

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**Second Term Examination (23 December 2023)**

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. How many languages are recognised officially in 8th Schedule of Constitution?  
(a) Eighteen (b) Ten (c) Eleven (d) Fifteen
2. Activities which are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve on the part of the individuals concerned or any choice is known as  
(a) descriptive (b) subjective (c) ascriptive (d) achieved
3. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same?  
(a) It can arouse intense passions.  
(b) It can often mobilise large numbers of people.  
(c) Cultural identities are not significant.  
(d) Cultural differences are accompanied by
4. What criterion is used to define minority in the sociological sense?  
(a) Privilege  
(b) Only numerical distinction  
(c) Solidarity due to experience of disadvantage  
(d) Individualism
5. -----states often limit or abolish civil liberties.  
(a) Authoritarian (b) Civil Society (c) Democratic (d) Libertarian
6. Which yojana was initiated by the government regarding the transformation of the rural development?  
a) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana  
b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana  
c) Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan  
d) National Rural Mission

7. In which among the following states farmers suicides have become very common?
- Maharashtra and Karnataka
  - Kerala and Andhra Pradesh
  - Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh
  - All of the above
8. ....are essentially the government's declared minimum procuring prices for the agricultural products for a given year. It is primarily done to maintain a consistent price level.
- Support price
  - subsidies
  - wages
  - none of these

**9. Correct the Statement**

The second phase of Green Revolution introduced in only semi-arid regions of India

10. Assertion: (A) Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindars
- Reason: (R) Lack of resources and dependence on the landed caste for the economic and the social support meant that many working poors were tied to the landowners in hereditary labour relationship.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
  - A is true but R is false
  - A is false but R is true

**11. Complete the statement**

The areas like Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have witnessed very few changes in agrarian structure due to lack of effective.....

12. Which of the following statements is correct about the second phase of Green Revolution in India?
- The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced only in semi-arid regions of India.
  - The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced in dry and semi-arid regions of India.
  - The second phase of the Green Revolution was introduced in rice and wheat regions of India.
  - The second phase of the Green Revolution introduced only in South India.

13. After 1990, the Government of India has followed a policy of liberalisation. Under this policy, the private companies, especially foreign firms, were encouraged to invest in sectors which were earlier reserved only for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power, etc.'

Read the above mentioned statements and mention the term that is used to call when the government tried to sell its share in several public sector companies.

- Industrialisation
- De-colonisation
- Disinvestment
- Globalisation

14. In India 2006-2007 what was the share of employment in agriculture?

- a) 13.33%    b) 16.10%    c) 15.19%    d) 13.18%

15. Which of the following are the consequences of 'outsourcing'?

- a) Low wages  
b) Poor working conditions  
c) Permanent employees are reduced  
d) All of above

16. When Raja Rammohun Roy campaigned against sati and established the Brahmo Samaj, sati supporters formed the .....and petitioned the British not to legislate against it. Many people objected to reformers 'demands for girls'education, claiming that it would be devastating for society. Reformers who advocated for widow remarriage were socially shunned.

- (a) Swatantra Sabha    (b) Arya Samaj    (c) Dharma Sabha    (d) Dharma Sabha

17. By whom the first Trade Union was established in 1918 in Madaras?

- a) BP Wadia    b) Narayan Guru    c) SA Dange    d) M Joshi

18. Which of the following are features of social movement?

- I. A social movement requires sustained collective action over time.  
II. Social movements often arise with the aim to bringing about changes on a public issue.  
III. There were no steps taken by reformers in past to bring about social change.

Codes

- (a) I and II    (b) II and III    (c) I and III    (d) I, II and III

19. The agrarian structure varies greatly across India and the progress of ..... Is also uneven across the states

- a) Zamindari system    b) Agrarian laws    c) Land reform    d) Land ceiling

19. Which of the following are the essential elements in creating social movements?

- a) Identity Politics    b) Aspirations    c) Cultural anxieties    d) All of the above

### SECTION- B

21. In Modern Foods, which was set up by the government to make healthy bread available at cheap prices, and which was the first company to be privatised, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years.

