



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Prelim 1

SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)

Class: XII

Date:28/11/2023

Time: 3 Hours

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. 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 50 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 100 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 300 words each. Question no. 36 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION A		
1.	<p>Assertion (A): There is a feeling among the educated Khasi that their rules of kinship and inheritance are biased in favour of women and are too restrictive.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Meghalaya Succession Act (1986) confers on 'any Khasi and Jaintia of sound mind not being a minor, the right to dispose of his self- acquired property by will.'</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
2.	<p>Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Choose the incorrect statement about the relation between literacy and population.</p> <p>a. Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well-being of the community. b. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options c. Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence and almost half our population is now literate. d. Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups.</p>	1

3.	<p>What is not a common feature central to the public perception of ‘disability’ all over the world:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Disability is understood as a biological fact Whenever a disabled person is confronted with problems and it is taken for granted that the problems originate from her/his impairment The disabled person is seen as a victim. The very idea of disability suggests that they are not in need of help 	1
4.	<p>Which of the following are included in the <i>permanent traits</i> as a positive way to classify tribes as per their characteristics?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> region language physical characteristics ecological habitat <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a &b a,b,c,d b,c,d a,c,d 	1
5.	<p>Which among these is not a feature of capitalism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Western colonialism was not connected to the growth of western capitalism An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profit Capitalism arose out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world Its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand and innovate, its use of technology and labour in a way that assured greatest profit. 	1
6.	<p>Assertion (A): The Government of India Act of 1935 gave legal recognition to the lists or ‘schedules’ of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state. Reason (R): Towards the end of the colonial period, the administration also took interest in the welfare of downtrodden castes, referred to as ‘depressed classes’ at that time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A A is true but R is false A is false but R is true 	1
7.	<p>In which ways are the Adivasi struggles different from the Dalit struggle?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They were not discriminated against like the Dalits. Their social and economic conditions were better than the Dalits. They did not face social exclusion like the Dalits. Adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand statehood. 	1

8.	<p>Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for challenge?</p> <p>a. It can arouse intense passions among its members and mobilize large numbers of people</p> <p>b. Economic and social inequalities among the communities.</p> <p>c. Equal distribution of scarce resources- like river water, jobs or governments funds.</p> <p>d. Injustices suffered by one community provoke opposition from same communities.</p>	1
9.	<p>Assertion (A): In both English and Indian fictional writings we often encounter an entire group of people classified as ‘lazy’ or ‘cunning’.</p> <p>Reason (R): Prejudices fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories; they refuse to recognise the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
10.	<p>Many items like paper and wood products, glass and ceramics were reserved for the _____ sector by the government.</p> <p>a. Medium scale</p> <p>b. Large scale</p> <p>c. Small scale</p> <p>d. Both b & c</p>	1
11.	<p>Assertion (A): English is not only widely used in India but we now have an impressive body of literary writings by Indians in English.</p> <p>Reason (R): However, English continues to be a mark of privilege.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
12.	<p>Assertion (A): Sanskritization as a concept has been criticized at different levels.</p> <p>Reason (R): Sanskritization leads to no structural change but only positional change of some individuals.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	1

13.	<p>Assertion (A): In most of the states the land ceiling act proved to be toothless. Reason (R): There were many loopholes and most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land being taken over by the state.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
14.	<p>Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry such as –</p> <p>a. Urbanization b. The loss of face-to- face relationships in modern factories c. Substitution of traditional relations by anonymous professional relationships in modern workplaces. d. All of the above</p>	1
15.	<p>What is not an impact of Green Revolution in India?</p> <p>a. it was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from new technology b. reduction in inequalities in rural society c. displacement of the service caste groups d. employment and wages for agricultural workers increased in many areas</p>	1
16.	<p>Assertion (A): The rural in Kerala is a mixed economy Reason (R): The economy in Kerala integrates agriculture with a wide network of retail sales and services where a large number of families are dependent on remittances from abroad.</p> <p>a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true</p>	1
17.	<p>The agrarian structure in India has changed enormously over time, from pre-colonial to the colonial and after independence. Which among these is not a change that happened?</p> <p>a. Dominant castes from pre-colonial period were not direct owners of land in the later period b. Local kings or zamindars controlled the land in the colonial period c. The colonizers imposed heavy land revenues (taxes) hence the zamindars in turn extracted much out of the cultivators d. Agricultural production flourished and increased during the period of the British rule.</p>	1

