

12th Standard

PRACTICE PAPER - 2 SOCIOLOGY (039)

2020 - 21

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M.:80MARKS

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 objective type questions.
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. These are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words. Question no. 26 and 27 are case based questions with 4 parts each carrying 1 mark, making the questions.
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. Question no 35 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

Section-A

1. There was a time when famines were widespread. There were many reasons for famine in those days.

One of which was that agriculture had to depend on rainfall, so that people would live in conditions of extreme poverty and malnutrition Was forced to spend while other reason is not related to: - 1

(A) Transport

(B) Communication

(C) Lack of irrigation facility

(D) Green revolution

2. When both the husband and wife work, the children are left in the shishupalan griha. How again due to industrialization Families have become endangered. 1

3. Tribe is a modern term used for a resident of the subcontinent. 1

(A) Ancient residents

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(B) Forest dwellers

(C) Indigenous people

(d) Involuntary resident

4. (A) In all the major social institutions and especially in the system during the period of colonial rule. Major changes came. 1

(A) Caste

(B) Social

(C) Political

(D) Economic

5. "There are many reasons for declining child-man ratio in India." Which of the following 1

The reason for sex ratio is not: 1

(A) Gross neglect in the care of girls in infancy

(b) sex-specific abortion

(C) Religious and Cultural Superstitions

(D) Antenatal Diagnostic Procedures Act

OR

Childhood babies in infancy have greater immunity against disease than child infants?

(A) More than a child

(b) Less than a child

(C) Equal to a child

(d) Zero compared to a child

6. Five-year plans, tribal sub-schemes, tribal welfare blocks and special multi-purpose sector schemes encouraged the process of tribals: - 1

(A) Controlled integration

(b) Fixed integration

(C) Total integration

(d) Partial integration

7. "Colonial rule sent Indian laborers and skilled service personnel through ships to remote colonies. How many people died on the way? Some of the known people never returned home. "Today the descendants of those Indians are considered" 1

8. Mark the statement as true or false. 1

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- In the differentiation process, the rich became wealthier and the poor also became rich. 1
9. in the modern West refers to a process that reduces the influence of religion. 1
10. The cost of production has increased rapidly due to lack of concession: -
- (A) Increase
 - (b) Decrease
 - (C) Equal
 - (d) Bounce
11. The number of children born alive behind a population of one thousand is called 1
- OR
- The number of people under the age of 15 years and above 64 years of age is called
- 12 A nation is a unique community which is easy to describe but difficult to define. Can describe many specific nations, which were not founded on the basis of regional culture 1
- (A) shared cultural
 - (B) Historical Institutions
 - (C) Economic Institutions
 - (D) Political Institutions
13. Regionalism in India is found due to the diversity of India's languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. The geographical concentration of identity markers in these particular regions is encouraged and the sense of regional deprivation serves as fuel in the fire. Which one is related 1
- (A) Indian federalism (b) Regional federalism
 - (C) Political federalism (d) Economic federalism
14. Correct the given statement. 1
- 'Those who have been born, and who are not destroyed even after death - is a caste'.
15. As a result of 150 years of British rule in Indian society and culture, technology, institution, 1
- Changes came in various aspects like ideology and values. Mark the statement as true / false.
16. The emigrant worker was called by John Bremen. 1
- Section -B
17. Give an argument in support using the example of two changes in rural society after the Green Revolution in India. 2

OR

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Often we discuss social inequality and exclusion, because they belong to the group and not to the individual". Explain by giving two examples

18. What land reforms were done to change the agricultural structure of India? 2

19. Identify the major aspect of considering India as a very diverse country. 2

OR

Explain any two arguments in favor of the reasons for the emergence of regionalism in India. 2

20. Which article of the constitution is related to minority and cultural diversity? 2

21. Explain two major reasons for the fall in the female-male ratio. 2

OR

Explain the two major causes of population explosion in India. 2

22. How is Varna and caste different? Explain with examples. 2

23. Give examples of two reasons for dominating the role of women in matriarchal family. 2

24. For the upliftment of society, it is necessary for women to be educated. Explain this argument by two examples. 2

25. Why is mechanization considered a threat to employment? Compare the pros and cons of this argument. 2

Section-C

26A. India is the second largest country in the world after China, according to the 2011 census, its total population is 121 crores i.e. 1.21 billion. India's population growth rate is not always high. Between 1901-1951 the average annual growth rate did not exceed 1.33%, which can be called a simple growth rate. Between 1911 and 1921 the rate of growth was negative i.e. negatively -0.03%. The reason for this was the severe ordeal of influenza epidemic during 1918-19 which put about 1.25 crore people i.e. 5% of the total population of the country to death. After the independence from the British Raj, the rate of population growth had increased considerably and had risen to 2.2.

