

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**Term II Examination (13<sup>th</sup> December 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. Assertion (A) The modern state had begun to take an active interest in the development of early forms of public health management, policing and maintenance of law and order. Reason (R) This new and constantly expanding sphere of state activity required the systematic science of economics.

- (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. Assertion (A) For most of us who are born and live in India, social inequality and exclusion no longer are facts of our lives.

Reason(R) The everydayness of social inequality and exclusion often make them appear inevitable, almost natural.

- (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. While population rises in geometric progression, agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression. Which of the following appropriately explains the progressions?

- I. 2,4,8,16 and 2,4,6,8 respectively
- II. 2,4,6,8 and 2,4,8,16 respectively
- III. 3,6,12,24 and 3,6,9,12 respectively
- IV. 3,6,9,12 and 3,6,12,24 respectively

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

4. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to colonialism and caste?
- (a) All major social institutions and specially the institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period.
  - (b) All of the changes brought about by colonialism were intended or deliberate.
  - (c) Initially, the British administrators began by trying to understand the complexities of caste in an effort to learn how to govern the country efficiently.
  - (d) The 1901 Census under the direction of Herbert Risley was particularly important as it sought to collect information on the social hierarchy of caste.

"There is no necessary relationship between any specific form of community and the modern form of the state. Any of the many bases of community identity (like language, religion, ethnicity and so on) may or may not lead to nation formation - there are no guarantees."

Based on the given passage, answer Q.5 and 6.

5. Cultural diversity can often be perceived as a source of threat to states because-
- I. states see all forms of community identity as dangerous rivals.
  - II. control is difficult in case of heterogenous identities.
  - III. suppressing cultural diversity can be very costly in terms of the subdued community.
  - IV. community identities cannot act as the basis of nation-formation.
- (a) I and IV                      (b) III and IV                      (c) I, II and III                      (d) I, II, III and IV

6. Which of the following is not true for a community conflict?
- (a) Communities become reversed mirror images of each other in a community conflict.
  - (b) People often react emotionally in case of any perceived threat to their community identity.
  - (c) Community identities provide a sense of security and satisfaction to its members.
  - (d) Community conflicts can be resolved easily.

7. Assertion (A) Today, barring the North-Eastern states, there are no areas of the country that are inhabited exclusively by tribal people.

Reason (R) Since the middle of the nineteenth century, non-tribals have moved into the tribal districts of central India, while tribal people from the same districts have migrated to plantations, mines, factories and other places of employment. (1)

- (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. Which of the following is not true for stereotypes?
- (a) In a country such as India, many of these stereotypes are partly colonial creations.
  - (b) They are flexible characterisations of a group of people
  - (c) Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women.
  - (d) Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes.

9. 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.

10. Which of the following does not define *Dikus* correctly.

- (a) adivasis had a common belief in dikus
- (b) benefits from mining and industrial projects had gone to dikus
- (c) Adivasis lands had been alienated
- (d) migrant traders who settled in the area, impoverishing the original residents

A great many students and office-workers around the world go to work only for five or six days and rest on the weekends. Yet, very few people who relax on their day off realise that this holiday is the outcome of a long struggle by workers. That the work-day should not exceed eight hours, that men and women should be paid equally for doing the same work, that workers are entitled to social security and pension these and many other rights were gained through social movements. Social movements have shaped the world we live in and continue to do so.

Based on the given passage, answer Q.11 and 12.

11. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The rights we enjoy just happened to exist.
- (b) Social movements not only change societies; they also inspire other social movements.
- (c) Movements are directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice.
- (d) A social movement requires sustained collective action over time.

12. Social Movements is an important subject matter Sociology because

I. these protests were perceived by elites as a major threat to the established order of society.

II. 'crowd' and the 'mob' were not made up of anarchic hooligans out to destroy society. Instead, they too had a 'moral economy'.

III. public resorted to protest because they had no other way of expressing their anger and resentment against deprivation.

