

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Pre - Board Examination (12th January 2024)
Class XII (Humanities)
Subject - SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 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 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics. Question no. 37 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SECTION - A

1. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options.

Assertion (A) Westernisation in India is often identified with copying the ways of British but in recent times there is increasing of Americanisation Westernisation

Reason (R) American ways of writing, speech and accent is being followed more and more throughout India and world. Codes

- (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, but (R) is true

2. Which one of the following personalities authored the book called 'Stree Purush Tulana' in 1882?

- (a) Pandita Ramabai
- (c) Tarabai Shinde
- (b) Savitribai Phule
- (d) Begum Rokeya

3. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options.

Assertion (A) Max Weber defined state as 'a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory.'

Reason (R) State is an abstract entity consisting of a set of political-legal institutions claiming control over the particular geographical territory and its people.

Codes

- (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, but (R) is true

4. Which one of the following social reformers is considered as the Father of Renaissance Movement in Telugu?

- (a) R Venkataratnam Naidu
- (b) Gidugu Ramamurthy
- (c) Kandukuri Viresalingam
- (d) G Venkata Apparao

5. In the question below, there are two statements and marked Assertion (A) Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options.

Assertion (A) Suicides of farmers is basically associated with debt, as well as natural disasters, resulting in the failure of agriculture produce.

Reason (R) Agricultural issues are also no longer key public issues and lack of mobilisation means that agriculturists are unable to form powerful pressure groups that can influence policy making in their favour.

Codes

- (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, but (R) is true

6. According to him, social movements can lead to disintegration or disorder of society which is more important than individual. His works

about division of labour, social facts, suicide and religion tells that for him social structures enable social integration. For him, social were the forces that led to movements disorder.'

Read the passage and identify the name of the sociologist who argued in this regard.

- (b) E P Thompson
- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (d) Mancur Olson
- (c) Karl Marx

7. Which one of the following sociologists argues that 'the shift in relationship between landlords and agricultural workers was a shift from patronage to exploitation'?

- (a) Jan Breman
- (c) Verrier Elwin
- (b) Herbert Spencer
- (d) Auguste Comte

8. The term 'Demography' is composed of two Greek words which means people and meaning describe, both of which together imply a description of people.

- (a) demos, graphein
- (b) dimos, graphic
- (c) demoe, graphia
- (d) dimeos, graphae

9. Choose the incorrect statement about communalism.

- (a) Communalism is about politics not about religion.
- (b) It cultivates an aggressive political identity.
- (c) It is a recurrent source of tension and violence.

(d) A communalist is always a devout person.

10. Which one of the following statements is correct about Malthusian theory of population growth?

(a) Human population tends to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow.

(b) The rise in population can be understood in terms of geometric progression and agricultural growth in terms of arithmetic progression.

(c) Positive checks to population growth forms of famines and diseases are inevitable.

(d) All of the above

11. In the question below, there are two marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options. statements

Assertion (A) Liberal and Marxist scholars also criticised Malthus for stating that poverty was caused by population growth.

Reason (R) They believed that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources.

Codes

(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, but (R) is true

12. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements choose the correct options.

Assertion (A) A small proportion of the population is engaged in the organized sector in India.

Reason (R) The majority of the Indian population is employed in the unorganized sector.

Codes

(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, but (R) is true

13. Which among the following does not contribute to the contemporary tribal identity?

(a) Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream.

(b) Peculiar primordial characteristics of the tribes.

(c) Resistance and opposition to the force of non-tribal world.

(d) Educated middle class among the tribal communities.

14. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options.

Assertion (A) With commercialisation of agriculture, there was large scale seasonal migration of labour in post-independence India.

Reason (R) Breaking of traditional bonds of patronage between labourers/tenants and landlords.

Codes

(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, but (R) is true

15. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion. (A) and

Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options.

The differently abled are not "disabled" only because they are physically or mentally 'impaired' but also because society is built in a manner that doesn't cater to their need."

Assertion (A) Disability and poverty play a very crucial role and have a close relationship.

Reason (R) Disability creates and increase poverty by increasing isolation and economic strain.

Codes

- (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, but (R) is true

16. In the question below, there are two statements marked Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct options.

Assertion (A) Sanskritisation affects men and women differently.

Reason (R) It operates differently in different region.

