

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
Term I Examination (15 September 2025)
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. 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. Which of the following do not belong to each other

(a) Bengal Revolt	-	Indigo Plantation
(b) Bardoli Satyagrah	-	non tax campaign
(c) Deccan Riots	-	Money landers
(d) Champaran Satyagraha	-	new forest policy

Based on the following passage, answer Q.No. 3 and 4.

3. "The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants. These claimants were members of upper castes who played no part in agricultural economy other than claiming their rent." These claimants did not play any role in the agricultural economy because:

- (I) They frequently did not live in the village.
- (II) They were 'absentee landlords'.
- (III) These intermediate castes, were not dependent on the labour of the lower caste.
- (IV) They did not play a decisive role in regional politics and the agrarian economy.

Options:

(A)(I), (II) and (III) (B) (I) and (II) (C) (III) and (IV) (D) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)

4. Which of the following does not indicate the next layer of claimants who were involved in the management of agriculture but were not themselves the cultivators?

(A) Vokkaligas of Karnataka	(B) The Reddys of Andhra Pradesh
(C) Gonds of Maharashtra	(D) The Yadavs of Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) Pongal (b) Bihu (c) Baisakhi (d) Ugadi

6. 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.

7. 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

8. _____ 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

9. 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

10. Which of the following is/are true for New Movements?

I. They are global in nature.

II. They are organised along class lines alone.

III. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements for these movements.

IV. They are not within the framework of political parties.

Options:

(A) Only I (B) I and II (C) I, III and IV (D) II and III

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

(a) Vishnu Shastri (b) Pandita Ramabai (c) Keshav Chandra Sagar (d) Veersalingam

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) Adoption 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. Which of the following statements is *not true* for social movements?

- (A) Social Movement activists hold meetings to mobilize people around the issues that concern them.
- (B) Social Movements do not prepare people for consensus in pursuing the collective agenda.
- (C) Social Movements develop distinct modes of protest.
- (D) They create communication and public opinion to put pressure on the government.

15. Assertion (A): In lockout, the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.

Reason (R): Managers try to use substitute labour.

- (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. 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?

OR

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

18. Differentiate between the organised and the unorganised sector.

19. Identify two negative social effects of green revolution.

20. Exemplify the difference between Social Change and Social Movements.

OR

Differentiate between Redemptive social movement and Revolutionary social movement.

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

22. "Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops. As a result of liberalisation, many Indian companies - small and large, have been bought over by multinationals. At the same time, some Indian companies are becoming multinational companies."

What is disinvestment and why are government employees afraid of it?

23.(a) Why do wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting?

OR

(b) How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land?

24. 'The impact of English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India' Elaborate the statement.

25. Write two points of difference between strikes and lock out.

Section-C

26. What is industrialisation? How did British industrialisation lead to de-industrialisation and urbanisation in India?

27. Rituals have also specular dimensions as distinct from secular goals. Explain.

28. Discuss the phenomenon of "Time Slavery" in the I.T. sector.

29. The women's question arose in modern India as part of 19th century middle class social reform movement. These reformers used a mix of ideas. Explain these ideas.

30. Explain the different situations of urban impact as given by M.S.A. Rao.

31.(a) Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. Explain this model.

OR

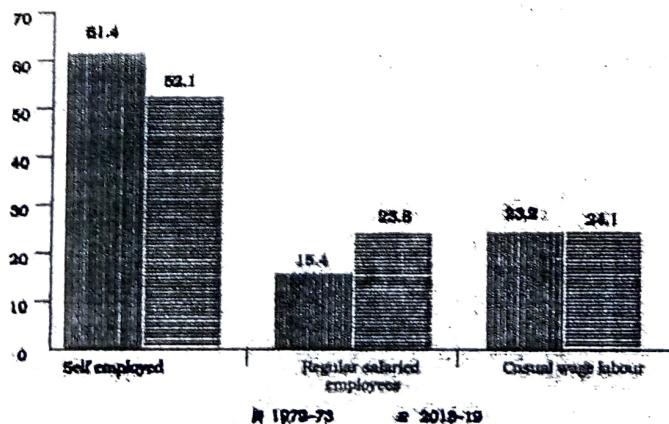
(b) Explain the phenomenon of Modernity as given by Rudolph and Rudolph.

32. What is land ceiling act? Mention the loop holes found in the implementation of land ceiling act. (1+3= 4)

Section-D

33.

Distribution of workers in India by employment status, 1972-2019



(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?

(b) Based on your reading of the passage, identify the issues that the social movement addresses.

(c) Would you classify this social movement as old or new? Give reasons for your answer.

35. Write a note on :

(a) Women's Movement

(b) Tribal Movement

(3+3=6)