IV. there was an anxiety among people to maintain the prevailing social order.

Codes

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

13. Which of the following books presents the critiques on patriarchy in the society

- (a) Sultana's Dreams
- (b) Women's Role in Planned Economy
- (c) Vedic Authorities For Widow Marriage
- (d) Stree Purush Tulana

14. 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) Dharma Sabha
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) None of these

15. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- (a) Satnami Movements – Punjab
- (b) Mahar Movement - Maharashtra
- (c) Anti-Brahmin movement – Jharkhand
- (d) Jatavas – Agra

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

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

### **Section-B**

17. "Scholars have agreed that all major social institutions and specially the institution of caste underwent major changes during the colonial period. In fact, some scholars argue that what we know today as caste is more a product of colonialism than of ancient Indian tradition."

What inference can you draw from this statement?

18. What do you mean by formal demography? How it is different from social demography?

19. What was the contribution of Raja Rammohan Roy in the social reform of India?

20. According to Bourdieu, 'in every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources of money, property, education, health and power than others. These social resources can be divided into different forms of capital.' Briefly explain these forms of capital.

21. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others as well as their access to resources and opportunities.

What is the key principles of social stratification ? (2)

22. Define the term 'minority' and state one reason why does minorities need protection from the state?

23. As with fertility rates, there are wide regional variations in the age structure as well. While a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries.

What is meant by the 'age structure' of the population? (2)

24. How did the state address the issues of caste and tribe discrimination? Elaborate

25. Explain privileged minorities.?

### **Section-C**

26. Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Highlight the demography of tribal communities in India on the basis of the permanent traits.

27. Communalism is an important issue in India because it has been a source of tension and violence. Elaborate.

28. The term 'dominant caste', contributed by M.N. Srinivas. What is the significance of the term 'dominant caste' in post-Independence India's agrarian and political landscape? (4)

29. Caste is an institution uniquely associated with the Indian sub-continent. While social arrangements producing similar effects have existed in other parts of the world, the exact form has not been found elsewhere. Although it is an institution characteristic of Hindu society, caste has spread to the major non-Hindu communities of the Indian sub-continent. This is specially true of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

What are the major factors behind existence of the hierarchy in caste system? Explain. (4)

30. The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to Government records.

Elaborate the terms and the requirements does the Right to Information Act 2005 impose on public authorities regarding record management and information publication?

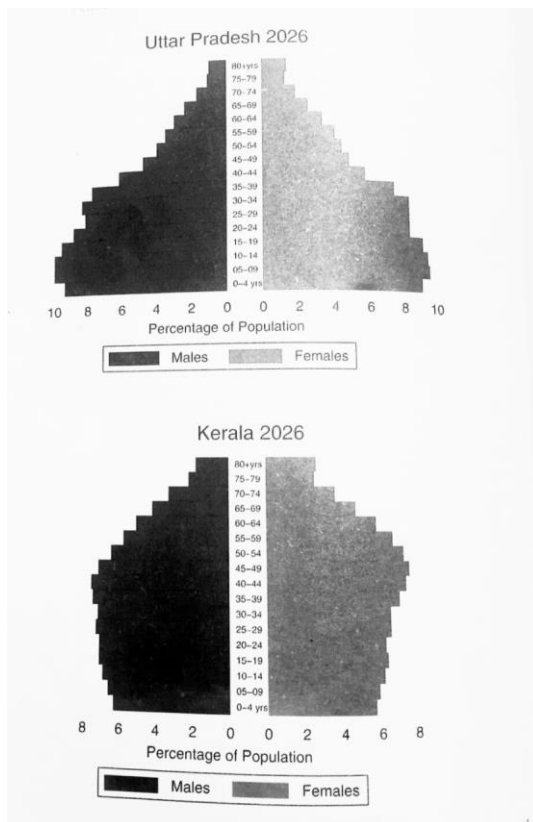
31. Over the decades there has been a great deal of concern about the unchecked use of natural resources and a model of development that creates new needs that further demands greater exploitation of the already depleted natural resources. This model of development has also been critiqued for assuming that all sections of people will be beneficiaries of development.

What were the key concerns underlying the Chipko movement in the Himalayan foothills?

32. Discuss the features of Social movements in detail.

### **Section-D**

33.