**Based on the given passage, answer the following question.**

What do you mean by disinvestment? How did disinvestment impact the workers?

22. Social movements also develop a distinct mode of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest.

23. What are some of the problems faced by the mine workers?

24. Explain the transformation of the rural society after independence.

25. Define the term Unorganized sector with reference to India.
26. What are the two negative social effects of Green Revolution.
27. Why both Gandhi and Karl Marx saw mechanization as a danger to employment?
28. How has liberalization impacted the employment patterns in India? Mention any two ways.
29. This is a real life story of Rukmini Devi who lives in a small hut in Gaigotha Village in Wada Taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra State. She belongs to the Warli tribe. Her husband is a marginal farmer who cultivates on two acres of land. They have two children, one daughter aged 10 years and 1 son aged 6 years. Both the children walk to school and back daily (located about 3 miles away). When cultivation season is over, (or if the rice crop is damaged due to heavy rains or pests) they face many hardships. A section of the crop is kept for their personal use, for the year. Tur Dal (lentil) is also grown in one small area, again for personal use. In a small backyard, they grow vegetables like chilies, cucumber, and bitter gourd (karela). During the off-season, both husband and wife go to the brick kilns (about 7 miles away) to do piece-rate work (That is, they get paid for each brick that they make.) While the men earn 300 per day, the women earn\* 150-200. Rukmini Devi stated that they prefer to walk the 7 miles both ways because the bus fare is \* 35/- per head one way. They cannot afford it.

**Based on the given passage, answer the following question.**  
Point out and discuss briefly, gender discrimination in this setting.

**OR**

Discuss the nature of the economy of the Warli tribes.

### SECTION – C

30. “After independence the government took over the commanding heights of the economy.” What were the initiatives taken by the government to do the same?
31. Discuss the phenomenon of ‘Time Slavery’ in IT sector.
32. Why are the New Farmers’ Movement termed as New Social Movements?
33. Write a brief note on establishment of trade unions in context of pre-independent India
34. What is Taylorism? Would Gandhiji have supported the idea of Taylorism?
35. Discuss the consequences of commercialization of agriculture.

### SECTION – D

36. Study the given chart and answer the following questions:

- (a) Define the term primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. (2)
- (b) According to 2018-2019, how many people were employed in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors? (2)
- (c) In the year 2018-19, how many percent of workers were enrolled in self-employment and casual wage labour? (2)

Study the diagram given below and answer the following questions. (6)



37. "There were a large number of women's organisations that arose both at the all India and local levels in the early twentieth century. And then began the participation of women in the national movement itself. In 1931, the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India whereby it committed itself to women's equality."

(a) Highlight the important key features of the Karachi Declaration held in 1931 with regards to fundamental rights in India. (3)

(b) What was the resolution on National Economic Programme in Karachi session of INC? (3)

38. Do you agree that all sections of people have benefitted from the liberalization policies in India? Justify your answer with examples. (6)

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16. 'Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation. It was funded by international agencies that were based on providing High Yielding Variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers and other inputs to farmers.' Which one of the following agricultural scientists led the above-mentioned initiative programmes?

- (a) R S Paroda    (b) M S Swaminathan    (c) Verghese Kurien    (d) GS Kalkat

17. Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure ... the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community -ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on.

Two nation building strategies used were

- (a) Assimilation and Integration
- (b) Assimilation and Sanskritisation
- (c) Integration and Sanskritisation
- (d) Westernisation and Sanskritisation

18. When the religious identity overrides everything else, it leads to

- a) Secularism      b) communalism      c) nation-state      d) diversity

20. Which is/are the major issue/s that challenges the diversity of India?

- a) Regionalism      b) Communalism      c) Casteism
- b) All of the above

21. Assertion: (A) In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an exclusive and democratic vision.

Reason: (R) It was democratic because it recognised Diversity and Plurality.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
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### SECTION- B

21. "In Maruti Udyog Ltd. two cars roll off the assembly line every minute. Workers get only 45 minutes rest in the entire day – two tea breaks of 7.5 minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour. Most of the men are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement."

