**Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir**

**Assessment 1**

**SOCIOLOGY (Code:039)**

Class: XII Time: 3 Hours

Date:19/09/2023 Max. Marks: 80

|  |
| --- |
| General Instructions:  1*. The question paper is divided into four sections.*  *2. There are 39 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.*  *3. Section A includes question No. 1-22. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question,*  *there can be one answer.*  *4. Section B includes question No.23-30. These are very short answer type questions carrying 2*  *marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. There’s an internal choice in this section. Answer any 8 questions from this section.*  *5. Section C includes question No. 31-36. They are short answer type questions carrying 4*  *marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 words. There’s an internal choice in this section. Answer any 6 questions from this section.*  *6. Section D includes question No. 37-39. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks*  *each. Answer to each question should not exceed 400 words each. There’s an internal choice in this section. Answer any 3 questions from this section.* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SECTION A** |  |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well is Hindu shastras.   1. Pandita Ramabai b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan 2. c. Gandhiji d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy | 1 |
|  | Urban impact in India has been experienced in many ways like   1. Monetary inputs from migrants in cities 2. Land use for urban development c. uprooting of villages d. All of the above | 1 |
|  | Communalism is aggressive chauvinism based on regional identity. (Correct the statement) | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth, inadequate immunization, accidents in overcrowded homes all contribute to an incidence of disability among poor people that is higher than among people living in easier circumstances.  Reason (R): There is a close relationship between disability and poverty.   1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | 1 |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to refer to those castes which had a large population and were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after independence. | 1 |
|  | Population decreases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence. (Correct the statement) | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): Within India, Social reformers from Punjab and Bengal exchanged ideas with reformers from Madras and Maharashtra  Reason (R): New technologies speeded up various forms of communication   1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | 1 |
|  | Surat and Masulipatam declined, as manufacturing boomed in Britain leading to the emergence of a process called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. | 1 |
|  | The policy which persuades or forces all citizens to adopt a common set of cultural values and norms is called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.   1. Assimilation b. regionalism c. communalism d. integration | 1 |
|  | When considering the ‘wishes’ of the individual, social exclusion is \_\_\_\_\_   1. Voluntary b. semi- voluntary c. involuntary d. none of the above | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): Tribal identities in the current times are formed by primordinal (original, ancient) characteristics peculiar to tribes.  Reason (R): Tribal societies are getting more differentiated i.e. developing class and other divisions within themselves- leading to different bases for the assertion of tribal identity.   1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | 1 |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the rate which refers to the total number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15-49 years. | 1 |
|  | The two processes of cultural change that are limited by a set of ‘modern ideas’ are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**   1. Modernization and Westernization b. Modernization and Secularization   c.Colonialism and Modernization d. Industrialization and Urbanization | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): After 1834 till 1920, ships left from the ports of India on regular basis carrying people of various religions, gender, classes and castes destined to work for a minimum of five years on one of the plantations in Mauritius.  Reason (R): The advent of the railways in Bengal marked an important turning point, which saw the conversion of its forest policy in Assam (which was then a part of Bengal) from one of laissez faire into one of active intervention.   1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | 1 |
|  | Protection to minorities by giving special considerations is considered by the majority community as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.   1. Injustice b. Partiality c. competition d. favouritism | 1 |
|  | Untouchability was abolished through \_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Article 15 b. Article 17 c. Article 19 d. Article 18 | 1 |
|  | Because the interaction with the mainstream has generally been on terms unfavourable to the tribal communities, many tribal identities today are centered on ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. assimilation and integration b. resistance and opposition   c. nationalism and regionalism d. purity and pollution | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): Emile Durkheim’s famous study explaining the variation in suicide rates across different countries is a good example of social demography.  Reason (R): Population studies is primarliy concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change, without focusing on the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.   1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | 1 |
|  | Correct this statement: According to M.N. Srinivas, when lower castes sought to be westernized, the upper caste sought to be Sanskritized. | 1 |
|  | In Britain, the first society to undergo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was also the earliest to move from being rural to being a predominantly urban country. | 1 |
|  | Assertion (A): Since information disclosure in India is restricted by the Official Secrets Act (1923), India is an example of an authoritarian state.  Reason (R): Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of press, right to the due processes of law and so on.   1. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true | 1 |
| 22. | ‘Stree Purush Tulana’ was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1822. | 1 |
|  | **SECTION B** |  |
| 23. | Explain the term ‘Sanskritization’ OR Explain the term ‘Westernization. | 2 |
| 24. | What is the difference between the empire building process in the pre-capitalist and that of the capitalist times? | 2 |
| 25. | What does the term cultural diversity mean? | 2 |
| 26. | What is ‘social’ about social inequality and social exclusion? | 2 |
| 27. | Distinguish between varna and caste. | 2 |
| 28. | State the importance of demographic data? | 2 |
| 29. | What were the various issues taken up by social reformers of the 19th century in India? | 2 |
| 30. | What are the difference kinds of social resources? OR What does the term ‘social stratification’ refer to? | 2 |
|  | **SECTION C** |  |
| 31. | State the important elements of secularization OR Write a short note on the secularization of caste. | 4 |
| 32. | *Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkatta and Chennai were favoured as from here primary comodities could be easily exported ad manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.*   1. What is structural change? 2. How are urbanization and industrialization two sides of the same coin? 3. What commodities were exported by India in the British era? 4. Why did development of cities near the sea take place so fast? | 4 |
| 33. | Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity? | 4 |
| 34. | *In India, labels such as ‘disability’, ‘handicap’, ‘crippled’, ‘blind’, and ‘deaf’ are used synonymously. Often these terms are hurled at people as insults. In a culture that looks up to bodily ‘perfection’, all deviations from the perfect body signify abnormality, defect and distortion. Labels such as bechara (poor thing) accentuate the victim status for the disabled person. The roots of such attitudes lie in the cultural conception that views an impaired body as a result of fate.*   1. What category of persons are we talking about here? 2. What are ‘disabled unfriendly’ courts? 3. In what sense can one say that ‘disability is social’? 4. What are the types of disabilities existing in our society? | 4 |
| 35. | Discuss the features of caste. | 4 |
| 36. | How does India benefit from a ‘demographic dividend’? | 4 |
|  | **SECTION D** |  |
| 37. | What is a ‘minority’? Why do minorities need protection from the state?  **OR**  What is the relevance of civil society organizations today? | 6 |
| 38. | Explain the term ‘untouchability’ and explain its various dimensions  **OR**  Explain the key features of social stratification | 6 |
| 39. | **Explain the basic argument of the theory of the demographic transition. Why is the transition period associated with a ‘population explosion’?** | 6 |