

SOCIOLOGY (CODE 039)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
CLASS XII

Max. Marks 80

Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions

- 1) *Question No. 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.*
- 2) *Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each, and are to be answered in about 80 words each.*
- 3) *Question No. 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each, and are to be answered in about 200 words each.*
- 4) *Question No. 25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered based on the passage given.*

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Write two examples of caste based social movements. | 2 |
| 2 | Differentiate between jati and varna. | 2 |
| 3 | What are prejudices? | 2 |
| 4 | What is regionalism? | 2 |
| 5 | What do you understand by cultural diversity? | 2 |
| 6 | Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism. | 2 |
| 7 | Why were coastal cities favoured by the colonial regime? | 2 |
| 8 | In what ways did colonial labour laws benefit the owner's tea plantations? | 2 |
| 9 | What are pressure groups? | 2 |
| 10 | What is contract farming? | 2 |
| 11 | Why is disinvestment (or privatisation) not preferred by workers in state owned units? | 2 |
| 12 | What are the dangers and risks faced by mine workers ? | 2 |
| 13 | Distinguish between 'lock out' and 'strike'? | 2 |
| 14 | Mention any two factors that have led to the growth of print media. | 2 |
| 15 | In what ways has globalisation affected Indian television? | 4 |
| 16 | Highlight the sources of conflict between 'National development' and 'tribal development'. | 4 |

OR

Explain the ways in which tribal societies have been classified on the basis of permanent traits.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 17 | What has been role of colonialism in the emergence of new markets? | 4 |
| 18 | Explain the social consequences of green revolution? | 4 |
| 19 | What are community identities and why are they important? | 4 |
| 20 | What were the sources of inspiration for Indian democracy? | 4 |

OR

What is the difference between law and justice, and how is this relationship expressed in constitutional norms?

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 21 | Describe the main features of the Women's Movement since the 1970s. | 4 |
|----|---|---|

22 Compare and contrast Sanskritisation and Westernisation as processes of social change in Indian Society. 6

23 Analyse the success and failures of the family planning programme. 6

OR

Highlight the main social aspects of the process of Urbanisation.

24 Globalisation affects different sections of people differently. Discuss. 6

25 Read the given passage and answer the following questions 6

PASSAGE

In a country where half of the children in the age group of 5-14 are out of school how can there be space for children with disabilities, specially if segregated schooling is being advocated for them? Even if the legislation optimistically tries to make education available to every disabled child, parents in a village do not see this as instrumental in achieving any autonomy for their disabled child. What they would prefer is perhaps a better way of fetching water from the well and improved agricultural facilities. Similarly, parents in an urban slum expect education to be related to a world of work that would enhance their child's basic quality of life.

- (a) According to the author of this passage, what kind of educational facilities do disabled children need? Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
- (b) It is said that social attitudes towards the disabled are as much of a problem for them as their disability itself. What is the justification for such a view, and what is your own opinion on this issue?

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
SOCIOLOGY CLASS XII
MARKING SCHEME

- 1 Caste based movements
 - Mahar Movement in Maharashtra
 - Anti-Brahmin Movement in South India
 - Adi-Dharma Movement in Punjab
 - Satnami Movement in Chhattisgarh

(Any two) 1+1=2
- 2 Varna and Jati
Varna is an all India phenomenon and Jati is regional or local in nature. There are only 4 Varnas, whereas jatis (including sub castes) number in the hundreds and even thousands.

2
- 3 Prejudice:
Prejudice refers to pre-conceived and pre-judged opinion or attitudes. Prejudices ignore evidence or examples that go against the belief contained in the prejudice.

1+1=2

Prejudices can be positive or negative, though the word is usually used in the negative sense. (We can be positively prejudiced towards people of our own group or kind).
- 4 Regionalism :
The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity, and other characteristics in addition to geography.

2
- 5 Cultural diversity refers to the existence of different cultural groups based on language, race, religion by sect, caste etc.

2
- 6 Structural changes brought about by colonialism:
 - Urbanization
 - Industrialization

1+1=2
- 7 Preference for Coastal cities:
Coastal cities were favoured by the colonial regime because they offered the means for easy and cheap export of raw materials & primary products (minerals, tea, jute etc) and import of manufactured goods (machinery, textiles etc.). They were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and peripheral margins of colonized India.

