

**LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR**  
**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2020-21)**

CLASS – XII  
SUBJECT- SOCIOLOGY

TIME- 3 HOURS  
M.M. - 80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into 4 sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes questions No. 1-16. These are objective type questions.
4. Section B includes question No. 17-25. 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. 26-32. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question No. 26 and 27 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each.
6. Section D includes question No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question No. 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

SECTION- A

1. Who were the main carriers of nationalism during colonial period?
  - A) Rural upper classes
  - B) Urban upper classes
  - C) Urban middle classes
  - D) Rural middle classes
2. .... refers to the emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity.
3. The chief architect of the constitution of India was.....
  - A) Dr B R Ambedkar
  - B) Mahatma Gandhi
  - C) Pandit Nehru
  - D) Jotiba Phule
4.
  - A) Who invented the system of scientific management?
  - B) Who opened the first school for women in Pune?

5. The first Backward class commission was headed by
  - A) B.P. Mandal
  - B) Pandit Nehru
  - C) Kaka Kalelkar
  - D) Ram Manohar Lohia
6. A state is, "a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in particular territory," according to
  - A) Karl Marx
  - B) August Comte
  - C) Max Weber
  - D) Jacques Rousseau
7. The laws 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) Raiyat wari system
  - D) Land ceiling Act
8. The Bombay Textile strike of 1982, was led by the trade union leader
  - A) Kisan salunke
  - B) Dr. Datta Samant
  - C) Datta Iswalkar
  - D) Jai Prakash Bhilare
9. The orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation is called
  - A) Gram Sabha
  - B) Lok Sabha
  - C) Rajya Sabha
  - D) Dharma Sabha
10. Name the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain but outside the domain of both state and market?
11. The management shuts the gate & prevents workers from entering
  - A) Lock Out
  - B) Lock in
  - C) Strike
  - D) Walk Out
12. The 1989 prevention of atrocities Act revised and strengthened the legal provisions punishing acts of violence or humiliation against.....

13. The Indian leader who like Karl Marx realised that mechanisation who pose a threat to employment
- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - D) Mahatma Gandhi
14. Name the Dutch Sociologist who coined the term “Foot loose labour”
- A) Auguste Comte
  - B) Verrier Elwin
  - C) Herbert Spencer
  - D) Jan Breman
15. McCarthy and ..... Proposed resource mobilisation theory.
16. The Vokkaligas are a dominant caste in
- A) Bihar
  - B) Haryana
  - C) Karnataka
  - D) Andhra Pradesh

#### SECTION-B

17. Explain any two dimensions of untouchability. What is the meaning of Modernity?

OR

‘Social movements also develop distinct modes of protests.’ What are these?

18. How does industrialisation lead to de-industrialisation?
19. Mention the factors responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio in India?
20. What are two criteria used for defining the OBC?

OR

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

21. Write the meaning of civil society? What is Counter movements?
22. How did Benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land?
23. What right does the Right to Information Act given to citizens?

OR

With the help of an example, highlight the concept of participatory democracy.

24. Identify the religious diversity found in India. What is meant by weightless economy?
25. ‘Federal system has worked fairly well though there remain many contentious issues.’ Mention any two issues.

#### SECTION-C

26. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story

apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fashion. For example, we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of a nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

- a) What do you understand by the term colonialism?
- b) What structural changes were seen in India during the colonial period?

OR

We don't 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. These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' – that is, they are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve any choice on the part of the individuals concerned. It is an odd fact of social life that people feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities in which their membership is entirely accidental. We often identify so strongly with communities we have done nothing to 'deserve' – passed no exam, demonstrated no skill or competence...This is very unlike belonging to, say, a profession or team. Doctors or architects have to pass exams and demonstrate their competence.

- 1) Most ascriptive identities are accidental and.....
  - a) Conditional
  - b) Unconditional
  - c) Achieved
  - d) Temporary
- 2) Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith...This signifies another feature of community identity i.e.
  - a) Achieved
  - b) conditional
  - c) Universal
  - d) localised
- 3) Our community provides us various identities through the process of-
  - a) Socialisation
  - b) Separation
  - c) Exclusion
  - d) Discrimination
- 4) In times of community conflict, communities become ..... of each other.
  - a) Opposite images
  - b) Mirror images
  - c) Friends
  - d) Kin

27. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

How were labourers recruited?

Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. In 1903, the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea planters of Assam were unwilling to offer. Instead, they had resource to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws. The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the transport of native labourers Act (No.111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865,1870and 1873.

- 1) The planters were fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the ..... norm that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
  - a) Democratic
  - b) Autocratic
  - c) Exclusionary
  - d) Discriminatory
- 2) The Tea industry is an example of how.....did not happen in India the way it did in Britain.
  - a) De- industrialisation
  - b) Gentrification
  - c) Industrialisation
  - d) Exclusion
- 3) The government helped the planters by providing for .....in case of non-fulfilment of the contract by the labourers.
  - a) Penal sanction
  - b) Reward
  - c) Appreciation
  - d) Incentive
- 4) The life of the planter and that of the labourers in the tea industry are.....
  - a) Equal
  - b) Contrasting
  - c) Similar
  - d) Cooperative

OR

Passage:

Kumar embodies the spirit of the Dalits of Gohana. In his early 30s, he is not the scavenger the caste society ordered him to be, but a senior assistant in an insurance company. Most Dalits have embraced education and stepped across the line of control

of the caste system. "There are many of us who have a Master Degree and work in private and government jobs. Most of our boys go to school and so do the girls," he said.... The young men of the Valmiki Colony are not the stereotyped, submissive, suffering Dalits that one would traditionally expect to encounter. Dressed in imitation Nike shoes and Wrangler jeans, their body language is defiant. However, the journey of upward social mobility remains tough for the vast majority of landless Dalits in Haryana. "Most boys drop out after high school because of acute poverty," said Sudesh Kataria, an assistant engineer working for a multinational company. He has a diploma in electrical engineering from the Industrial Training institute, Gurgaon. Kataria's best friend at ITI, a Jat, once invited him to a family wedding but insisted that he shouldn't reveal his identity. "At the wedding a guest asked me about my caste and I lied. Then he asked me about my village and I told him the truth. He knew my village was a Dalit village." A fight broke out between the hosts and the guests – how can they let a Dalit in? "They washed the chair I sat on and threw me out," Kataria recalls.

Kataria wants a new life for the Dalits – he campaigns throughout throughout the villages of Gurugram with other educated Dalits. "Our people will rise, stronger and powerful. We need to unite. And once we unite and

A) What is the meaning of Dalits?

B) Highlight the initiatives taken by the state to abolish caste discrimination. fight back, there will be no Gohanas or jhajjars. Not anymore." In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India? Give reasons.

OR

Do you think westernisation is one of the reasons for generation conflict.

28. Explain the contraction system in job recruitment.

OR

What is the role of Nyaya Panchayats in providing justice at gross root levels?

29. Explain as to what extent Panchayat Raj has been successful in tribal areas.

30. What is the relationship between modernisation and secularisation?

31. How did liberalisation policy have an impact on the Indian markets?

OR

Explain commodification as features of capitalism?

OR

32. Give the meaning of the term 'Footloose Labour'? Write the meaning of civil society.

SECTION-D

33. Critically explain the Malthusian theory of population growth.

OR

In what ways has Globalization affected the print media?

34. "The policy of liberalisation has brought about changes in our society." Elaborate.

35. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

Data from the National sample survey studies of 1999-2000 and from the 2001 census of India reveal a sharp fall in the rate of employment generation (creation of new jobs) across both rural and urban areas. This is true for the young as well. The rate of growth of employment in the 15-30 age group, which stood at around 2.4 percent a year between 1987 and 1994 for both rural and urban men, fell to 0.7 for rural men and 0.3 percent for urban men during 1994 to 2004. This suggests that the advantage offered by a young labour force is not being exploited.

Strategies exist to exploit the demographic window of opportunity that India has today. But India's recent experience suggests that market forces by themselves do not ensure that such strategies would be implemented. Unless a way forward is found, we may miss out on the potential benefits that the country's changing age structure temporarily offers.

- a) What is demographic dividend?
- b) Do you think that India is indeed facing a window of opportunity created by demographic dividend?