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CODE NUMBER	039/1/1
SET NUMBER	1



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2023
SOCIOLOGY (039)**



CLASS : XII
DATE: 26/11/2023

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 36 and 37 are to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION A

1. The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is : 1
 A) Age structure of the population B) Sex ratio
 C) Dependency ratio D) Growth rate of population
2. Assertion (A): Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group. 1
 Reason (R): Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
 A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and 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.

3. In every society some people have greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, health and power than others. These social resources can be divided into three forms of capital. 1

Which of the following is not a form of capital?

A) Economic B) Cultural C) Social D) Educational

4. Caste also involve sub-divisions within themselves, i.e. castes almost always have sub-castes and sometimes sub-castes may also have sub-sub-caste. This is referred to as a 1

A) Class B) Division C) Kinship D) Segmental division

5. Which of the following features is not an element of the policy of Apartheid? 1

A) Denial of ownership of land B) Denial of South African citizenship

C) Permission for mixed marriages D) Denial of formal voice in government

6. A nation is a peculiar sort of community. Choose the incorrect statement about the nation. 1

A) Hard to describe B) Hard to define

C) Based on the shared religion, language, culture D) It is community of communities

7. To assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno-national and cultural differences from the public and political arena will be considered as a/an Policy. 1

A) Assimilationist B) Dominant group C) State D) Diversity

8. Which of the following is true for a model of South Asian colonial city? 1

A) Recreational facilities were not available

B) Unplanned streets

C) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city

D) Cramped bungalows

9. Assertion (A): Urbanisation in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries. 1

Reasons (R): There was the emergence of new colonial cities.

A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

14. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Which of the following is not a permanent trait? 1
 - A) Region, Language
 - B) Physical characteristics
 - C) Ecological habitat
 - D) Caste assimilation
 15. The sociological importance of contract farming does not include which of the following? 1
 - A) It disengages people from the production process
 - B) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant
 - C) It caters primarily to the production of elite items
 - D) It is ecologically sustainable
 16. Assertion (A): Social movements are directed towards some broad goals. 1
Reason (R): It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people.
 - 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 and 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. social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps. 1
 - A) Reformist
 - B) Redemptive
 - C) Revolutionary
 - D) Relative deprivation
 18. Which of the following is true for the caste system? 1
 - i) Hierarchy
 - ii) Achieved status
 - iii) Segmental division
 - A) i is false
 - B) i, ii are true
 - C) i, iii are true
 - D) i, ii, iii are true
 19. Which of the following makes the dominant caste dominant? 1
 - A) Land rights granted by land reforms
 - B) Intermediate caste identity
 - C) Large numbers converting to political power
 - D) Large numbers economically powerful
 20. Which term is applicable to foreigners, slaves and conquered people? 1
 - A) Panchama
 - B) Brahman
 - C) Kshatriya
 - D) Jati

SECTION B

21. Several profound transformation in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post – independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the green revolution. Name any two transformations. 2
22. How has liberalization impacted the employment patterns in India? Mention any two ways. 2
23. a) Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest. 2

OR

- b) At the time of independence, we had the two classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names of the two peasant movements.
24. a) Write the meaning of the term ‘circulation of labour’. 2

OR

- b) In the first phase of the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society. Mention two ways by which inequalities increased.
25. States are often doubtful of cultural diversity. State two reasons for the given statement. 2
26. Very often family is a site of bitter conflicts. Give two reasons to justify the statement. 2
27. Identify the two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Define any one set. 2
28. Explain the two types of Demography. 2
29. a) Define work in the organised sector. 2

OR

- b) What is the basic task of a manager?

