

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**Pre-Board Examination (13th January 2025)**  
**Class XII (Humanities)**  
**Subject - SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)**

**M.M. 80**

**Time: 3hrs.**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:**

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections - Section A, B, C and D.
- (ii) There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section A includes questions no. 1-16. These are Objective type questions, carrying 1 mark each. As per the question there can be one answer.
- (iv) Section B includes questions no. 17-25. These are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (v) Section C includes questions no. 26-32. These are Short Answer type questions, carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (vi) Section D includes questions no. 33-35. They are Long Answer type questions, carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
- (vii) Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of given graphics. Question no. 34 is to be answered with the help of given passage.

**SECTION - A**

1. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single \_\_\_\_\_ categories, they refuse to recognise the \_\_\_\_\_ across individuals and across context or across time

- (a) Homogeneous, variation      (b) Heterogeneous, similarities
- (c) Broad, similarities          (d) Diverse, differences

2. Person from a well-off family can afford expensive higher education. Someone with influential relatives and friends may - through access to good advice, recommendations or information - manage to get a well-paid job.

Which concept is being talked of ?

- (a) Resources by Bourdieu          (b) Forms of capital by Bourdieu
- (c) Ideal Types by Bourdieu      (d) Ideal types by Max Weber

3. Assertion (A) The everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often make them appear inevitable, almost natural.

Reason (R) The common-sense understanding is that the poor and marginalised are where they are because they are lacking in ability, or haven't tried hard enough to improve their situation.

- (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 and R is true.

4. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for challenge?

- (a) It can arouse intense passions among its members and mobilise large numbers of people
- (b) Economic and social inequalities among the communities.
- (c) Equal distribution of scarce resources- like river water, jobs or governments funds.
- (d) Injustices suffered by one community provoke opposition from same communities.

5. Policies promoting integration involve

- (a) outright suppression of identities of groups which are in minority
- (b) complete erosion of cultural differences between groups.
- (c) elimination of ethno-national and cultural differences from the public arena.
- (d) All of the above

A-1

6. 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.

- (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

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      (b) Verrier Elwin      (c) Herbert Spencer      (d) Auguste Comte

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

- (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. 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.

13. 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.
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - Both (A) and (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

4. 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.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- Both (A) and (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

15.....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.

- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala
- Tamil Nadu
- Uttar Pradesh

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

- political hegemony
- economic resources
- social injustice
- cultural diversity

### SECTION - B

17. In the early stages of colonialism, labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions. Though trade unions emerged later, workers did protest. Their actions then were, however, more spontaneous than sustained. Some of the nationalist leaders also drew in the workers into the anti-colonial movement. The war led to the expansion of industries in the country but it also brought a great deal of misery to the poor.

How did workers in India respond to economic hardships during the First World War? (2)

OR

In the contemporary period the Dalit movement has unquestionably acquired a place in the public sphere that cannot be ignored. This has been accompanied by a growing body of Dalit literature. Dalit literature is squarely opposed to the Chaturvarna system and caste hierarchy which it considers as responsible for crushing the creativity and very existence of lower castes.

How does Dalit literature differ from mainstream literature in India?

18. Disinvestment is the process of transferring public ownership of a company to private ownership. What are the potential consequences of disinvestment for public services and employment? (2)

19. How does social stratification differ between technologically primitive societies, such as hunting and gathering communities, and more technologically advanced societies, in terms of the distribution of social resources and its impact on social inequality? (2)

20. The commercialisation of agriculture led to the rise of migrant labour. What are the significant effects of the large scale circulation of labour on rural society? Explain. (2)

21. How did Ranade contribute to addressing the plight of Hindu Upper caste widows? (2)

22. The 19th century social reform attempts marked the modern context and mix of ideas'. Interpret the given statement. (2)

23. 'Sanskritisation' seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. How Sanskritisation is a gender process? (2)

4. Literate adivasis began to research and write about their history and myths. They documented and disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. How did literacy and cultural documentation contribute to the formation of a unified ethnic identity in Jharkhand? (2)

5. An issue that is often raised is that if there was an active women's movement before 1947, whatever happened afterwards. In the mid-1970s there was a renewal of the women's movement in India. What led to the renewal of the women's movement in India in the mid-1970s?

