

8/109

Roll Number		
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SET

A



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SOCIOLOGY (039)**

CLASS: XII

Time Allotted: 03 Hrs.

11.09.2022

Max.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. Each question carries 1 mark each.
- 4) Section B includes question No. 21-29. They 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 each.
- 6) Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are essay type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceeds 200 words.

SECTION-A

- 1 "Famines were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality". 1
Which of the following is not a cause of famines?
 (a) Continuing poverty and malnutrition in agro-climatic environment.
 (b) Inadequate means of transportation and communication.
 (c) Failure of entitlements.
 (d) Increasing birth rate.

- 2 Assertion: In recent times, the composition of family has remained the same. 1
Reason: History and contemporary times suggest that changes in family structure are resisted violently.
 (a) A and R are true, and R is the reason for A.
 (b) A and R are true but R is not the reason for A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.

- 3 Who wrote that network of contacts is social capital? 1
a. Karl Marx b. Bourdieu c. C.W Mills d. MN Srinivas

- 4 The term 'caste' is derived from the Portuguese and even a Spanish word 'casta' meaning 1
_____.

- 5 The term _____ emphasizes differences rather than inequalities. 1
a) Inequality b) Discrimination c) Diversity d) Untouchability

- 6 According to the census of India data 2011, which state in India has the highest child sex ratio? 1
 a) Kerala b) Arunachal Pradesh c) Assam d) Chhatisgarh
- 7 _____ can arouse intense passions and are often able to mobilise large number of people. 1
 (a) Cultural diversity
 (b) Religious diversity
 (c) Cultural inequality
 (d) Cultural identity
- 8 In terms of language, tribes are categorized into which of the following: 1
 i. Austric, Tibeto-Burman
 ii. Australoid, Mongoloid
 iii. Dravidian, Indo-Aryan
 iv. Gonds, Santhals
- Options are:
 (a) 1 and 4
 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3
 (d) 3 and 4
- 9 Money, power, property, education, health are collectively termed as – 1
 a) Economic resource b) Social resource
 c) Cultural resource d) None of these options
- 10 Which of the following is the wrong statement regarding ascribed status? 1
 (a) Ascribed status is based on the ability of a person to function.
 (b) Ascribed status does not provide any room of choice.
 (c) Ascribed status is determined by the accidents of birth.
 (d) Ascribed status decides the occupation of a person in caste system.
- 11 Which policy was introduced by the Government of India that could increase the child-sex ratio in the country? 1
 (a) Beti-Bachao beti-Padhao
 (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act
 (d) Mid-day meal programme.
- 12 Social inequality is not the outcome of _____ differences between people 1
 a) Social b) Routine c) Innate d) Non-individual
- 13 During 1960s', some scholars argued that tribes were wholly different from castes because they had no notion of _____ which is central to the caste system. 1
 (a) Wholism and hierarchy
 (b) Difference and separation
 (c) Purity and pollution
 (d) Endogamy and hierarchy

- 14 A: A feature of ascriptive identities and community feeling is that they are universal. 1
R-We are all equally committed and loyal to our respective identities.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.
- 15 “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”. 1
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.
- 16 If capitalism became the dominant economic system, _____ became the dominant political form. 1
- 17 _____ 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. 1
a) Capitalism b) Industrialization c) Colonialism d) Factory production
- 18 Many tribal identities today are centered on ideas of _____ and _____ to the overwhelming force of the non-tribal world. 1
(a) Assimilation and integration
(b) Resistance and opposition
(c) Incorporation and inclusion
(d) Resistance and integration
- 19 Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic. It is the result of _____ features of society. a) 1
Economic b) Structural c) Basic d) Dynamic
- 20 The population policy of 1952, took concrete form of the _____ 1
(a) National Family Welfare Programme
(b) National Family Planning Programme
(c) National Health Policy
(d) National Population Policy-2000

SECTION-B

- 21 Demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including – changes in population size; patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups. There are different varieties of demography. 2

Distinguish between different types of demography?

- 22 In a country such as India, which was colonized for a long time, many of these stereotypes are partly colonial creations. Some communities were characterised as ‘martial races’, some others as effeminate or cowardly, yet others as untrustworthy. In both English and Indian fictional writings we often encounter an entire group of people classified as ‘lazy’ or ‘cunning’. It may indeed be true that some individuals are sometimes lazy or cunning, brave or cowardly. But such a general statement is true of individuals in every group. But such a general statement is true of individuals in every group. Even for such individuals, it is not true all the time – the same individual may be both lazy and hardworking at different times. 2

Which of the social attitude reflected in the above paragraph? Define it.

- 23 Strictly speaking, the ‘untouchable’ castes are outside the caste hierarchy – they are considered to be so ‘impure’ that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals. In fact, notions of ‘distance pollution’ existed in many regions of India (particularly in the south) such that even the mere presence or the shadow of an ‘untouchable’ person is considered polluting. 2

Define untouchability.

- 24 It is often assumed that social reform for women’s rights was entirely fought for by male reformers and that ideas of women’s equality are alien imports. To learn how wrong both these assumptions are, read the following extracts from two books written by women, ‘*Stree Purush Tulana*’ written in 1882 and ‘*Sultana’s Dream*’ written in 1905. 2

Who wrote ‘*Stree Purush Tulana*’? What is basically described in ‘*Stree Purush Tulana*’?

- 25 Every human being needs a sense of stable identity to operate in this world. Questions like — Who am I? How am I different from others? How do others understand and comprehend me? What goals and aspirations should I have? – constantly crop up in our life right from childhood. We are able to answer many of these questions because of the way in which we are socialised, or taught how to live in society by our immediate families and our community in various senses. 2

Define community. Why community identity is called ascriptive identity?

- 26 “A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define.” Why? 2
- 27 Indeed, if we wish to look for instances of religious, cultural, regional or ethnic conflict they can be found in almost every phase of our history. But we should not forget that we also have a long tradition of religious pluralism, ranging from peaceful co-existence to actual inter-mixing or syncretism. 2

What do you meant by syncretism?

- 28 India’s past has been marked by the entry of numerous groups of people at different times who have established their rule over different parts of what constitutes modern India today. The impact of colonial rule is distinguishable from all other earlier rules. 2

How is colonial rule different from the pre-colonial rulers?

- 29 “*Cities* had a key role in the economic system of empires. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured.” Why? 2

SECTION-C

- 30 Critically analyse Malthusian Theory of population. 4
- 31 Define dependency ratio. Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing ageing population? 4
- 32 Write a note on Caste in the Past with special mention of its defining features. 4
- 33 What are the some of the features of Social Stratification? 4
- 34 Why are States suspicious of Cultural Diversity? 4
- 35 Discuss Urbanization in Independent India. 4

SECTION-D

- 36 Classify the Tribes on the basis of their Permanent & Acquired traits. 6
- 37 In what sense one can say that ‘Disability’ is as much a social as a physical thing? 6
- 38 What is communalism? Discuss it from the Indian Context with examples. 6

End of the Question Paper



8/10/22

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SET

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SECTION-B

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Define community. Why community identity is called ascriptive identity?

SECTION -C

- 30 Write a note on the Theory of Demographic Transition with reference to 'Population Explosion'. 4
- 31 What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth? 4
- 32 What are the different forms of family can take? 4
- 33 Explain the dimensions of untouchability. 4
- 34 What is Regionalism? What factors is it usually based on? 4
- 35 How did the Planters live in their Estates? 4

SECTION-D

- 36 In what sense one can say that 'Disability' is as much a social as a physical thing? 6
- 37 What is communalism? Discuss it from the Indian Context with examples. 6
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End of the Question Paper