**(a) What is meant by age structure pyramid of the population? Why is it relevant for the population study (2+2)**

**(b) Which age group is the widest part of the pyramid in Uttar Pradesh and Kerala and how much percentage of females are found in the age group of 55 to 59 in Uttar Pradesh**

34. Untouchability is a pan-Indian phenomenon, although its specific forms and intensity vary considerably across regions and socio- historical contexts. The so-called 'untouchables' have been referred to collectively by many names over the centuries. Whatever the specific etymology of these names, they are all derogatory and carry a strongly pejorative charge. In fact, many of them continue to be used as forms of abuse even today, although their use is now a criminal offence.

(a) Untouchability is an extreme and vicious aspects of the caste system. Explain the difficult dimensions of untouchability.(3)

(b) How did 'Schedule Caste' and 'Schedule Tribe' came into existence?(3)

35. The institution of caste underwent major changes from colonial times to the present day. Support the statement with suitable examples and explain the two peasant movements.(6)

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**Section-A**

1. "A state is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory." Which among the following said this above mentioned argument?

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) Herbert Spencer
- (c) David Emile Durkheim
- (d) Judith Butler

2. The law that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family is known as

- (a) Abolition of Zamindari System
- (b) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act
- (c) Land Ceiling Act
- (d) Ryotwari System

The Indian meanings of secular and secularism include the Western sense but also involve others. The most common use of secular in everyday language is as the opposite of communal. So, a secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others. Secularism in this sense is the opposite of religious chauvinism and it need not necessarily imply hostility to religion as such.

Based on the given passage, answer Q. 3 and 4

3. Which of the following best describes the Indian concept of secularism?

- (a) Secularism in India involves complete separation of religion and state, similar to Western secularism.
- (b) Secularism in India means equal respect for all religions without necessarily separating religion from public life.
- (c) Secularism in India implies that the state should favour one religion over others.
- (d) Secularism in India is focused solely on reducing the influence of religion in personal practices.

4. Communalism and secularism are important subjects in sociology because

I. communalism is solely about personal faith and has no political implications.

II. secularism in India involves providing special consideration to minorities to ensure equal respect for all religions.

III. communalism constructs large and diverse groups as singular and homogenous based on religion.

5. 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 often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue.

Reason (R) Protest is the most visible form of collective action.

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

"If prejudice describes attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual. Discrimination can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others, as when a person is refused a job because of their gender or religion."

Based on the given passage, answer Q. and 6 and 7

6. What is the most accurate description of prejudice?

- (a) Prejudice is solely based on direct evidence and rational analysis.
- (b) Prejudice refers to preconceived opinions that are formed after careful consideration of available facts.
- (c) Prejudice involves pre-judgement, often formed without familiarity with the subject or based on hearsay rather than direct evidence.
- (d) Prejudice is always negative and never involves favourable opinions.

7. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between prejudice and discrimination?

- I. Prejudice involves fixed, generalised beliefs about a group, while discrimination involves actions that disadvantage a group.
- II. Discrimination is always based on direct evidence and is transparent.
- III. Prejudice and discrimination are both easily proven in a court of law.
- IV. Stereotypes often contribute to prejudice, which then leads to discriminatory behaviour.

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

8. Which of the following statements are correctly defining the idea of a nation?

- I. It is an ideology that places the nation at the centre of its concern.
- II. No particular kind of community can be guaranteed to form a nation.
- III. There are many nations that do not share a single common language, religion, ethnicity and so on.

Codes

- (a) Only I                      (b) I and III                      (c) Only III                      (d) All of these

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) Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.

Reason (R) No system of social stratification is likely to persist over generations unless it is widely viewed as being either fair or inevitable.

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

10. "Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. It is what we are rather than what we have 'become'. We do not have to do anything to be born into a community in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into."

According to above mentioned statements, these kinds of identities are called as

- (a) Ascriptive                      (b) Receptive                      (c) Descriptive                      (d) Assertive

"At the simplest level, a nation is a sort of large-scale community - it is a community of communities. Members of a nation share the desire to be part of the same political collectivity. This desire for political unity usually expresses itself as the aspiration to form a state.

Based on the given passage, answer Q.11 and 12

11. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) A nation is a large-scale community sharing the desire for political unity
- (b) Every nation must have a common language, religion, or ethnicity
- (c) An ethnic group is based on common descent along with cultural-similarities.
- (d) A state claims control over a territory and its people through political-legal institutions.

