CLASS XII

POST MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25

SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY [039]

SET B

TIME: 3 Hours MAX.MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

i. The question paper is divided into four sections.
ii. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
iii. Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
iv. 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.
v. 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.
vi. 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.
vii. Question no. 33 is to be answered with the help of the given graphics.

SECTION A

[SECTION A comprises OTQ carrying 1 mark each]

1. In which stage of demographic transition are the birth rate and death rate high?
   a. Second
   b. First
   c. Third
   d. Transitionally

2. ASSERTION (A): Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies specially those for economic development and general welfare.
   REASON (R): The Indian census is the largest exercise in the world, it gives us information about our own country which helps the government to process acts and policies.
   a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
   c. A is true but R is false
   d. A is false but R is true

3. Match the social movements listed in List I with the types in List II.

List I		List II	
A	Dharma Sabha	I	Reform Movement
B	Chipko Movement	II	Counter movement
C	Bardoli Satyagraha	III	Peasant Movement
D	Right to Information	IV	Ecological movement

   a. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
   b. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
   c. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
   d. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

4. Which of the following is an example of social change?
   a. Swadeshi movement
   b. Chartism
   c. Women empowerment
   d. Industrial Revolution

5. Who among the following put forth the convergence thesis?
   a. Emile Durkheim
   b. Karl Marx
   c. Clark Kerr
   d. Max Weber

6. ASSERTION (A): The contractual workers are freer in an industrial society.
   REASON (B): In the past, agricultural labourers were tied to their landlord by debt. Now, however, by moving to casual industrial work, while they are still in debt, they are not bound by other social obligations to the contractor.
   a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
   c. A is true but R is false
   d. A is false but R is true

7. British colonialism was based on _____ system.
   a. Socialist
   b. Capitalist
   c. Communist
   d. Religious

8. Identify the incorrect pair:
   a. Sanskritisation- Kumud Tai
   b. Westernisation- Abanindranath Tagore
   c. Modernisation- North America
   d. Secularisation- Ravi Verma

9. Which of the following is not associated with seasonal labour?
    a. They mostly belong to drought prone areas
    b. They are not paid minimum wage
    c. Lack of job security
    d. They are bonded

10. ASSERTION (A): In rural areas, there is a complex relationship between caste and class. This relationship is not always straightforward. And that there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy. In many areas this is broadly true but not exactly.
    REASON (R): In most areas the highest caste, the Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure although they are a part of rural society. In most regions of India, the major landowning groups belong to the upper castes.
    a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
    b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
    c. A is true but R is false
    d. A is false but R is true

11. Identify the incorrect fact about the Third Gender.
    a. Third gender refers to that social category of persons who are neither male nor female.
    b. This category presents the persons having alternates of both genders–male and female.
    c. The identification of oneself as third gender is based on self-understanding
    d. The Third Gender is yet to get legal recognition in India

12. An authoritarian state is the opposite of which type of state?
    a. Imperial state
    b. Democratic state
    c. Colonial state
    d. Autocratic state

13. Which is the main function of the civil society?
    a. To provide economic suggestions to the government
    b. To ally with the opposition
    c. To control the ruling government
    d. To keep a check on the ruling government.

14. Person from a well-off family can afford expensive higher education. Someone with influential relatives and friends may – through access to good advice, recommendations or information – manage to get a well-paid job. Which concept is being talked of?
    a. Forms of capital by Bourdieu
    b. Resources by Bourdieu
    c. Ideal types by Max Weber
    d. deal Types by Bourdieu

15. The basis of patriarchy is _____.
    a. Inheritance
    b. Dominance

c. Residence
d. Size

16. Which of the following reasons are responsible for the invisibility of the caste system in the upper castes and upper middle class?
    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

SECTION B

[SECTION B comprises questions carrying 2 marks each]

17. Sometimes economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children – often only one or two now – they may also wish to choose the sex of their child. Draw inferences from this statement.

18. Elucidate on the characteristics of new social movements.

19. Evaluate the presence of private companies in India after the adoption of the policy of liberalization.

20. "If capitalism became the dominant economic system, nation states became the dominant political form." What comprised the political form.

21. "The varied social reform movements did have common themes. Yet there were also significant differences." Comment on the differences.

22. Write the disadvantages of contract farming.

23. How does the state accommodate regional sentiments?

24. Who are Dalits?

25. "It was pointed out that the tribe-peasantry distinction did not hold in terms of any of the commonly advanced criteria: size, isolation, religion, and means of livelihood." Give any TWO explanations for the statement.

SECTION C

[SECTION C comprises questions carrying 4 marks each]

26. Examine the demerits of unorganised sector.

27. Significantly the colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters. Name these harsh measures.

28. Elucidate on secularization of caste.

29. Categorise the structure of agrarian society of India.

30. Elucidate on the factors required to build an enduring state-nation.

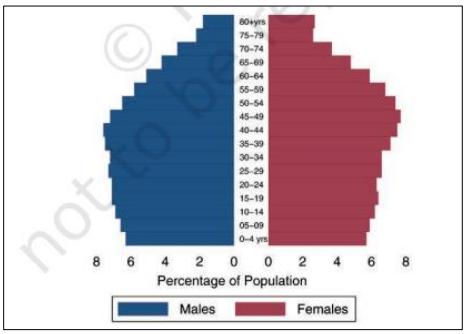
31. How did internal colonialism hamper the development of the tribes?

32. Write how caste was influenced by the economic changes.

SECTION D

[SECTION D comprises questions carrying 6 marks each]

33. Based on the graph below, answer the following question:



a. Examine the implication of the bulge in the graph. 4

b. Does it help the economy? Present the facts critically. 2

34. Enlist the contemporary issues of women's social movements. Examine how men may also feel constrained by the dominant gender identities.

35. A) Sub-contracting is widespread. Is it beneficial to the workers? State reasons for the same. 2

B) Discuss the working conditions of mines. 4