18.	An average work day has 10-12 hours and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as night-out), when faced with project deadlines. Which of the statements below are true with regard to the Time slavery in IT sector. a. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'. b. Overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects c. Employees leave early from workplace due to peer pressure d. Project costs and timelines are usually overestimated in terms of man-days i. a&b ii. c&d iii. a&c iv. b&d	1
19.	Assertion (A): Communalists cultivate an aggressive political identity, and are prepared to condemn or attack everyone who does not share their identity. Reason (R): One of the characteristic features of communalism is its claim that religious identity overrides everything else. a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true	1
20.	Introduction of machinery such as tillers, tractors, threshers and harvesters led to the _____. a. Displacement of the service castes b. Greater wages for the service castes c. Equality in the agrarian structure d. Low production output.	1
SECTION B		
21.	What is TFRS? Name the states that have very high TFRS.	2
22.	List the two demands of the Bombay Textiles workers' strike of 1982.	2
23.	What is the relationship between modernization and secularization?	2
24.	State the features of an authoritarian state	2
25.	Sanskritization is a gendered process-Justify	2
26.	Define Tribes.	2

27.	What is social exclusion?	2																											
28.	Mention the isolation and integration debate on Tribes.	2																											
29.	State the difference between western and Indian patterns of industrialization.	2																											
SECTION C																													
30.	How does job recruitment take place through the 'contractor system'? OR Explain the concept of industrial engineering/scientific management/Taylorism.	4																											
31.	Explain in what sense has caste become relatively 'invisible' for the urban upper castes? OR In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?	4																											
32.	How has colonialism impacted our lives? You can either focus on one aspect like culture or politics or treat them together.	4																											
33.	Explain the ecological movement in India with an example.	4																											
34.	Explain regionalism in the Indian context.	4																											
35.	Explain the various factors behind the increasing farmers' suicide in India	4																											
SECTION D																													
36.	<p>Study the given table and answer the given questions. Percentage of Population lying below poverty line 2011-12.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Caste and Community</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Rural India Expenditure of Rs327 or less per person per month</th> <th style="width: 30%;">urban India Expenditure of Rs 424 or less per person per month</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Schedule Tribes</td> <td>45.3%</td> <td>24.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Schedule Castes</td> <td>31.5 %</td> <td>21.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Backward Classes</td> <td>22.7%</td> <td>15.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Muslims</td> <td>26.9 %</td> <td>22.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Hindus</td> <td>25.6%</td> <td>12.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Christians</td> <td>22.2%</td> <td>05.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Higher Caste Sikhs</td> <td>06.2%,</td> <td>05.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All communities</td> <td>27.0%</td> <td>13.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Caste and Community	Rural India Expenditure of Rs327 or less per person per month	urban India Expenditure of Rs 424 or less per person per month	Schedule Tribes	45.3%	24.1%	Schedule Castes	31.5 %	21.7%	Other Backward Classes	22.7%	15.4%	Higher Caste Muslims	26.9 %	22.7%	Higher Caste Hindus	25.6%	12.1%	Higher Caste Christians	22.2%	05.5%	Higher Caste Sikhs	06.2%,	05.0%	All communities	27.0%	13.7%	6
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	<p>Based on your understanding of the above figure of caste and community statistics in India (2011-12) answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the persons of which caste are living their life in extreme poverty? Which community has the least number of persons living in poverty? (1mark) 2. What do you understand by the term other backward classes? What can you conclude about OBC's after reading the above table? Also discuss their social problems. (4marks) 3. Name the commissions appointed to look into measures for the welfare of the OBC's. (1mark) 	
37.	<p>Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformative, redemptive, revolutionary. Box 8.10</p> <p>...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. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focussed on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility.</p> <p>But on the whole ...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.</p> <p>Based on the given passage, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Differentiate between Redemptive, Reformist, and Revolutionary movements (4marks) b) Give four examples of caste-based movements (1mark) c) How according to you does the Dalit movement belong to all 3 types of social movements? (1mark) 	6
38.	<p>How has liberalization affected employment patterns in India? OR What are the social implications/advantages of the organized sectors?</p>	6