SECTION C

30. a) Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. Explain this model. 4

OR

- b) Explain the phenomenon of modernity as given by Rudolph and Rudolph.
31. Discuss the phenomenon of ‘Time Slavery’ in the I.T. sector. 4
32. Discuss the impact of land reforms during the colonial period. 4
33. a) How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens? 4

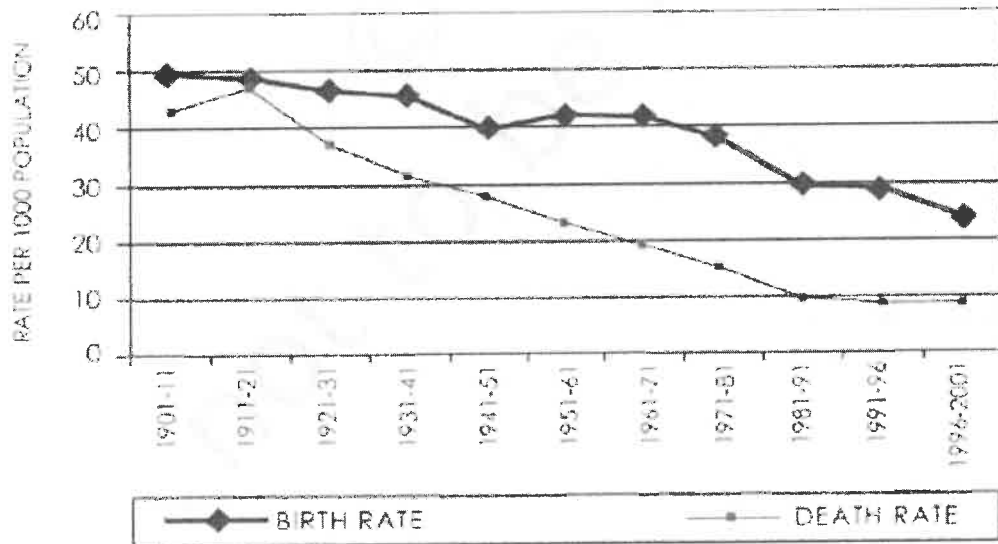
OR

- b) How did planters in the tea plantations live?

34. Who wrote the book 'Sultana's Dream'? Why is this a remarkable story? 4
35. The women's question arose in modern India as part of the 19th century middle-class social reform movements. These reformers used a mix of ideas. Explain these ideas. 4

SECTION D

36. 6



- 1) Why was high birth rate and high death rate recorded in the year 1911-21? (2)
- 2) Which year did India experience population explosion? Explain the concept of population explosion and its reasons. (4)
37. 'The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are the organization should not be State controlled, and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity'. Discuss the given statement at length. 6
38. What problems are faced by workers in the Mining sector? 6

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

ROLL NUMBER				
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SECTION A

1. Sufi, Bhakti and Buddhist movements were forms of movements to remove 1
discrimination.
A) Religious B) economic C) caste D) political
2. Assertion(A): The Population Pyramid shows a bulge in the middle age groups, due to 1
opportunity provided by the demographic structure.
Reason(R): This is due to high birth rate in the middle age groups.
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 and R is true.

3. Farmer suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? 1
- A) educational expenses
 - B) agriculture loans
 - C) diversification
 - D) Marriage and dowry
4. Assertion(A): Tribes are pristine societies uncontaminated by civilisation: 1
Reason(R): Tribes should really be seen as “secondary” phenomena arising out of the exploitative and colonialist contact between pre-existing states and non-state groups like the tribals.
- 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 and R is true.
5. “The argument for a tribe-caste distinction was founded on an assumed cultural difference between Hindu castes, with their beliefs in purity and pollution and hierarchical integration, and ‘animist’ tribals with their more egalitarian and kinship-based modes of social organisation.” 1
- Which of the following is not a characteristic of tribal communities?
- A) Egalitarian organisation
 - B) Kinship based mode of social organisation
 - C) Animists
 - D) Organised religion
6. “‘Untouchability’ is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of caste located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale.” 1
- Which of the following is not a gesture of deference for untouchable to follow?
- A) Taking off headgear
 - B) Wearing clean clothes
 - C) Carrying footwear in hand
 - D) Standing with bowed head
7. Who argued that the invisibility of the disabled can be compared to the protagonist of the book ‘Invisible Man’. 1