### Section C

6. Why does sociology have a keen interest in study of social movements?

OR

Imagine a society where there has been no social movement. Can you also describe how you imagine such a society to be?

7. How are the Other Backward Castes different from the Dalits or Schedule Castes?

8. What is meant by the term 'secularism' in both Indian and Western contexts? Explain.

9. State the two reforms programmes related to land reforms in Independence India.

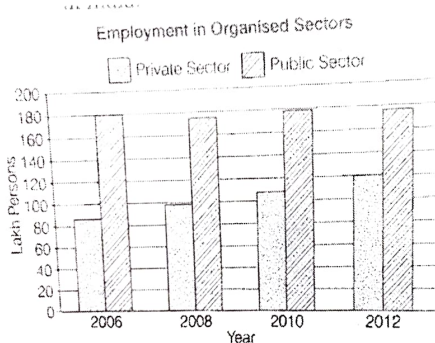
10. How have been tribes classified in India?

11. What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system? Explain.

12. Elaborate the term 'Stereotype' in context of sociological study.

### SECTION - D

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



“Employment by the government was a major avenue for increasing the well-being of the population, but now even that is coming down”.

(a) Explain the statement in light of the graph shown below. (2)

(b) Describe how liberalisation and privatisation worldwide appear to be associated with rising income inequality. (2)

(c) Write any two features of industrialisation in India. (2)

34. Read the passage given and answer the questions.

The harsh working conditions suffered by labourers in Aghanbigha were an outcome of the combined effect of the economic power of the maliks as a class and their overwhelming power as members of a dominant caste. A significant aspect of the social power of the maliks was their ability to secure the intervention of various arms of the state to advance their interests. Thus, political factors decisively contributed to widening the gulf between the dominant class and the underclass.

(a) Why do you think the maliks were able to use the power of the state to advance their own interests?

(b) Why did labourers have harsh working conditions?

35. Explain the reasons for Unity in Diversity in Indian Society.

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**SECTION-A**

1. Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. In this context choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Dalits may build their own temple
- (b) Convert to another religion
- (c) Social exclusion is involuntary
- (d) They may no longer desire to be included in the Hindu temple or religious events

2. State action alone cannot ensure social change for the Dalits. There are many other ways to bring about social change. Which of the following is not the correct option in this context?

- (a) Political organisation
- (b) Contributions to literature
- (c) People's movements
- (d) Legislations only

3. Parsis or Sikhs are examples of anomalous minority groups because of which of the following reasons?

- (a) They are religious minorities and economically well-off
- (b) They are not politically vulnerable
- (c) They do not need any special protection because of their demographic dominance.
- (d) They do not face any risk from majority community.

4. Activities which are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve any choice on the part of the individuals concerned are known as.....

- (a) Descriptive
- (b) Subjective
- (c) Ascriptive
- (d) None of these

5. Which of the following features is not an element of the policy of Apartheid?

- (a) Denial of ownership of land
- (b) Denial of South African citizenship
- (c) Permission for mixed marriages
- (d) Denial of formal voice in government

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.

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

B - 1

7. 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

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

Assertion (A) Urbanisation in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries.

Reason (R) There was emergence of new colonial cities.

- (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, but 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

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

Assertion (A) The government has passed a number of laws to regulate the working conditions in coal mines.

Reason (R) Many contractors maintain proper register of workers and take responsibility for accidents giving all possible benefits.

- (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, but 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:

10. What is not true for globalisation and liberalisation in the rural society?

- (a) Non-participation in WTO
- (b) Free international trade
- (c) Opening of Indian markets to imports
- (d) Competition from the global market

11. Which of the following statements is true in the scenario of high fertility rate?

- (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.

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

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) To call a strike is a difficult decision.