**Based upon above passage, answer the following question.**

What, according to you, is the impact of the factory's working condition on the workers and on the factory? How has liberalization impacted the employment pattern in India? Mention any two ways.

22. Why does Jane Berman use the term 'footloose' for the labour?

23. In the first phase of the green revolution in the 1960s and 1970s the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in the rural society. Mention any two ways by which inequalities increased.

24. Define work in organized sector.

25. In what ways agriculture and culture are interlinked?

26. What is the meaning of contract farming?



27. What are the fundamental differences between Redemptive and Reformist social movements?

28. How policy of assimilation and integration are used by the state to strengthen national identity?

29. Commercialization of agriculture means the production of crops for sale in the market rather than for self-consumption. It began during British rule. This brought a change in home consumption to cultivation for the market. Revolutionary changes had occurred in the agrarian property relations towards the end of the 18th century. The commercialization of Indian agriculture started post 1813 when the industrial revolution in England gained pace. Feminization of agriculture labour refers to the process of increasing the participation of women in the agricultural labour force. The increasing migration of rural men has led to the feminization of the agriculture sector, with the participation of women in agriculture and allied activities becoming more significant.

Read the Passage and give the major consequences of commercialisation of agriculture in India.

**OR**

What is the feminisation of the agricultural labour force?

### SECTION – C

30. Work in IT sector is also subjected to the Taylorist labour process. Substantiate this statement with the suitable example.

31. Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx offer two different interpretations of social movements. Explain these two interpretations.

32. What were the major provisions of Land Ceiling Act? Does the Act have any loop hole in its implementation? Mention them.

33. Write a brief note on 'ascriptive identity'.

34. How can commitment to the protection of minorities also be a challenge to the state?

35. Mention the differences between Social Change and Social Movements.

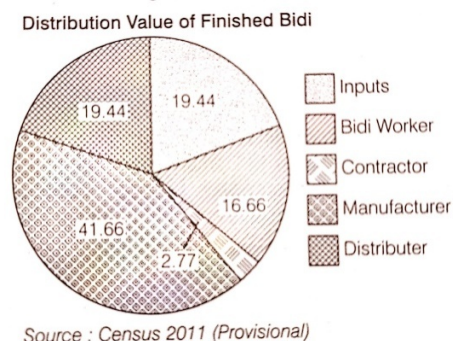
### SECTION – D

36. Study the given pie-chart and answer the following questions:

(a) What do you understand by home based work?(2)

(b) The above pie chart shows how the value of the finished bidi is distributed. Who gets what amount and why?(2)

(c) How do bidis get their identity?(2)



**37. Read the passages and answer the questions given below.**

Yogini and Yogita are twins of the Patkar family who live in a small room measuring 225 sq. ft. in a small town. Yogini is brilliant in studies and Kabbadi. Yogita is an outstanding cricketer who represents the Western India region; she also was a topper in the State-level Marathi language Competition. Their parents come from a small village in Marathwada; they were farmers. For the sake of their daughters, they shifted to a small town to facilitate their children's further education and sports training.

**38. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issues during colonial period?**

Their relatives and others in their village have heard of the Patkar girl's success and are also encouraged to send their children to big cities with the hope that they too will become successful and famous one day. Today, if one visits the village you will notice that in many homes, there are only the elderly folk. The youth seem to have migrated to better their prospects. Can you imagine the effect of such migration on the local village community?

(a) What are the challenges faced by rural people while sending their children for higher education?(3)

(b) What makes rural people migrate to cities? (3)

**38. Do you agree that all sections of people have benefitted from the liberalization policies in India? Justify your answer with examples. (6)**