

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA

Term I Examination (9th September 2024)

Class XII (Humanities)

Subject – SOCIOLOGY (Set-A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

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 The proportion of person in different age group relative to the total population is known as

- (a) sex ratio
- (b) age structure
- (c) occupation structure
- (d) age composition

2 Assertion (A) Modernisation goes hand in hand with education, mass communication, urbanisation and political participation.

Reason (R) Dominance of the cultural influences from the West changes traditions elsewhere. In the context which one of the following is correct?

- (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

3. **'The Text Of Hindu Law'** is a famous writing of:

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) M.G. Ranade
- (d) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan

4. "The population Demographic Transition suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth."

Choose the incorrect statement about Demographic Transition Theory.

- (a) The growth rate in phase I and phase II are high.

- (b) The growth rate in phase II is high due to low death rate.
- (c) The growth rate in phase I and phase III are low.
- (d) The growth rate in phase III is approximately same as in phase I.

5. The emergence of machine production based on the inanimate power resources like steam and electricity is known as (1)

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Capitalism
- (c) Imperialism
- (d) Industrialisation

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

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

7. Which of the following is **not** the scheme of Government of India, which provided unified help to farmers all over the country?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima yojana
- (b) Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday
- (c) National Rural Mission
- (d) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture And Kisan Credit

8. Much of the twentieth century social movements included:

- (a) Working class movements
- (b) Peasant movements
- (c) Anti-colonial movements
- (d) All of the above

9. Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas are tribes of:

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Karnataka

10. Name the sociologist who coined the term 'Footloose Labour'.

- (a) Verrier Elwin
- (b) Jan Berman
- (c) August Comte
- (d) Herbert Spencer

11. Assertion (A) The Telangana Movement is one of the important militant peasant movements in India.

Reason (R) Indian National Congress gave it effective leadership. In the context which one of the following is correct?

- (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. Considering from an urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanisation shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population." Choose the **incorrect** statement about urbanisation in India.

- (a) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political dynamics.
- (b) Rural-to- Urban migration has increased due to decline in common property resources.
- (c) People go to cities in search of work.
- (d) Cities offer anonymity to the poor and oppressed class.

13. In which ways Adivasis struggles are different from Dalit struggle?

- (a) They were not discriminated against like the Dalits.
- (b) Their social and economic conditions were better than the Dalits.
- (c) Adivasis were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand statehood.
- (d) They did not face social exclusion like the Dalits.

14. Name the campaign that was against the indigo plantations in 1917:

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
- (b) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (c) Non-cooperation Movement
- (d) Tebhaga Movement

15. Which of the following stages, as per the Theory of Demographic Transition, is that of high population growth?

- (a) First Stage
- (b) Second Stage
- (c) Third Stage
- (d) Both first and second stage

16. Anjuman- E- Khawtn- E- Islam (All India Muslim Ladies Conference) was founded in

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1913

Section-B

17. Many districts of colonial India were administered through the Zamindari System. In other areas that were under direct British rule had what was called the raiyatwari system of land settlement (raiya means cultivator in Telugu). In this system, the 'actual cultivators' (who were themselves often landlords and not cultivators) rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the tax.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question.

What was drawback of Zamindari System? Which areas became more prosperous?

OR

How industrialisation leads to greater equality in society?

18. Social movements also develop a 'distinct mode of protest' what are these?

19. What are the Social consequences of long working hours in the IT sector? 2
20. In what ways does 'Time Slavery' influence the industrial society? 2
21. What is the meaning of contract farming? 2
22. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with women's life during the colonial government. 2
23. What was the contribution of Jyotiba Phule in social reforms? 2
24. Exemplify the difference between social change and social movement. 2
25. What are the principle reasons for the decline of the death rate after 1921?

