. Ghurye d) M.N. Srinivas
9. Which of the following statements is **not true** about disabilities? 1
 a) People are always born with disabilities.
 b) The disabled are rendered disabled because the society renders them so.
 c) There is a correlation between disability and poverty.
 d) Public perception of disability is based on cultural conception of bodily impairment.
10. The ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society is known as: 1
 a) Social inequality b) Social discrimination
 c) Social exclusion d) Social stratification
11. Assertion (A): In modern times, and particularly since the nineteenth century, the link between caste and occupation has become much less rigid. 1
 Reason (R): The caste-class correlation is still remarkably stable at the macro level.
 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 but 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.

12. Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure ... the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community – ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on. 1
- Two nation building strategies used were-
- a) Assimilation and integration
 - b) Assimilation and sanskritisation
 - c) Integration and sanskritisation
 - d) Westernisation and sanskritisation
13. Assertion (A): There is a tension between the Indian state's simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minority. 1
- Reason (R): Providing protection to them immediately invites the accusation of facouritism or 'appeasement' of minorities.
- 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 but 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. We don't have to do anything to be born into a community – in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. These kinds of identities are called _____. 1
- a) Achieved identities
 - b) Ascriptive identities
 - c) National identities
 - d) Cultural identities
15. In India the initial impact of the very same British industrialisation led to _____ in some Sectors. 1
- a) Mechanisation
 - b) Colonialisation
 - c) Deindustrialisation
 - d) Urbanisation
16. Assertion (A): Sanskritisation suggests a process whereby people want to improve their status through adoption of names and customs of culturally high-placed groups. 1
- Reason (R): Sanskritisation as a concept has been critiqued at different levels.

- 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 but 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.
17. Assertion (A): There is a close connection between agriculture and culture. 1
 Reason (R): Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.
 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 but 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.
18. When agriculturists produce primarily for themselves and are unable to produce for the market, it is known as 'subsistence agriculture' and they are usually termed as _____. 1
 a) farmers b) peasants c) tenants d) begar
19. Who coined the term 'footloose labourer'? 1
 a) M.N. Srinivas b) G.S. Gurey c) Max Weber d) Jan Breman
20. Which among the states is known for Halpati system? 1
 a) Gujarat b) Karnataka c) Maharashtra d) Bihar

SECTION - B

21. The 'replacement level' and Kerala's TFR is also below the replacement level, which means that the population is going to decline in future. 2
 State any two reasons for different TFR rates in different states of India.
22. Define literacy rate. State the importance of literacy. 2
23. "In both English and Indian fictional writings, we often encounter an entire group of people classified as 'lazy' or 'cunning'." What are the problems with such a classification? 2

OR

"In all regions of the world persons with disabilities face attitudinal barriers, including prejudice, low expectations and even fear. Negative attitudes about disability impact on all aspects of the lives of persons with disabilities, including the ability to access education, to participate in non-exploitative work, to live where and with whom one chooses, to marry and start a family, and to move about freely within the community."

Suggest any two ways by which an attitudinal change can be brought about to remedy the conditions of people with disabilities.

24. But by far the most important official effort to collect information on caste was through the census. First begun in the 1860s, the census became a regular ten-yearly exercise conducted by the British Indian government from 1881 onwards. The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley was particularly important as it sought to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste. 2

What are the impacts of the census of 1901 in the Indian society?

OR

Describe type of family on the basis of authority.

25. Discuss the contribution of Periyar in social reformation. 2
26. Classify tribes on the basis of acquired traits. 2
27. What is the difference between assimilationist and integrationist policies? 2
28. How are colonial rulers different from precolonial rulers? 2
29. Define colonialism. 2

SECTION - C

30. In the context of identities, why did tribal societies get more and more differentiated? 4

OR

One of the most significant yet 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. Elaborate.

31. What do you mean by demography? Why is it important for a country? 4
32. What is community identity? 4
33. What does the term Modernization imply? 4
34. Often it is thought that imparting knowledge of 'scientific' farming methods will improve the condition of Indian farmers. Is this statement true in Indian conditions? Give reasons for your answer. 4

OR

Land is not just a 'means of production' nor just a 'form of property'. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood. Elucidate your answer to support the statement.

35. How did the Land Ceiling Act prove to be toothless in most of the states? 4

SECTION - D

36. In contrast the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s brought about significant changes in the areas where it took place. The Green Revolution, as you know, was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. It was largely funded by international agencies that was based on providing high-yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers, and other inputs, to farmers. Green Revolution programmes were introduced only in 6

areas that had assured irrigation, because sufficient water was necessary for the new seeds and methods of cultivation.

What were the adverse effects and achievements of Green revolution?

37. Dr. Ambedkar on protection of minorities 'To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state'. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. In the history of negotiations for preventing the partition of Ireland, Redmond said to Carson "Ask for any safeguard you like for the Protestant minority but let us have a United Ireland." Carson's reply was "Damn your safeguards, we don't want to be ruled by you." No minority in India has taken his stand.

6

(John Redmond, catholic majority leader; Sir Edward Carson, protestant minority leader].

Q. 1. What do you understand by the term minorities?

Q. 2. Why do minorities need protection in India?

38. Elaborate on state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribal discrimination.

6

OR

What are the major concerns for the Adivasis today?

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

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SET	B
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 - Wealth of the nation
 - Theory of relative deprivation

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SECTION - B

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What are the impacts of the census of 1901 in the Indian society?

OR

Describe type of family on the basis of authority.

25. Define colonialism 2
26. Define untouchability. 2
27. The 'replacement level' and Kerala's TFR is also below the replacement level, which means that the population is going to decline in future. 2
- State any two reasons for different TFR rates in different states of India.
28. Discuss the contribution of Savitri Bai Phule in social reformation. 2
29. Define literacy rate. State the importance of literacy. 2

SECTION - C

30. In the context of identities, why did tribal societies get more and more differentiated? 4

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One of the most significant yet 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. Elaborate.

31. What do you mean by demography? Explain different types of demography. 4
32. Why are States suspicious of Cultural Diversity? 4
33. Discuss the concept of Westernization & its impact on Indian society. 4
34. Often it is thought that imparting knowledge of 'scientific' farming methods will improve the condition of Indian farmers. Is this statement true in Indian conditions? Give reasons for your answer. 4

OR

Land is not just a 'means of production' nor just a 'form of property'. Nor is agriculture just a form of livelihood. Elucidate your answer to support the statement.

35. Write a note on the reasons behind Farmer's suicide. 4

SECTION - D

36. In contrast, the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s brought about significant changes in the areas where it took place. The Green Revolution, as you know, was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. It was largely funded by international agencies that was based on providing high-yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers, and other inputs, to farmers. Green Revolution programmes were introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation, because sufficient water was necessary for the new seeds and methods of cultivation. 6

Discuss the social consequences of Green Revolution.

37. Elaborate on state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribal discrimination. 6

OR

What are the major concerns for the Adivasis today?

38. Dr. Ambedkar on protection of minorities 'To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state'. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. In the history of negotiations for preventing the partition of Ireland, Redmond said to Carson "Ask for any safeguard you like for the Protestant minority but let us have a United Ireland." Carson's reply was "Damn your safeguards, we don't want to be ruled by you." No minority in India has taken his stand. 6

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Q. 2. Why do minorities need protection in India?

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