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| **HY/SO/1220A 11/11/2020** | | | | | |
| **HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2021-21)** | | | | | |
| **Subject: SOCIOLOGY**  **Grade: XII** | | Max. Marks:Time:3 hours | | | |
| **Name:** | | | **Section:** | **Roll No:** | |
| **General Instructions:**   * The question paper is divided into four sections * All answers to be written in the answer sheet provided. * Section A includes question No. 1-16. These are objective type questions. * Section B includes questions No.17-25. These are very short type of questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words. * Section C includes question No. 26-32. These are short type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed80 words. Question No. 26 and 27 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions of 4 marks each. * Section D includes questions No. 33-35. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each. Question No. 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given. | | | | | |
|  | **SECTION A** | | | |  |
|  | The theory of Demographic transition suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth.  Choose the correct statement about Demographic Transition Theory | | | |  |
|  | 1. The Growth Rate in Phase 1 and phase 2 are high | | | |  |
|  | 1. The growth Rate of phase 2 is high due to low death rate | | | |  |
|  | 1. The growth Rate of phase 1 and phase 3 are low | | | |  |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition. | | | |  |
|  | Make the statement True or False  Rapid growth in urbanization shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population | | | |  |
| 1. Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles 2. Difference and Separation 3. Wholism and Hierarchy 4. Both a and b 5. None of them 6. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 7. Each of us grows up as a member of a community from which we acquire ideas not just about our ‘community’, our ‘caste’ or ‘class’ our ‘gender’ but also about others.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of  one group towards another   1. Stereotypes 2. Discrimination 3. Prejudice 4. Stratification 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. 6. State whether True or False   The Second Backward Classes Commission headed by B.P. Mandal.   1. Community identity is based on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or ‘accomplishment’ 2. Correct the statement:   At the simplest level, a State is a sort of large-scale community.   1. State whether true or false:   Language coupled with regional and tribal identity – and not religion – has  therefore, provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity in India.   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or cultural minorities, regardless of their economic or social position are \_\_\_\_\_ vulnerable. 2. Building of dams, power stations, steels plants to usher in the post independent industrial era was the dream of   a) MSA Rao  b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  c) Mahatma Gandhi  d) K T Shah  14. The two structural change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were brought about in by colonialism.  15. Orthodox Hindus often opposed social reform movements and formed their own organizations like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  16. The grounds of gender and caste was broken up by a Dalit women name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when she wrote he autobiography as a Sanskrit teacher.  **SECTION B**  17**.** The demographic advantage or ‘dividend’ to be derived from the age structure  of the population, Discuss.  18. Tribes in India have generally been defined in terms of what they were not. Discuss.  19. Write the permanent and acquired traits of tribes.  20. Define the three forms of capital in which Social resources can be divided?  21.What is Social exclusion?  22. List the Articles in the Indian Constitution on minorities and cultural diversity.  23. Chauvinism itself is an attitude that sees one’s own group as the only legitimate or worthy group, Define.  24. Urbanization and industrialization are linked processes. Justify.25. Examine the relationship of modernization and secularization.  **SECTION C**  26**.** The differently abled are not ‘disabled’ only because they are physically or mentally ‘impaired’ but also because society is built in a manner that does not cater to their needs. According to the public perception,  i) Disability is understood as \_\_\_\_\_\_ given.  a)Biologically  b) Socially  c) abnormally  d) None of the above  ii) There is a close relationship between disability and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. Poverty 2. Life chances 3. Culture 4. Socialization   iii) In India, the synonyms of Disability used are   1. crippled 2. handicap 3. blind 4. all of the above   iv) Information on disability was collected during the Population Enumeration  phase of Census 2011 through \_\_\_\_\_ schedule   1. Household 2. Census 3. Institutions 4. national   27**.** Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.  The family is an integral part of our lives. We take it for granted. We also assume that other people’s families must be like our own. As we saw however, families have different structures and these structures change.   1. The line of decent in a family is \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Matrilineal 3. Patrilineal 4. Patriarchal 5. Both a and b 6. The migration of men from the villages of the Himalayan region can lead to an unusual proportion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 7. females 8. matriarchal households 9. female headed households 10. None of the above 11. About the rule of residence, some societies are \_\_\_\_ in their marriage and family customs while others are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 12. Matrilocal, patrilocal 13. Matrilineal, patrilineal 14. Endogamous, exogamous 15. Matrilocal, endogamous 16. An extended family is also known as 17. separated family 18. Joint family 19. Large family 20. Nuclear family   28. Malthus’s theory was influential for a long time however it was also challenged  by theorists, Discuss.  29. Identify the reasons why cultural diversity presents tough challenges.  30. Secularism is among the most complex terms in social and political theory. Discuss  31. Explain M.S.A. Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in Independent India.  32. Elaborate upon the three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India. | | | | |  |

**SECTION D**

33. The juxtaposition of these two groups – a seemingly caste-less upper caste group and an apparently caste-defined lower caste group – is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in the present. Discuss.

34. ‘Untouchability’ is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale’. Discuss

35. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Dr. Ambedkar on protection of minorities 'To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state'. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. In the history of negotiations for preventing the partition of Ireland, Redmond said to Carson "Ask for any safeguard you like for the Protestant minority but let us have a United Ireland." Carson's reply was "Damn your safeguards, we don't want to be ruled by you." No minority in India has taken his stand. (John Redmond, catholic majority leader; Sir Edward Carson, protestant minority leader].

Q. 1. What do you understand by the term minorities? 2

Q. 2. Why do minorities need protection in India?

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