Codes

- (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, but (R) is true

17.....state in India has undergone a unique development phase in political mobilisation, redistributive steps, and links to an external economy have resulted in a significant transformation of the rural countryside.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

18. Social exclusion and discrimination are majorly considered as the outcome of discrimination in.....

- (a) political hegemony
- (b) economic resources
- (c) social injustice
- (d) cultural diversity

19. Who were the main carriers of nationalism during Colonial period?

- (a) Rural upper classes
- (b) Urban middle classes
- (c) Urban upper classes
- (d) Rural middle classes

20. National Council for Women in India (NCWI) was established in the year.

- (d) 1931
- (c) 1927
- (a) 1917
- (b) 1925

SECTION - B

21. For service professionals an average work day has 10-12 hours. But it is very common for them to work overtime to complete the project on time. This is due to the time difference between the client site and India.

In what ways 'Time Slavery' influence the industrial society?

Or

The employment opportunities have two components i.e, job in an organisation and self employment. The scheme of Government of India 'Stand Up India Scheme' and 'Make in India' programmes by which employment and self employment become possible. are

Read the above passage and answer the following question.

Explain the major forms of job recruitment in India.

22. What is the meaning of Globalisation?

(23) Elucidate the work of sociologist Emile Durkheim on social movement.

24. Elaborate the term 'Peasant Movement'.

25. Briefly explain about the 'Subsistence Agriculture' and 'Globalisation of Agriculture'.

26. Mention two common features central to the public perception of 'disability' all over the world.

27. State two major issues faced by Adivasis (tribal people) after India's independence.

28. Explain the two broad sets of issues that are most important in giving rise to tribal movements

29. Those in India who complain of casteism in politics and really looking for a sort of politics which has no basis in society. Politics is a competitive enterprise, its purpose is the acquisition of power for the realisation of certain goals and its process is one of identifying and manipulating existing and emerging allegiances in order to mobilise and consolidate position.

Mention any two features of caste system.

Or

Why caste is important for politics?

SECTION - C

30. Why in India, labels such as disability 'handicap', etc used for differently-abled people?

Or

'Untouchability is an extreme particularly vicious aspect of the caste and system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale.'

Read the above statement and briefly explain the three major dimensions of untouchability.

31. "Encouraging cultural diversity is good policy from the practical and principled point of view." Justify the statement using India's case as a nation-state.

Or

What are community identities? Why are they important?

32. Describe the positive impact of resistance and opposition of tribal communities in contemporary India.
33. Elaborate the diverse forms of the family system.
34. "The pattern of farmer's suicides point to the significant crises that the rural areas are experiencing." What do you understand by 'matrix event' and how are they responsible for farmer suicides?
35. Compare and contrast between class-based movements and caste-based movements by quoting examples from the Indian context.

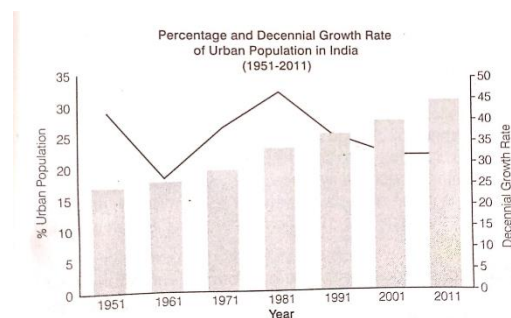
SECTION - D

36. Figure below shows decadal Growth Rate Population of Selected Metropolitan Cities in Percentage

(a) What are the trends of the per cent share of the urban population and decennial growth rate of the urban population according to above given chart? (2)

(b) What was the decennial growth rate of the urban population from 1981 to 2001 and during 2011? (2)

(c) How was the decennial growth rate of the urban population shows a declining trend during 1981-2001? (2)



37. Unemployment is an issue that confronts economics almost all the world. The levels of employment differ in different countries. Governments of countries try to reduce unemployment by adopting suitable measures to increase the number of jobs, and skill the youth and others to be gainfully employed. Unemployment leads to many social ills. There is an increase in poverty as the unemployed lack the purchasing power to meet their bare necessities. Poverty leads to beggary. There is also an increase in crime such as to murder and rape in society due unemployment. The unemployed also suffer from psychiatric conditions like depression.

(a) What do you mean by 'Employment Opportunities'? Explain the major forms of job recruitment in India. (1+2)

(b) Do you agree that all sections of people have benefitted from the economic policies in post-independence India? Justify your answer. (3)

38. Explain the term colonialism. impact of colonialism in India into bringing about a structural change in society. (1+5)