- A) Tarabai Shinde
B) Ralph Ellison
C) Anita Ghai
D) Daya Pawar
8. A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision making. This is called- 1
A) dictatorship
B) monarchy
C) representative democracy
D) participatory democracy
9. Very few people who relax on their day off realise that this holiday is the outcome of a long struggle by workers. That the work-day should not exceed eight hours, that men and women should be paid equally for doing the same work, that workers are entitled to social security and pension, has not come about automatically. 1
_____ have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so.
A) Social movements
B) dialogue
C) public conference
D) confrontation
10. “When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here.” 1
The term diversity stands for-)
A) Inequalities rather than equalities
B) Differences rather than inequalities
C) Difference and inequality both
D) Neither difference nor inequality
11. In 1698, ----- was established near the river for defense purposes and a large open area was cleared around the fort for military engagements. 1
A) Fort St. Peters
B) Fort Williams
C) Fort Dundee
D) Federal Structure
12. Which kind of family structure is often seen as symptomatic of India? 1

- A) Extended family
- B) Nuclear
- C) Social family
- D) Paternal family

13. The interaction of the tribal communities with the mainstream has generally been on terms unfavorable for the tribals. Many tribal identities today are centred on ideas of _____ to the overwhelming force of the non-tribal word.

- A) Resistance and cooperation
- B) Cooperation and opposition
- C) Resistance and opposition
- D) Movement and opposition

14. An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out'), when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'.

This phenomenon is referred to as in IT sector.

- A) Time slavery
- B) Fordism
- C) Scientific Management
- D) Taylorism

15. The capitalist mode of production lead to:

- A) Feminization of agriculture
- B) Labour welfare
- C) Elimination of class hierarchy
- D) Separation of workers the means of production

16. Assertion (A): Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group.

Reason (R): Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.

- 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 and 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. ----- is not a feature of the unorganised sector. 1
- A) Union
B) No job security
C) Unstable Income
D) Exploitation
18. Which of the following is not a result of contract farming? 1
- A) It disengages many people from the production process.
B) Makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.
C) It is ecologically sustainable
D) Caters primarily to the production of elite items
19. What is the sociological meaning of the term minority? 1
- A) Not merely numerical distinction
B) It refers to aggressive chauvinism
C) It is a political identity based on religion
D) Caste difference
20. Assertion (A): The government has passed a number of laws to regulate the working conditions in coal mines. 1
- Reasons (B): Many contractors maintain proper register of workers and take responsibility for accidents giving all possible benefits.
- 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 and 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.

SECTION B

21. "Rituals are a feature of all known human societies. They include not only the worship rites and sacraments of organized religions and cults, but also rites of passage, atonement and purification rites, oaths of allegiance, dedication ceremonies, coronations and 2

presidential inaugurations, marriages, funerals and more. Even common actions like hand-shaking and saying "hello" may be termed as *rituals*."

How can we say that rituals have secular dimensions as distinguished from secular goals?

22. Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create shared Jharkhand identity'. Mention the issues against which the leaders of Jharkhand agitated. 2
23. Identify the reasons for the different replacement levels found in the different states of India. 2

OR

Highlight the main features of demographic dividend in India.

24. "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 mingle with our society and social groups. 2
- Which social process is mentioned in the above statement? Give its characteristics.

OR

State is indeed a very crucial institution when it comes to the management of cultural diversity in a nation. How?