Section-C

26. Explain three different ways in which Indian economy changed after the advent of colonialism. 4
27. Write a critical essay on sanskritisation. 4
28. What measures do you think the government has taken, or should take to protect the rights of landless agriculture labours and migrant workers? 4
29. What is liberalisation? How has it affected employment patterns in India. 4
30. 'Indian villages are becoming increasingly subject to impact of urban influence'. Explain the statement as argued by M.S.A. Rao. 4
31. What are social movement? Name and define the three types of social movements. 4
32. Why are the new farmers movement termed as new social movement? What are its objectives? 4

Section-D

33.

Literacy Rate in India Percentage of Population 7 years of age and above				
Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1951	18.3	27.2	8.9	18.3
1961	28.3	40.4	15.4	25.1
1971	34.5	46.0	22.0	24.0
1981	43.6	56.4	29.8	26.6
1991	52.2	64.1	39.3	24.8
2001	65.4	75.9	54.2	21.7
2011	73.0	80.9	64.6	16.3

(a) What is the male-female gap in literacy rate in the year 2011? How much the female literacy rate increased as compared to the rise in male literacy rate between the years 2001 and 2011? (2)

(b) ? What is the difference of male and female literacy rates between 1951 and 2011? (2)

(c) Is literacy as a pre-requisite to education, an instrument of empowerment? Explain (2)

34. Gandhiji on machinery in Hind Swaraj 1924 "What I object to the craze is for what they call labour saving machinery. Men go on 'saving labour' till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of all. When as a nation we adopt the spinning wheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the power by the rich".

Based on the given passage, answer the following.

- (a) Given an example of how machinery creates a problem for workers. (2)
- (b) Marx and Gandhiji saw mechanization as a danger to employment. Explain. (2)
- (c) What alternatives did Gandhiji suggest? (2)

35. Explain the first and the second phase of Green Revolution and the social consequences associated with it. (6)

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Section-A

1. In..... an English merchant named Job Charnock arranged to lease three villages (named Kolikata, Gobindapur, and Sutanuti) by the river Hugli in order to set up a trading post. In 1698, Fort William was established by the river for defensive purposes, and a large open area was cleared around the fort for military engagements.

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1900
- (c) 1690
- (d) 1950

2. "Considering from an urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanisation shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population."

Choose the **incorrect** statement about urbanisation in India.

- (a) Rural-to-urban migration has increased due to decline in common property resources.
- (b) Cities offer anonymity to the poor and the oppressed castes.
- (c) People go to cities in search of work.
- (d) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.

3. The pyramid pf 2026 shows the estimated future size of the relevant age groups based on data on the past rates of growth of each age group. Such estimates are called _____.

- (a) Projections
- (b) age pyramids
- (c) Demographic Dividend
- (d) Rate of natural increase

4. Which of the following festivals is celebrated by farmers in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Pongal
- (b) Bihu

(c) Baisakhi

(d) Ugadi

5. Green Revolution refers to:

(a) modernization of education.

(b) modernization of cattle breeding.

(c) modernization of agriculture.

(d) modernization of film industry.

6. Private companies especially the foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government, such as:

(a) Railways

(b) Airport Authority of India

(c) Defence

(d) Telecom

7. _____ were the migrant traders and money lenders who settled in the area and grabbed the wealth of the local residents

(a) employers

(b) employees

(c) contractors/jobbers

(d) Dikus

8. Which of the following is not the Women's organization started in early 20th century.

(a) Women's India Association

(b) All India Women's Conference

(c) National Council for Women in India

(d) National Women's Council

9. Right to Information campaign is an example of:

(a) Reformist Movement

(b) Redemptive Movement

(c) Revolutionary Movement

(d) Counter Movement

10. Who did Marathi translation of Vidyasagar's book **Indu Prakash**?

(a) Vishnu Shastri

(b) Pandita Ramabai

(c) Keshav Chandra Sagar

(d) Veersalingam

11. 'Stand Up India Scheme' is a scheme for _____ sections of the society.

