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# INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
# HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023
# SOCIOLOGY (039)

CLASS : XII

DATE: 24/09/2023

TIME ALLOTED : 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. 1-17, Question 17 has 4 sub questions. Each question carries 1 marks each.

4. Section B includes question No. 18-26. 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. 27-32. 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. 33-35. They are essay type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceeds 200 words.

## SECTION -A

1. "Considering from an urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanisation shows that town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population."    1

   Choose the incorrect statement about urbanisation in India.

   A) Rural to urban migration has increased due to decline in common property resources.

   B) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.

   C) People go to cities in search of work.

   D) Cities offer anonymity to the poor and oppressed class.

2. Which of the following statements is true in the scenario of a high fertility rate?    1

   A) It takes more time to reach the replacement level.

   B) It takes less time to reach the replacement level.

   C) It does not impact the replacement level.

   D) The impact on replacement level cannot be determined.

3. Assertion (A): Mass media and communication channels are now bringing images of urban life styles and patterns of consumption into rural areas.

Reason (R): Mass transit and communication channels are bridging the gap between rural and urban areas, the rural areas were never really beyond the reach of market forces and today are being more closely integrated into the consumer market.

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.

4. In terms of language, tribes are categorized into which of the following:

   i. Austric, Tibeto-Burman

   ii. Australoid, Mongoloid

   iii. Dravidian, Indo-Aryan

   iv. Gonds, Santhals

   Options are:

   A) i and iv   B) ii and iii   C) i and iii   D) iii and iv

5. In regions where the non-Sanskrit castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. Identify the most appropriate concept to refer this……..

   A) Sanskritisation   B) De-Sanskritisation   C) Westernisation   D) Modernisation

6. Asset and Income is a form of which type capital?

   A) Social Capital   B) Cultural Capital   C) Economic Capital   D) General Capital

7. What are the laws that allow citizens of a particular state to simultaneously be the citizen of another state?

   A) Cross border citizenship laws          B) Multiple citizenship laws

   C) Migratory citizenship laws             D) Dual citizenship laws

8. Which of the following article of Indian constitutions has abolished untouchability?

   A) Article 17   B) Article 15   C) Article 29   D) Article 16

9. Social inequality is not the outcome of …………… difference between people.

   A) Social   B) Routine   C) Non- individual   D) Innate

10. Assertion (A): Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires.    1

Reason (B): Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were ignored.

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.

11. Assertion (A): Caste considerations did not play a role in the mass mobilization of the nationalist    1 movement.

Reason (R): Bothe Mahatma Gandhi and Babasaheb Ambedkar began organizing protests against untouchability from the 1920s onwards.

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.

12. "A state is a body that makes a successful claim to a legitimate force in a particular area". Which of the    1 following sociologist has stated this definition?

A) Karl Marx    B) Max Weber    C) M.N. Srinivas    D) Emile Durkheim

13. Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family and a faith. This signifies an important feature    1 of community identity. Which of the following is the most appropriate characteristic of community identity?

A) Achieved    B) Conditional    C) Localised    D) Universal

14. Assertion (A): Biological and physical differences between men and women, gender inequality is often    1 treated as natural.

Reason (R): Gender is a form of social inequality and exclusion like caste and class but with its own specific features.

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.

15. "India had a brief experience of National Emergency in the year June 1975 to January 1977" Identify the type of rule experienced during the time of National Emergency? 1

A) Democratic     B) Authoritarian     C) Colonial     D) Bureaucratic

16. Whose dream was to build dams, power stations, steel plants to usher in the post-independence industrial era? 1

A) KT Shah     B) Lord Curzon     C) J L Nehru     D) Mahatma Gandhi

17. Read the following passage and answer the following MCQs.

By contrast, the terms 'secular' and 'secularism' are very hard to define clearly, although they are also equally controversial. In fact, secularism is among the most complex terms in social and political theory. In the western context the main sense of these terms has to do with the separation of church and state. The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west. This separation was related to the process of "secularisation", or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice. Secularisation in turn was related to the arrival of modernity and the rise of science and rationality as alternatives to religious ways of understanding the world. The Indian meanings of secular 1 and secularism include the western sense but also involve others.

i) Secularism is the opposite of _____.

A) Religious Chauvinism                    B) Separation of church and state     1

C) Arrival of modernity                     D) Non-favouritism

ii) Which of the following constitutional article give the right to minorities protection?.

A) Article 29 and Article 24          B) Article 29 and Article 30     1

C) Article 30 and Article 19          D) Article 32 and Article 35

iii) The first generation of leaders of independent India chose to have a liberal, secular state governed by _____. 1

A) Regionalism     B) Communalism     C) Favouritism     D) Democratic Constitution

iv) To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into_____

A) Constitution     B) Communalism     C) Authoritarianism     D) Social media

## SECTION - B

18. "The rapid growth in urbanisation shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population." Give any two social reasons for rural urban migration. 2

19. "Literacy as a prerequisite to education is and instrument of empowerment." Explain. 2

OR

"States in India has different rates of TFR." Define TFR.

20. "Before 1931, both death rates and birth rates are high, whereas, after this transitional moment the death rates fall sharply but the birth rate only fall slightly." Give any two reasons for the decline of death rate in India after 1931.  2

21. Define dependency rate. List out the economic impact of higher dependency rate.  2

22. Explain the isolationist and integrationist view towards tribal society.  2

23. What is social exclusion?  2

24. 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?

25. Define capitalism.  2

26. "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

27. What are the different forms a Family can take?  4

28. Define Untouchability with its features.  4

                    OR

    Write a note on Social inequality.

29. Describe the Malthusian Theory of Population Growth.  4

                    OR

    Discuss the different stages of Theory of Demographic Transition.

30. What is the relation between Caste & economic inequality today?  4

31. Why are States suspicious of Cultural Diversity?  4

32. How was colonialism different from other forms of conquests?  4

## SECTION - D

33. 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  6

India has taken his stand. (John Redmond, catholic majority leader; Sir Edward Carson, protestant minority leader).

Q. 1. What do you understand by the term minorities? (2)

Q. 2. Why do minorities need protection in India? (4)

34 Kumar embodies the spirit of the dalits of Gohana. In his early 30s, he is not the scavenger the caste society ordered him to be, but a senior assistant in an insurance company. Most dalits have embraced education and stepped across the line of control of the caste system. "There are many of us who have a Masters Degree and work in private and government jobs. Most of our boys go to school and so do the girls," he said. [...] The young men of the Valmiki Colony are not the stereotyped, submissive, suffering Dalits that one would traditionally expect to encounter. Dressed in imitation Nike shoes and Wrangler jeans, their body language is defiant. However, the journey of upward social mobility remains tough for the vast majority of landless dalits in Haryana. "Most boys drop out after high school because of acute poverty," said Sudesh Kataria, an assistant engineer working for a multinational company. He has a diploma in electrical engineering from the Industrial Training Institute, Gurgaon. Kataria's best friend at ITI, a Jat, once invited him to a family wedding but insisted that he shouldn't reveal his identity. "At the wedding a guest asked me about my caste and Ibed. Then he asked me about my village and I told him the truth. He knew my village was a dalit village." A fight broke out between the hosts and the guests - how can they let a dalit in? They washed the chair I sat on and threw me out," Kataria recalls.    6

(a) What is the meaning of Dalits? (2)

(b) Highlight the initiatives taken by the State to abolish caste discrimination. (4)

35 Classify the Tribes on the basis of their Permanent & Acquired traits.    6

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