

## Pre Board -1 Examination – December 2019

Roll No. 

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Series SSR / 1

Code No. 039/ 1 / 3

- Please check that this question paper contains 4 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 38 questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

### Sociology

Class : XII

Time allowed : 3 hrs.

Date : 11-12-2019

Max marks : 80

#### **General Instructions:**

1. The question paper is divided into four sections
2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory
3. Section A includes question No.1-20. These are objective type questions. As per the question, there can be either one or two answers only
4. Section B includes question No.21-29. They 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 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words
6. Section D includes question NO 36-38. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question no 38 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

#### **SECTION A**

1. What is the important contribution given by C. Write Mills to Sociology? (1)
2. Theory of demographic transition talks about .....stages.  
(a) two      (b) three      (c) four      (d) five (1)
3. High mortality rate the indicator of stable health sector. True or false? (1)
4. Periyar Ramaswami was a south India reformist belonging to the state of.....(1)
5. Caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles. (1)  
(a) difference and separation      (b) wholism and hierarchy  
(c) both a and b      (c) none of the above
6. The concept of "invisible hand" was given by ..... (1)  
(a) Karl Marx      (b) Adam Smith      (c) Jeremy Bentham      (d) P. Sainath

7. The economic, political and administrative unification of India was achieved at great expense under..... (1)  
 (a) French rule (b) Emergency rule  
 (c) Colonial rule (d) Dutch rule
8. Nattukottai Chettiars of Tamil Nadu were traditional ..... (1)  
 (a) merchant community (b) political community  
 (c) tribal community (d) wandering community
9. Caste Disabilities Removal Act was passed in the year..... (1)  
 (a) 1850 (b) 1950 (c) 2000 (d) None of the above
10. The establishment of rule by one country over another is known as..... (1)  
 (a) Imperialism (b) Capitalism  
 (c) Colonialism (d) Feudalism
11. Who opened the first school for women in Pune? (1)  
 (a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain  
 (c) Jahanara Shah Nawas (d) Pandita Ramaba
12. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution ensured the reservation of one third of the total seats for ..... in all elected offices of local bodies. (1)  
 (a) Women (b) Dalits (c) Minorities (d) All of the above
13. Brahmo Samaj was an organization for ..... (1)  
 (a) revolutionary movement (b) redemptive movement  
 (c) reformist movement (d) all the above
14. Tebhaga movement was an example of ..... (1)  
 (a) peasant movement (b) Dalit movement  
 (c) freedom struggle (d) environmental movement
15. Mahar movement was an example of ..... (1)  
 (a) peasant movement (b) Dalit movement  
 (c) freedom struggle (d) environmental movement
16. What is the elaborated form of NCWI? (1)
17. Bhuria Committee report was on ..... (1)  
 (a) tribal community (b) urban community  
 (c) rural community (d) none of the above

18. National Rurban Mission is a scheme of government of India to uplift ..... (1)  
(a) farmers (b) dalits (c) women (d) all of the above
19. De-centralisation is a concept related with ..... (1)  
(a) Panchayati Raj Institutions (b) Caste  
(c) industry (d) all the above
20. Endogamy is an accepted rule of marriage related with ..... (1)  
(a) caste (b) class (c) tribe (d) village

### SECTION B

21. What is commodification? (2)
22. Define sanskritization (2)
23. State any one set of principles on which caste system is based (2)
24. What is the difference between preventive checks and positive checks? (2)
25. What are counter movements? (2)
26. Why study of population size is important in demographic studies? (2)
27. What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats? (2)
28. Differentiate between the inclusive secularism and exclusive secularism (2)
29. What was the main agenda of Muslim social reformers? (2)

### SECTION C

30. Evaluate the declining sex ratio in India and explain its social implication (4)
31. Do you think that with the growth of TV and internet in India, the print media has been sidelined? Give your comments. (4)

OR

The beginning of the printing press led to the growth of the idea of a 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'. Comment as suggested by Benedict Anderson

32. Explain the importance of community identity in a state like India (4)
33. State any two theories of social movements (4)
34. Discuss the impact of globalization on economy (4)

OR

Do you think that globalization created new opportunities in generating new labour? Explain

35. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain with examples (4)

## SECTION D

36. "Is tribe part of the caste continuum"? Substantiate your answer with reasons (6)
37. Colonial rule in India brought about structural changes in the legal, industrial and architectural spheres. Give examples. (6)

OR

Exemplify the different kinds of urbanisation witnessed in India in the first two decades after independence

**38. Paragraph based question:**

The anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behaviour such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focused on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility.

But on the whole...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made half-hearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world"

- A) Explain the role of Ambedkar in the Dalit movement (3)
- B) What types of movements are found among the Dalit community?  
Explain with example (3)