25. "The religious or cultural minorities regardless of their economic or social position are politically vulnerable." Justify the statement. 2
26. Using the example of Kumud Pawade, show how the process of Sanskritization is gendered. 2
27. What were the contribution of Jyotirao Phule? 2
28. Define flexi time. 2
29. Evaluate the social implications of the small size of the organized sector compared to the presence of a large unorganized sector. 2

SECTION C

30. "The more mechanised an industry gets; the fewer people are employed." Explain with a suitable example. 4
31. How have social reformers helped in the emancipation of women in India? 4
32. Explain any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights. 4
33. "Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment". Discuss. 4



34. Elucidate the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.

4

OR

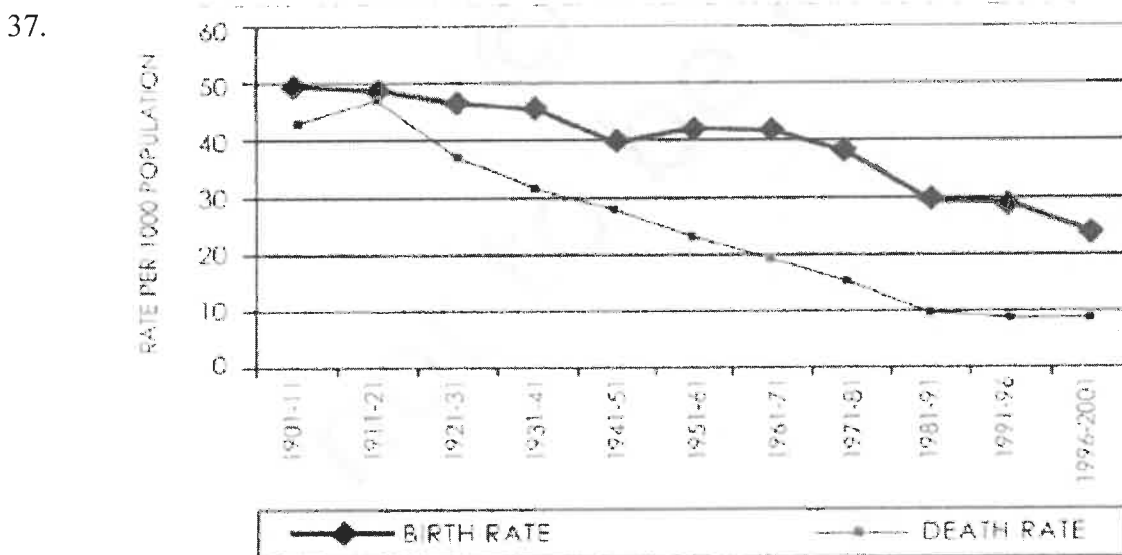
Outline the Assimilationist and Integrationist policies of nation building. Give suitable examples for the same.

35. Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformatory, redemptive, and revolutionary. ...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Comment.

SECTION D

36. What were the adverse effects and achievements of Green revolution?

6



6

1) Why was high birth rate and high death rate recorded in the year 1911-21? (2)

2) Which year did India experience population explosion? Explain the concept of population explosion and its reasons. (4)

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

6

The Chipko Movement

The unusually heavy monsoon of 1970 precipitated the most devastating flood in living memory. In the Alaknanda valley, water inundated 100 square kilometres of land, washed away 6 metal bridges and 10 kilometres of motor roads, 24 buses and several other vehicles; 366 houses collapsed and 500 acres of standing paddy crops were destroyed. The loss of human and bovine life was considerable. ...The 1970 floods mark a turning-point in the ecological history of the region. Villagers, who bore the brunt of the damage, were beginning to perceive the

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hitherto tenuous links between deforestation, landslides and floods. It was observed that some of the villages most affected by landslides lay directly below forests where felling operations had taken place.... ..The villagers' cause was taken up by the Dashauli Gram Swaraja Sangh (DGSS), a cooperative organisation based in Chamoli district. ...Despite these early protests, the government went ahead with the yearly auction of forests in November. One of the plots scheduled to be assigned was the Reni Forest.... ..The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire.

- a) Is this social movement raising 'old' or 'new' issues? Substantiate your answer with one reason. (2)
- b) How was the economy of subsistence pitted against the economy of profit? (4)

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