Reason (R) Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the (a) correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not (b) 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

13. In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Which one of the following is a permanent trait?

- (a) Region, language      (b) Physical characteristics      (c) Ecological habitat      (d) All of these

14. The sociological importance of contract farming does not include which of the following?

- (a) It disengages people from the production process.
- (b) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.
- (c) It caters primarily to the production of elite items.
- (d) It is ecologically sustainable.

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

Assertion (A) Social movements are directed towards some broad goals.

Reason (R) It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people.

- (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, but 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

16. .... social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps.

- (a) Reformist      (b) Redemptive      (c) Revolutionary      (d) Relative deprivation

## SECTION B

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

It is true that several Indians from certain social and economic strata were the first to access an English education. Many of the mlater constituted the intelligentsia of our society. We refer to many of them as social reformers, such as Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Pandita Ramabai, Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve. They worked for religious, social, and educational reform in Indian society. Such visionaries of society continue even in the post-Independence era, to the present time. Based on the given passage-

Explain the role of education in the transformation of society at the micro-level.

**OR**

Education changes the outlook and traditional approach towards social and economic problems. It sharpens the skills, and knowledge of the children. Technical education helps in the industrialisation which helps to bring a vast process of change in society.

Explain the impact of the introduction of a new education system by the British on Indian society.

18. What are the objectives of disinvestment?

19. What does the term 'adivasi' mean and who are the tribal people? Explain.

20. What are the significant effects of the large scale circulation of labour on rural society? Explain.
21. The characteristic feature of modern era is the establishment of democracy and nationalism as dominant source of political legitimacy. Elaborate.
22. 'The 19th century social reform attempts marked the modern context and mix of ideas'. Interpret the given statement.
23. How Sanskritisation is a gender process?
24. Write a brief note on Savitribai Phule in context of Indian social reforms.
25. Write a brief note on the Global Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919, also known as 'Spanish Flu'.

### SECTION C

26. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'. Many of the scriptural rules of caste are thus designed to prevent the mixing of castes. What are some of the rules that caste system imposes? (4)

OR

For these groups, who have benefitted the most from the developmental policies of the post-colonial era, caste has appeared to decline in significance precisely because it has done its job so well. In what sense has caste become relatively invisible for the urban upper castes?

27. How did Western colonialism influence the development of capitalism in India? (4)
28. Land reforms have had only a limited impact on rural society and the agrarian structure in most regions. In contrast the Green Revolution brought about significant changes in the areas where it took place. How was the rural social structure altered by agricultural development during the 1960s and 1970s in India? (4)
29. 'Social exclusion is not accidental but systematic. It is a result of structural features of society.' Justify your answer with an example.
30. What are the changes of colonialism on caste institutions of India?
31. How does the social movement arise in society? In what ways do you think the social movement is beneficial for society? (4)
32. Explain the term colonialism. impact of colonialism in India into bringing about a structural change in society.

### SECTION D

#### 33. The declining Sex ratio in India 1901-2011

Year	Sex ratio (all age groups)	Variation over previous decade	Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Variation over previous decade
1901	972	-	-	-
1911	964	-8	-	-
1921	955	-9	-	-
1931	950	-5	-	-
1941	945	-5	-	-
1951	946	+1	-	-
1961	941	-5	976	-
1971	930	-11	964	-12
1981	934	+4	962	-2
1991	927	-7	945	-17
2001	933	+6	927	-18
2011	943	+10	919	-8

Note: The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

Data on age-specific sex ratios is not available before 1961.

Source: Census of India 2011. Government of India.

- (a) What is Sex ratio? (2)
- (b) Give reasons for declining sex ratio (2)
- (c) What steps should be taken to deal with this bias against the girl child (2)

B-4

34. 'Economists often make distinction between organised or formal and unorganised or informal sector. According to one definition, the organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pensions and other benefits.'

(a) What is an organised sector?

(3)

(b) Highlight the major social implications of organised sector in India.

(3)

35. If capitalism became the dominant economic system in the colonial period, nation-states became the dominant political form. Explain how this process took place.

(6)

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A)  
B)  
C)  
D)

Codes

1)