



INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2024



(SOCIOLOGY-039)

Class: XII

Date: 24-09-2024

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks:80

General Instructions

1. The question paper is divided into four sections.
2. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
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. 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. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
7. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given passage.

SL.NO		MARKS
	SECTION -A	
1	Maternal mortality rate refers to A. Number of live births per 1,000 people in a year B. Number of women who die in childbirth per 1,00,000 live births. C. Number of people per square kilometer D. Number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year	1
2	Assertion [A] : The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in India has been declining. Reason [R] : Increased urbanization and education have led to a decrease in fertility rates. 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 no the correct explanation of A C] A is true but R is false D] A is false R is true.	1
3	Which one of the following is not a factor contributing to population growth in India? A] High birth rate B] Low death rate C] Migration D] Economic development	1
4	Which among the following Indian state has lowest sex ratio? A] Haryana B] Gujarat C] Kerala D] Karnataka	1

5	<p>Which of the following is a feature of a caste-based social institution?</p> <p>A] Social mobility B] Individual freedom C] Hierarchical division D] None of the above</p>	1
6	<p>Which of the following statements is not true with regard to colonialism and caste? A]</p> <p>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.</p>	1
7	<p>Assertion [A] : The caste system in India has historically been a rigid social structure Reason [R]: The caste system is based on the principles of social mobility and equality.</p> <p>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 no the correct explanation of A C] A is true but R is false D] A is false R is true.</p>	1
8	<p>Who is the founder of Satyashodhak Samaj?</p> <p>A] Jotirao Govindrao Phule B] Ram Mohan Roy C] Ayyankali D] Periyar</p>	1
9	<p>The First Backward Classes Commission headed by-----</p> <p>A] Kaka Kalelkar B] B P Mandal C] Justice Kripal D] Sreenivas</p>	1
10	<p>Who among the following is the author of ‘Stree Purush Tulana’?</p> <p>A] Rashesundari Devi B] Rokeya Hussain C] Tarabai Shinde D] Kamala Das</p>	1
11	<p>Which of the following reasons are responsible for the invisibility of the caste system in the upper castes and upper middle class?</p> <p>A] Policy of reservation B] Education and Employment in Private Sector C] Developmental policies of the post-colonial era D] Their lead over the rest of society (in terms of education) did not ensure protection from serious competition</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion (A): Gender inequality is a form of social inequality Reason (R): Gender roles and expectations are socially constructed and often place women in subordinate positions.</p> <p>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.</p>	1

13	Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for challenge? A) It can arouse intense passions among its members and mobilise large numbers of people B) Economic and social inequalities among the communities. C) Equal distribution of scarce resources- like river water, jobs or governments funds. D) Injustices suffered by one community provoke opposition from same communities.	1
14	Which of the following make the Dominant Castes dominant? I. small population II. land rights III. intermediate caste IV. decisive role in regional politics A) I. and II. B) I. and III. C) II., III., IV. D) I. and IV.	1
15	Which of the following is not a result of contract farming? A) It disengages many people from the production process. B) Makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant. C) It is ecologically sustainable D) Caters primarily to the production of elite items	1
16	Assertion (A): Industrialization has led to significant structural changes in Indian society Reason (R): Industrialization has promoted urbanization, which in turn has weakened traditional social institutions like the joint family. 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.	1
SECTION-B		
17	Examine two reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India.	2
18	'A fall in dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity'. Give two reasons.	2
19	The second stage of demographic transition is known as 'population explosion'. Why	2
20	Tribal identities today are formed by this interactional process rather than any primordial (original, ancient) characteristics peculiar to tribes. Analyse the statement.	2
21	Why was Sultana's Dream considered a remarkable short story, in context of struggle for women's equality and rights?	2
22	What are the two features of 'ascriptive' identities?	2
23	Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions, and fueled by a sense of regional deprivation. Regional disparities are well accommodated by the constitution of India. How?	2
24	What are the different senses in which 'secularism' has been understood in India?	2
25	How has colonialism impacted the lives of Indians?	2
SECTION-C		
26	Explain the most effective refutations to Malthusian theory of population.	4
27	The age structure of India is 'demographic dividend' for India. Why?	4
28	In the contemporary period caste has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. Give reasons.	4
29	National development versus tribal development. Why?	4
30	Recognition of disability is absent from the wider educational discourse. This is evident from the historical practices within the educational system that continue to marginalise	4

	<p>the issue of disability by maintaining two separate streams – one for disabled students and one for everyone else.</p> <p>Explain any four steps taken by the government to improve the condition of disabled people.</p>	
31	<p>How are the Other Backward Castes different from the Dalits?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the state initiatives to address the issues of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?</p>	4
32	<p>Compare and contrast ‘assimilationists’ and ‘integrationists’ policies of cultural identity.</p>	4
SECTION-D		
33	<p>Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below.</p> <p>The English word ‘caste’ is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese casta, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, varna and jati. Varna, literally ‘colour’, is the name given to a four-fold division of society into brahmana, kshatriya, vaishya and shudra, though this excludes a significant section of the population composed of the ‘outcastes’, foreigners, slaves, conquered peoples and others, sometimes referred to as the panchamas or fifth category. Jati is a generic term referring to species or kinds of anything, ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals and human beings. Jati is the word most commonly used to refer to the institution of caste in Indian languages</p> <p>A] What is Jati?</p> <p>B] Caste system in India has some common features. Describe any five features.</p>	1+5=6
34	<p>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.</p> <p>Describe three key principles that help to explain social stratification.</p>	6
35	<p>Explain the relevance of civil society organisations today.</p>	6