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HS/XII/A/Sg/26

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SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Section—A (Objective-type Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all sections of a question together at one place.

SECTION—A

(Objective-type Questions)

(Marks : 20)

1. The word 'demos' means

- (a) group
- (b) people
- (c) students
- (d) individual

1

(2)

- 2.** The fertility rate refers to
- (a) the number of live births per 1000 women
 - (b) the number of death births per 1000 women
 - (c) the number of male births per 1000
 - (d) the number of female births per 1000
- 1
- 3.** The Portuguese word 'casta' means
- (a) pure breed
 - (b) colour
 - (c) custom
 - (d) sub-caste
- 1
- 4.** Who coined the term 'Sanskritization'?
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) A. R. Desai
 - (c) M. N. Srinivas
 - (d) Max Weber
- 1
- 5.** Matrilineal system is practiced among
- (a) Mizos
 - (b) Khasis
 - (c) Nagas
 - (d) None of the above
- 1
- 6.** Social inequality means
- (a) equal access to resources
 - (b) full of resources
 - (c) unequal access to resources
 - (d) limited access to resources
- 1

(3)

7. Untouchable person is considered to be

- (a) polluted
- (b) pure
- (c) clean
- (d) high caste

1

8. Jana or Tribe were believed to be

- (a) people of the land
- (b) religious people
- (c) people of the forest
- (d) None of the above

1

9. Read the following—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below :

1

Assertion (A) :

The term 'diversity' emphasizes differences rather than inequalities.

Reason (R) :

India is a nation of great cultural diversity with different types of social groups and communities.

Alternatives :

- (a) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (b) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
- (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

10. Which of the following is true about community identity? 1

- I. It is based on birth and belonging.
- II. No one has any choice about which community they are born into.
- III. It is based on qualifications or accomplishment.

Select the correct answer.

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

11. Communalism refers to

- (a) aggressive chauvinism
- (b) individualism
- (c) respect all communities
- (d) None of the above

1

12. Which of the following is false about Swaraj? 1

- (a) Freedom
- (b) Birthright
- (c) Political and economic freedom
- (d) Family

(5)

13. The word 'Dwija' means

- (a) class
- (b) hybrid
- (c) twice-born
- (d) low caste

1

14. Modernization refers to the path of development. Which of the following is incorrect about Modernization?

1

- (a) Improvement in technology
- (b) Improvement in production processes
- (c) Traditional equipments/tools
- (d) Modern machines

15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of dominant caste?

1

- (a) Numerically strong
- (b) Landowning group
- (c) Dalit
- (d) Middle or High-ranked castes

16. The full form of HYV is

- (a) High-Yielding Variety
- (b) High-Yield Variety
- (c) Height-Yield Variety
- (d) Height-Yielding Variety

1

- 17.** The villagers pluck Tendu leaves for
- (a) making Bidis
 - (b) spices
 - (c) tea
 - (d) building houses
- 1
- 18.** Adivasis shared a common hatred of Dikus which literally mean
- (a) tribal
 - (b) migrant traders and moneylenders
 - (c) British armies
 - (d) social reformers
- 1
- 19.** Revolutionary Social Movement attempts to
- (a) change slowly
 - (b) change gradually
 - (c) radically transform social relation
 - (d) None of the above
- 1
- 20.** Peasant Movement is also known as the
- (a) Chipko Movement
 - (b) Women's Movement
 - (c) Dalit Movement
 - (d) Agrarian Struggles
- 1

(7)

SECTION—B

(Very Short Answer-type Questions)

(Marks : 18)

- 21.** What are preventive checks? 2
- 22.** (a) What is population explosion? 2
- Or*
- (b) What is demography?
- 23.** Define Varna. 2
- 24.** (a) Who are the downtrodden castes? 2
- Or*
- (b) What is social inequality?
- 25.** (a) What do the words 'excluded' and 'partially excluded' mean? 2
- Or*
- (b) Give two examples of Indian Tribes.
- 26.** (a) Define social exclusion. 2
- Or*
- (b) Who is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?
- 27.** (a) What do you understand by the word 'authoritarianism'? 2
- Or*
- (b) What does the Ryotwari System mean?

(8)

28. (a) What is disinvestment? 2

Or

(b) What is alienation?

29. Why do social movements arise? 2

SECTION—C

(Short Answer-type Questions)

(Marks : 24)

30. (a) Explain Malthusian theory of population growth. 4

Or

(b) Write on Tribal communities.

31. (a) What is the difference between nuclear and extended family? 4

Or

(b) What are the three key principles of social stratification?

32. (a) Write on Untouchability. 4

Or

(b) Explain the term 'secularism'.

(9)

33. (a) Write on Industrialization. 4

Or

(b) What is Westernization?

34. (a) What is Green Revolution? 4

Or

(b) Write on home-based work.

35. (a) What are the features of social movement? 4

Or

(b) Explain the types of social movement.

SECTION—D

(Descriptive-type Questions)

(Marks : 18)

36. (a) Write on Sanskritization as the process of social change. 6

Or

(b) Write a note on disability.

37. (a) Write a note on Chipko Movement. 6

Or

(b) Explain the working conditions of miners.

- 38.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

6

The policy of liberalization that India has been following since the late 1980s have had a very significant impact on agriculture and rural society. The policy entails participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), which aims to bring about a more free international trading system and requires the opening up of Indian markets to imports. After decades of State support and protected markets, Indian farmers have been exposed to competition from global market. For instance, we have all seen imported fruits and other food items on the shelves of our local stores-items that were not available a few years ago because of import barriers.

These are indicators of the process of globalization of agriculture, or the incorporation of agriculture into the larger global market—a process that has had direct effect on farmers and rural society. For instance, in some regions such as Punjab and Karnataka, farmers enter into contracts with multinational companies to grow certain crops (such as tomatoes and potatoes), which the companies then buy from them for processing or export. In such ‘contract farming’ systems, the company identifies the crop to be grown, provides the seeds and other inputs, as well as the know-how and often also the working capital. In return, the farmer is assured of a market because the company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a predetermined fixed price. While contract farming appears to provide financial security to farmers, it can also lead to greater insecurity as farmers become dependent on these companies for their livelihoods. Contract farming has sociological significance in that it

disengages many people from the production process and makes their own indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.

Questions :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) What is the significant impact of liberalization? | 1 |
| (b) How are Indian farmers exposed? | 1 |
| (c) What type of contract do farmers from Punjab and Karnataka enter into? | 1 |
| (d) What is contract farming? | 2 |
| (e) What is the sociological significance of contract farming? | 1 |

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