Answer the following questions based on the given paragraph-

(i) According to the 2011 census the population of India was - 1

(A) 141 crores (b) 131 crores (c) 121 crores (d) 111 crores

(ii) Which is the most populous country in the world? 1

(iii) When did the severe ordeal of influenza epidemic? 1

(iv) Growth rate increased to 3.2 after independence. (State true / false) 1

OR

26 B. The urge to preserve tribal identity is increasing day by day. The reason for this may also be that within the tribal society a middle class has also emerged. Especially with the emergence of this class, culture, tradition, livelihood, even the control over land and resources and the demand for share in the benefits of

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modernity projects have become an integral part of the urge among the tribes to preserve their identity. . Therefore, there is a new wave of awareness among the tribes from their middle classes. These middle classes themselves are also the result of modern education and modern occupations, which have been strengthened by the government's reservation policies.

Answer the following questions based on the given paragraph.

- (i) Which class has been strengthened by the reservation policies of the government? 1
(A) Upper class (B) Lower class (C) Middle class (D) Educated class
- (ii) A class also emerged within the tribal society. 1
- (iii) Tribal urge to protect their identity as it is increasing day by day. 1
- (iv) Awareness is not arising due to rise of middle class among tribes. 1

27A. Disability is another aspect of social ideology. There is an unbroken relationship between disability and poverty. Malnutrition, mothers weakened by repeated childbirth, inadequate program of immunity, accidents in crowded houses - all these things together bring a situation of inability to poor people who live in easy conditions It is very serious in comparison. In addition, disability makes it more serious, not only for the individual, but also for the whole family, causing separation and economic pressures, creating conditions of poverty. There is no doubt that disabled people are the poorest in poor countries.

Answer the following questions based on the given paragraph.

- (i) Inability is related to- 1
(A) Rich (B) education (C) poverty (D) religion
- (ii) Why are mothers weak? 1
- (iii) Inability, not only for the individual, but also for the whole family, creating a situation of wealth by increasing segregation. It makes it normal. (True / false) 1
- (iv) Inefficiency creates a situation of increasing the economic pressure. 1

OR

27B. The guerrilla movement began on November 24, 1968, by forcibly cutting the crop on the land of a wealthy landowner in the plains near Godapadu. More meaningful was the action that took place the next day in the hilly region, when the Parvatipuram agency area In the village of Padagotli, about 250 Girijans of many villages attacked the house of landlords and moneylenders with arrows, bows and spears, and along with its accumulated paddy, rice and other food items, captured property worth about 20,000.

.Answer the following questions based on the given paragraph.

- (i) The guerrilla movement is related to which event 1
(A) Getting a job (B) adopting religion
(c) Untouchability (D) forcibly harvesting
- (ii) When did the guerrilla movement begin? 1
- (iii) The guerrilla movement started in in the plains area near Godapadu. 1

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- (iv) Girijans attacked the house of landlords and moneylenders with guns and bombs. (True / false) 1
28. Has the reorganization of states on the basis of language done or hurt India's interest? Explain by reasoning. 4

OR

What is bias? How is it based on orthodox assumptions? Explain with examples.

29. Capitalism has indeed proved to be better useful in colonialism. Clarify based on four arguments. 4
30. What changes have occurred in the caste system due to colonialism? 4
31. What were the changes in Indian rural society after independence? Explain 4
32. What is a social movement? How can it be classified? Describe. 4

Section -D

33. What is Green Revolution? Mention its social consequences in India with examples. 6
34. How has liberalization affected the employment patterns? Mention with example. 6

OR

34. What is a family called? How are women and men affected by the Land Rights Act in the Khasi tribe? Explain. 6
35. The Kisan movement or peasant struggle started in the days before the colonial period.

Between 1914 tended to be limited by localism, division, and specific complaints. The Revolt of 1859–62 which was against indigo cultivation, and the Deccan Revolt of 1857 which was against the moneylenders. Some issues were also available in the coming times which they partially joined the independence movement in Mahatma Gandhi's movement.

1. What is a peasant or peasant movement? 2
2. What were the reasons for the beginning of the peasant movement? 4