

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATIONS 2021-22
TERM - 1

Class - XII G

Time - 90 MINUTES

Subject - Sociology (039)

M.M. - 40

General Instructions:

1. The paper is divided into 3 sections.
2. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

SECTION - A

1. The first National Family Planning Policy was announced in
 - a) 1952
 - b) 1949
 - c) 1999
 - d) 1975
2. Who wrote the book **An Essay on the Principle of Population** among the following?
 - a) U. Gulliard
 - b) John Grant
 - c) Robert Malthus
 - d) Emile Durkheim
3. According to Thomas Robert Malthus, Humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of _____ will always be overtaken by population growth. While population rises in geometric progression agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression.
 - a) financial investment
 - b) social movements
 - c) industrial production
 - d) agricultural production
4. Among the following, who is called the father of Demography?
 - a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Robert Malthus
 - c) John Grant
 - d) U. Gulliard
5. Which among the following is not the use of demographic data?
 - a) Economic development
 - b) Planning of policies
 - c) Private welfare
 - d) Implementation of policies
6. In the theory of demographic transition, there are three basic phases of population growth. The first stage is that of _____ in a society that is underdeveloped and technologically backward. Growth rates are low because both

the death rate and the birth rate are very high, so that the difference between the two is low.

- a) high population growth
 - b) population loss
 - c) medium population growth
 - d) low population growth
7. Dependents comprise of
- a) old people above 65
 - b) young people below 15
 - c) infants and 70 plus old people
 - d) Both young people below 15 and infants and 70 plus old people
8. Which of the following facts, the fertility rate of a country is related:
- a) The number of married women among them.
 - b) The capacity of fertility among them.
 - c) The number of women in the child bearing age group.
 - d) All of these
9. The theory of population growth was written in
- a) Indian Civil Service
 - b) Essay on Population
 - c) Sociology and Population
 - d) The Sociological Analysis of Population
10. Which of the following variables, demography concentrates the population?
- a) All of these
 - b) Composition of population
 - c) Variation in the size of population (increase & decrease)
 - d) Distribution of population in the hemisphere
11. The term caste in the Indian context comprises of
- a) Tribes
 - b) Both Varna and Jati
 - c) Varna
 - d) Jati
12. What is that family called in which members of several generations live?
- a) Extended family
 - b) Nuclear family
 - c) Patrilineal family
 - d) Matrilocal family
13. The adivasis traded _____.
- a) salt
 - b) All of these
 - c) forest produce
 - d) elephants
14. Which of the following tribe has turned into settled agriculture?
- a) Santhal
 - b) Gonds
 - c) Birhors
 - d) Hos
15. _____ passed a law that recognised SC's and ST's.
- a) The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 2005

- b) The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955
- c) The Scheduled Castes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- d) The Government of India Act, 1935

16. Features of caste system are:

- a) Segmental division of society
- b) Restrictions on eating and social intercourse
- c) All of these
- d) Restrictions on marriage

17. Who has real authority in Khasi society?

- a) Mukhia of village
- b) Both women & men
- c) Men
- d) Women

18. The rise of caste-based political parties has been considered since the decade of _____.

- a) 1960s
- b) 1970s
- c) 1990s
- d) 1980s

19. According to the 2011 census, what is the population of tribes in the total population of India?

- a) 10.43 Crore
- b) 11.43 Crore
- c) 8.43 Crore
- d) 9.43 Crore

20. Who is called the father of modern India in the following?

- a) Rajaram Mohan Rai
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Keshav Chandra Sen
- d) Dayanand Saraswati

21. When a newly married couple lives with the bride's parents, what is that family called?

- a) Patrilocal family
- b) Matrilocal family
- c) Nuclear family
- d) Extended family

22. Which one of the following is not an example of four prescribed **Varnas**?

- a) Shudra
- b) Brahmin
- c) Yadav
- d) Kshatriya

23. Among the following, who had followed the holy **Quran** and also imbibed the qualities of western ideology in his writings?