2
- 8 Ways in which colonial labour laws benefited the owners:
 - The laws allowed owners to use unfair and harsh measures to recruit and forcibly keep labourers.
 - The law provided for harsh measures to be taken against the labourers, thus giving owners complete power over their lives.

1+1=2

- Law was not according to the democratic norms, and allowed for penal sanctions in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers.
- 9 Pressure groups :
- Pressure groups are organized by certain groups to fulfil specific interests.
 - They primarily lobby with the government to pursue specific interests in the political arena.
- 1+1=2
- 10 Contract farming
- Contract farming is when farmers sign contracts with big companies to grow the crops wanted by these companies. The manner of cultivation is also specified by the companies, who often also provide the inputs.
- 1+1=2
- 11 Disinvestment is not preferred by the workers because
- They fear that they would lose their jobs.
 - Private companies do not look after the social security of the labourers.
- 1+1=2
- 12 Dangers and risks faced by mine workers:
Working in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, due to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures.
- 2
- 13 Difference between strikes and lock outs:
In a strike, the workers do not go to work and in a lock out the management shuts the gates and prevents workers from coming in the factory. Strikes are started by workers; lockouts are started by management.
- 2
- 14 Factors leading to growth in Print media
- Advancement in technology
 - New marketing strategy
- (Any other relevant point) 1+1=2
- 15 Effect of globalization on television:
- Privately run satellite channels have multiplied.
 - Viewer ship has increased rapidly.
 - Several new channels and regional network have been introduced.
 - Foreign network has introduced regional language segment or regional language channel. (Any other relevant point)
- 1x4=4
- 16 National development Vs. Tribal development:
- National development involves the building of large dams, factories and mines for which tribals pay a disproportionate price.
 - The process of national development dispossess tribal of their land.
 - The loss of forests affects the tribal economy.
 - Heavy in migration of non-tribal also threatens the tribals community and culture e.g. Narmada Dam.

OR

Classification of Tribal society on the basis of permanent traits :

∴

- Region – Middle India, North-eastern states, Rest of India.

- Language – Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric and Tibeto – Burman
 - Physical racial terms – Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian, Aryan.
- Size – Biggest tribe – Gonds, Bhils etc. Smallest tribe – Andamanese Islanders

1x4=4

17 Colonialism and the emergence of new markets:

- Colonialism linked India to the world capitalist economy.
- New groups entered into trade and business sometimes in alliance with existing merchant communities.
- It completely overturned the existing economic institution.
- It provided new opportunity to some merchant communities. For example Marwaris.

1x4=4

18 Social consequences of Green Revolution:

- Agricultural productivity increased and India became self-sufficient in food grain production.
- It led to increasing inequalities in rural society.
- It led to the displacement of the service caste groups who used to carry out agriculture related activities.
- It also resulted in the worsening of regional inequalities.

1x4=4

19 Community identity

- Community identity is based on birth and belonging rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or accomplishment. It is what we are rather than what we have become.
- People feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities.
- The accidental, unconditional and almost inescapable belonging creates an emotional attachment with the community.
- It also gives meaning to people's world.

1x4=4

20 Sources of inspiration for Indian democracy

- Our ancient epics like Mahabharat and diverse folk tales.
- Modern ideas of equality and traditional ideas of justice.
- Karachi resolution also spells out vision of democracy.
- French revolution and Russian revolution also were the sources of inspiration for Indian democracy.

OR

Difference between Law and Justice

- The essence of law is force; the power of state is behind it.
- The essence of justice is fairness.
- Indian constitution is the India's basic norm and all laws are made as per the procedures the constitution prescribes. The constitution reflects the desires and goals of the republic and its people; it is therefore open to interpretation.

1x4=4

- The laws are made and implemented by the authorities specified by the Constitution. A hierarchy of courts interprets the laws when there is a dispute.