(a) esteemed

(b) acclaimed

(c) marginalized

(d) all of the above

12. Urban luxury manufacturers like high quality silk cotton of _____ and _____ have been hit first during colonial period

(a) Thanjavur and Madras

- (b) Surat and Muslipatnam
- (c) Dacca and Murshidabad
- (d) Dhaka and Surat

13. Assertion (A) Traditionally, a lower caste adopted the life-style of the dominant caste in the process of sanskritisation. Reason (R) Adaption of the life-style of the dominant caste usually symbolised a caste of upward mobility within the caste system. In the context which one of the following is correct?

- (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

14. Assertion (A) People often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only one small part of a product. (1)

Reason (R) Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour where people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive.

- (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.

15. Who opened the first school for women in Pune?

- (a) Pandita Ramabai
- (b) Kandukuri Veersalingam
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

16. Satnami Movement of the Chamars in eastern MP and the movement by Jatavas of Agra are examples of

- (a) Women's rights' movement
- (b) Peasant movement
- (c) Dalit movement
- (d) Tribal movement

Section-B

17. Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school... At the University, the Head of the Department was a well-known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai... Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit.... Source: Kumud Pawade (1938)

What does Kumud Pawade's autobiography show us about the relation between gender and caste?..2

Or

At the time of independence we had to classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names and explain the two peasant movements.2

18. Differentiate between the organised and the unorganised sector. 2

19. Identify the negative social effects of green revolution. 2

20. What do you understand by support prices?

21. What is a gender-just society? Name some of the programs launched by the government to bring gender just society.2

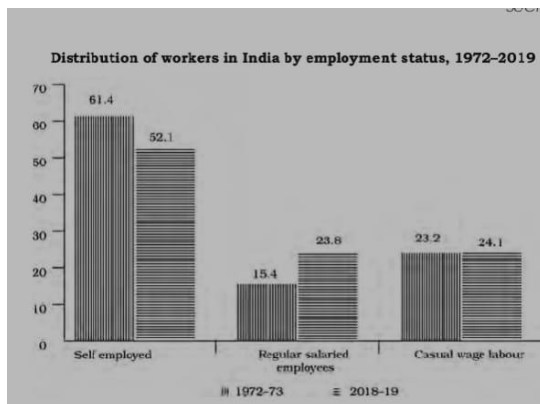
22. In what ways formal demography is different from social demography?
23. What is sterilization? What role did it play in the Family planning programme?
24. 'The impact of English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India' Elaborate the statement. 2
25. Write two points of difference between strike and lock out.

Section-C

26. What is industrialisation? How did British industrialisation lead to de- industrialisation and urbanisation in India? 4
27. Rituals have also specular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. Explain. 4
28. Which state in India have reached or are very near the 'replacement levels' of population growth?
29. Which ones still have very high rates of population growth? In your opinion what could be some of the reasons for these regional differences? 4
30. Write a note on Ecological Movements. 4
31. Explain the major forms of job recruitment in India. 4
32. What is land ceiling act? Mention the loop holes found in the implementation of land ceiling act. 4

Section-D

33.



- (a) Define the term primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. (2)
- (b) In the year 2018-19, how many percent of people were enrolled in regular and salaried employees? (2)
- (c) What are the social implications of small size of the organized sector? (2)

34. "Niyamgiri Hills is home to Dongria Kondh, a particularly vulnerable tribal group, who had unanimously voted against a project by State Government-owned Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) and Sterlite Industries which wanted to mine bauxite. The villages' decision followed a landmark Supreme Court verdict on April 18, 2013, that vindicated the decade-long movement. The court said forest clearance for the mining project, which had been withdrawn by the Environment Ministry in 2010, could be given only after taking the consent of the gram sabhas, or village councils, in the region in tandem with the Forest Right Act (FRA)."

Based on the given passage, answer the following questions.

- (a) What is a social movement? (2)
- (b) Based on your reading of the passage, identify the issues that the social movement addresses. (2)
- (c) Would you classify this social movement as old or new? Give reasons for your answer. (2)

35. Critically examine Malthus theory of population growth. (6)