12. Which statements reflect the sociological complexities of defining a nation? (1)

- I. It is easy to define a nation as it has clear, universal criteria.
- II. Many nations do not share a single language, religion, or ethnicity.
- III. The formation of a nation is not guaranteed by any specific community type.
- IV. Shared cultural, historical, and political institutions can be the basis of a nation.

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

13. She was born in a well-to-do Bengali Muslim family, and was lucky to have a husband who was very liberal in outlook and encouraged her education first in Urdu and later in Bengali and English. She was already a successful Bengali when she wrote Sultana's Dream to test her abilities in English. Who is **She** in the above lines.

- (a) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain                      (b) Zora Sultana
- (c) Tarabai Sinde                      (d) Savitri Bai Phule

14. Which of the following **do not** belong to each other?

- (a) Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh                      (b) Vokkaligas of Karnataka
- (c) Jats of Punjab                      (d) Khammas of Tamil Nadu

15. 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.

(a) Only I                      (b) I and II                      (c) I, III and IV                      (d) II and III

### **Section-B**

17. Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. Each caste is supposed to be different from and is therefore strictly separated from every other caste. Briefly explain about the ideas of separation and hierarchy in such classification of caste system?

18. "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."

How did Dalit literature helped with the caste-based Dalit movements? (2)

19. "The structure of the family can be studied both as a social institution in itself and also in its relationship to other social institutions of society. In itself a family can be defined as nuclear or extended. It can be male-headed or female-headed. The line of descent can be matrilineal or patrilineal."

What is the difference between matrilineal and patrilineal societies in terms of inheritance rules?

20. There are different kinds of social movements. They can be classified as: redemptive, reformist, revolutionary. A redemptive social movement aims to bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members."

What are the fundamental differences between the Redemptive and Reformist Social Movements?

21. "The sex ratio often shows more females than males due to factors like disease resistance and longer female lifespan. However, in some countries, this ratio is decreasing due to societal preferences." How societal norms have led to a declining sex ratio in countries like China, South Korea, or India.

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

23. "The makers of the Indian Constitution were aware that a strong and united nation could be built only when all sections of people had the freedom to practice their religion, and to develop their culture and language". How does the Indian Constitution protect the rights of minorities and promote cultural diversity?

24. What is sterilization? What role did it play in the Family planning programme?

25. In what sense can one say that disability is as much social as a physical thing?

### **Section-C**

26. The period after 1947 was characterised by two major social movements. The Naxalite struggle and the 'new farmer's movements. Why are the New Farmer's Movements termed as New Social Movements?

27. Even though trade unions came along later, workers did protest. Back then, their protests were more sudden and less organised. What are the different forms of collective actions used in social movements? Support your answer with some examples.

28. It is evident from social structure that led to change in family structures. In what ways can changes in social structure lead to changes in the family structure?

29. Tribal have paid a disproportionate price for the development of the rest of the Indian society. Explain.

30. What is the Theory of Demographic Transition and explain the three stages of Demographic Transition.

31. Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion. This is a peculiarly Indian, or perhaps South Asian, meaning that is different from the sense of the ordinary English word. Illustrate communalism considered a political phenomenon rather than purely a religious

32. Over the decades there has been a great deal of concern about the unchecked use of natural resources and a model of development that creates new needs that further demands greater exploitation of the already depleted natural resources. This model of development has also been critiqued for assuming that all sections of people will be beneficiaries of development.

What were the key concerns underlying the Chipko movement in the Himalayan foothills?

### **Section-D**

33.

TABLE 1: THE POPULATION OF INDIA AND ITS GROWTH DURING THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Year	Total Population (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1901	238	-	-
1911	252	0.56	5.8
1921	251	-0.03	-0.3
1931	279	1.04	11.0
1941	319	1.33	14.2
1951	361	1.25	13.3
1961	439	1.96	21.6
1971	548	2.22	24.8
1981	683	2.20	24.7
1991	846	2.14	23.9
2001	1028	1.95	21.5
2011	1210	1.63	17.7

Source: website: <http://ayush.gov.in>

(a) What was the total population of India as per census of 2011. (2)

(b) What was the percentage of the average annual growth rate between 1901-1951? (2)

(c) What contributed to the negative growth rate between 1911-1921? (2)

34. "There were a large number of women's organisations that arose both at national 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)

35. What were the major issues taken up by the women's movement over its history? (6)