- a) Mirza Gulam
- b) Ahmed Kadimi
- c) Sir Syed Zafari Khan
- d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

24. **Rajput is a brave community.** This public notion refers to _____.
- a) Stratification
 - b) Prejudice
 - c) Sanskritization
 - d) Stereotypes

SECTION - B

25. After demise of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who ran the **Brahmo Samaj** and continued to fight for reforming the state of women in India?

- a) Atul Ghos
- b) Keshav Chandra Sen
- c) Joy Mukerji
- d) Debendra Nath Tagore

26. Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called _____. Some social inequality reflects innate differences between individuals. For example, their varying abilities and efforts.

- a) social equality
- b) political inequality
- c) social inequality
- d) cultural inequality

27. Which of the following is true regarding discrimination?

- a) None of these
- b) In order for a person to discriminate, he or she must hold prejudicial attitudes.
- c) Discrimination is not a form of racism.
- d) Discrimination is an action.

28. Which of the following is the form of capital of social resources?

- a) Social capital
- b) Cultural capital
- c) Economic capital
- d) All of these

29. Among the following, who wrote famous book **Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage**?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) M. G. Ranade
- c) Annie Besant
- d) Jyotiba Phule

30. Social inequality and exclusion are

- a) unorganised
- b) both structured and systematic
- c) structured
- d) systematic

31. Which has been the biggest concern among the following characteristics of our society?

- a) Discrimination
- b) All of these
- c) Exclusion
- d) Unlimited Inequality

32. Who among the following reformers raised his/her voice against caste and gender atrocities?
- a) M. G. Ranade
 - b) Rajaram Mohan Roy
 - c) Jyotiba Phule
 - d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
33. From the following social groups of society which group has been the victim of inequality and exclusion?
- a) Women
 - b) Tribes
 - c) Dalits
 - d) All of these
34. **Exclusion, disrespect, and exploitation**, these three dimensions are associated with which of the following groups?
- a) With all of these
 - b) With tribes groups
 - c) With untouchable group
 - d) With castes group
35. Chairman of Mandal Commission was _____.
- a) B.P. Mandal
 - b) V.P. Singh
 - c) J.P. Singh
 - d) M.P. Mandal
36. Which of the following sections of society is given 27% reservation in government services?
- a) Ex-soldiers
 - b) Scheduled tribes
 - c) Other backward classes
 - d) Scheduled castes
37. By what name did Gandhiji call **untouchable castes**?
- a) Girijan
 - b) Parijan
 - c) Harijan
 - d) Durjan
38. In which year, the riots against the Sikhs community took place in Delhi?
- a) In 1985
 - b) In 1982
 - c) In 1984
 - d) In 1983
39. Power whose basis is the threat or application of punishment is called
- a) charismatic authority
 - b) traditional authority
 - c) authority
 - d) force

40. The declaration of a public holiday on festivals of all religions in India is an example of _____.
- a) Secularism
 - b) Linguism
 - c) Casteism
 - d) Communalism
41. Which are those basic rights that denotes **Citizenship Rights** in the following:
- a) Political rights
 - b) Social rights
 - c) Civil rights
 - d) All of these
42. The _____ process involves a continuous dialogue, negotiation, and even struggle against significant others like our parents, family, kin group and our community. Our community provides us the language and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.
- a) socialisation
 - b) privatisation
 - c) constitutional
 - d) liberalisation
43. Which of the following is the major issue that challenges the diversity of India are:
- a) Casteism
 - b) All of these
 - c) Regionalism
 - d) Communalism
44. What is the closest criterion to distinguish **Nation** in the following terms?
- a) Religion
 - b) State
 - c) Nation
 - d) Community
45. How many languages are recognized officially in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?
- a) Eleven
 - b) Ten
 - c) Fifteen
 - d) Eighteen
46. States try to establish and enhance political legitimacy through
- a) Nation Building Strategy
 - b) Singular National Identity
 - c) Imperial Strategy
 - d) Communist Strategy
47. 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) subjective
 - b) None of these
 - c) ascriptive
 - d) descriptive