21 Women's movement in the post 1970s phase in India

- Changes in organisational structure as well as ideology; increasing importance of autonomous movements and organisations not linked to any political party..
- New issues: violence against women, dowry, legal changes in land rights, employment, sexual harassment..
- Recognition that though all women suffer in a patriarchal society, they do not all suffer in the same way or to the same extent – there are differences between middle class urban women, peasant women, Dalit women etc..
- Recognition that both women as well as men are oppressed by gender roles; a gender just society will allow both men and women to be free.

1x4=4

22 Sanskritisation and Westernization

Sanskritisation is a process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs , rituals, beliefs, ideology and style of the life of high and, in particular, a twice born caste whereas westernization is the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule at different levels.

Sanskritization

- In sanskritisation people follow indigenous culture.
- Lower caste people go for Sanskritization.
- Sanskritisation justifies caste system and therefore justifies inequality and exclusion.
- Sanskritization does not lead to structural change but only positional change.

Westernisation

- In westernization people imitate western culture.
- All categories of people go for westernization, specially the upper castes.
- Westernization encourages values of equality.
- Westernization may lead to structural change.

2

23 Family planning programme

Success

- The growth rate of population has decreased.,
- People have started appreciating small family norms.
- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down.

- Life expectancy has increased.
- Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning.

Failures

- The growth rate still continues to be high as compared to developed nations.
- Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by the people.
- Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods.

OR

3+3=6

Urbanization

It leads to

- Migration of people from rural to urban areas leaving behind the members of their families in their native villages.
- Overcrowding, development of slums etc.
- Crime and deviant activities.
- Pollution
- Civic problems in the urban areas.
- Growth of metropolitan cities has an impact on surrounding villages as they are absorbed in the process of expansion.

24 **Effect of Globalisation on Different Sections of Society**

- Globalization (definition)
- For some globalization may mean new opportunities for others the loss of livelihood. For example, women silk spinners, gum collectors may lose their jobs.
- It has resulted in digital divide, i.e., division between those able to access computer and telecom based technologies (like internet) and those who do not have access to this.
- It has posed threat to many indigenous craft, literary traditions and knowledge system.
- It has widened the gap between the rich and poor. Privileged section has benefited whereas a large section has been excluded from the benefits.

2x3=6

- 25 (a) According to the author, when most of the “normal” or non-disabled children in the age group 5-14 yrs. do not find place in schools, it is hard to think of how the disabled children will get schooling. The author advocates practically useful and context-specific forms of schooling for the disabled. She says that rather than simply wanting to put disabled children in the standard type of school, we should pay attention to what kind of schooling will actually help a particular disabled child to benefit. Rural disabled children may have different needs from urban ones etc.
- (b) Disability is a social problem as a disabled person is perceived as a victim of his past karma. They are labeled as “crippled”, ‘Handicapped’, ‘Bechara’ and these terms are often hurled at people as insults. The disablement lies in the construction of society and not only

3x2=6

in the physical condition of the individual. Society focuses on what they cannot do rather than what they are able to do.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
QUESTIONWISE ANALYSIS**

S.NO .	MARKS	FORM OF QUESTIONS	CONTENT, UNIT GROUP	ESTIMATED DIFFICULTY LEVEL
1	2	VSA	UT-15	Easy
2	2	VSA	UT-3	Average
3	2	VSA	UT-4	Difficult
4	2	VSA	UT-6	Easy
5	2	VSA	UT-6	Average
6	2	VSA	UT-8	Average
7	2	VSA	UT-8	Easy
8	2	VSA	UT-8	Average
9	2	VSA	UT-10	Easy
10	2	VSA	UT-11	Average
11	2	VSA	UT-12	Average
12	2	VSA	UT-12	Easy
13	2	VSA	UT-12	Average
14	2	VSA	UT-14	Average
15	4	SA	UT-14	Average
16	4	SA	UT-3	Difficult
17	4	SA	UT-4	Easy
18	4	SA	UT-11	Easy
19	4	SA	UT-6	Average
20	4	SA	UT-10	Average
21	4	SA	UT-15	Difficult
22	6	LA	UT-9	Easy
23	6	LA	UT-2	Difficult

24	6	LA	UT-13	Average
25	6	LA	UT-5	Average