48. Which of the following thinkers has called the **State** as a monopoly of statutory violence?

- a) Emile Durkhiem
- b) Max Weber
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Maclver and Page

SECTION - C

Read the given passage and answer the questions 49, 50 and 51:

The sociological sense of minority also implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity, that is, they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feelin of togetherness and belonging. This is linked to disadvantage because the experience of being subjected to prejudice and discrimination usually heightens feelings of intra- group loyalty and interests. Thus, groups that may be minorities in a statistical sense, such as people who are left-handed or people born on 29th feb. are not minorities in the sociological sense because they do not form a coleectivity.

49. In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by:

- a) An inclusive and democratic vision
- b) Misrepresentation
- c) Discrimination and exclusion
- d) Westernisation

50. influence Indian nationalist.

- a) Exclusion
- b) Discrimination
- c) Idea of humanism
- d) Inferiority

51. Religious or cultural minorities, regardless of their economic and social position are:

- a) Dominant identity
- b) Political power
- c) Demographically dominant
- d) Politically vulnerable

Read the given passage and answer the questions 52, 53 and 54:

Threatened by community identities, states try to eliminate cultural diversity. Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation- building strategies. They sought to secure the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context pf cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community - ethnic, religious, linguistic and so

on. Most states feared that the recognition of such differences would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity politics was considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.

52. Policies of assimilation try to:

- a) Establish national differences
- b) Would lead to social fragmentation
- c) Favour dominant groups culture
- d) Erode the cultural differences between groups

53. Policies that promote assimilation are aimed at persuading, encouraging all citizens to adopt a set of cultural values and norms.

- a) Different
- b) Flexible
- c) Uniform
- d) Hetrogeneous

54. Policies providing integration are:

- a) Different in style but not in overall objective
- b) Different in objective but not in overall style
- c) Not restricted to a common national pattern
- d) Have a relationship with a specific community

Read the given passage and answer the questions 55, 56 and 57:

A model of the South Asian colonial city. The European town... had spacious bungalows, elegant apartment houses, planned streets, trees on both sides of the street,.... Clubs for afternoon and evening get - togethers... The open space was reserved for ... Western water supply, electric connetions, and sewage links were available or techninally possible, the European town residents utilised them fully, whereas their use was quite restricted to the native town.

55. Cities were concrete version of the

- a) De- urbanisation
- b) Global capitalism
- c) Middle class
- d) Social groups

56. The city that was planned and redeveloped by the Britishers:

- a) Bombay
- b) Masulipatnam
- c) Surat
- d) Kochchi

57. The first new colonial city was
- a) Masulipatnam
 - b) Kochchi
 - c) Bombay
 - d) Kolkata

Read the given passage and answer the questions 58, 59 and 60:

Parbatpuri had always been an important offloading and loading point. The doughty British managers and their mems always came down from the estates surrounding Parbatpur when a steamer docked here. In spite of the inaccessibility of the gardens, they have lived lives of luxury. Huge, sprawling bungalows, set on sturdy wooden stilts to protect the inmates from wild animals, were surrounded by velvety lawns and jewel bright flower beds... they had trained a large number of malis, bawarchis and bearers to serve them to perfection, their wide verandahed houses gleamed and glistened under the ministrations of this army of liveried servants.

58. Official reports show how the government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers:
- a) Discriminatory
 - b) Indian
 - c) Colonial
 - d) Autocratic

59. The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under for a number of years.
- a) Penalty
 - b) Pressure
 - c) Incentives
 - d) Contract

60. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantation were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other:
- a) Countries
 - b) Continents
 - c) Provinces
 - d) Tea gardens