

SOCIOLOGY (039)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GRADE XII
TERM 2

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The paper has 14 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A- Question number 1 to 2 are one-mark source-based questions. The answer to these questions must not exceed 10-15 words.
4. Section B- Question number 3 to 9 are two-mark questions. These are very short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C- Question number 10-12 are four-mark questions. These are short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D- Question number 13 and 14 are six-mark questions. These are long answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

SECTION A

Q1. The Census of India Report, 1911. 1

The extensive importation of cheap European piece goods and utensils, and the establishment in India itself of numerous factories of the Western type, have more or less destroyed many village industries. The high prices of agricultural produce have also led many village artisans to abandon their hereditary craft in favour of agriculture...The extent to which this disintegration of the old village organisation is proceeding varies considerably in different parts. The change is most noticeable in the more advanced provinces.

Read the source and answer the following question.

Did industries in Europe led to destruction of local industries in India? Give a reason for your answer.

Q2. Politicians mobilise caste groupings and identities in order to organise their power. ... 1

Where there are other types of groups and other bases of association, politicians approach them as well. And as they everywhere change the form of such organisations, they change the form of caste as well. Source: (Kothari 1977: 57-70)

Read the source and answer the following question.

Do you think secularisation of caste exists? Give a reason for your answer.

SECTION B

Q3. After India became independent, Nehru and his policy advisors embarked on a 2
programme of planned development that focused on agrarian reform as well as
industrialisation. The policy makers were responding to the dismal agricultural situation
in India at that time. They felt that a major reform in the agrarian structure, and
especially in the landholding system and the distribution of land, was necessary if

agriculture were to progress. From the 1950s to the 1970s, a series of land reform laws were passed – at the national level as well as in the states – that were intended to bring about these changes.

A) Define Land Ceiling Act.

B) Explain any one strategy through which landowners used in order to protect the surplus land.

Q4. ...The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath stopped the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire. 2

A) Did Chipko movement raise 'old' or 'new' issues? Substantiate your answer with a reason.

B) How was the economy of subsistence pitted against the economy of profit?

Q5. Explain the term disinvestment along with its social consequence. 2

Q6. Elucidate on the link between social movement and counter movements. 2

Q7. 'There is a direct correspondence between agricultural productivity and the agrarian structure.' Justify this statement by giving a reason for your answer. 2

Q8. Compare the process of Industrialisation in India with the Western model. 2

OR

On what grounds can we say that smaller mines and quarries are worse than big companies in regard to safety measures.

Q9. Workers in textile mills often described themselves as extensions of the machine. Justify. 2

SECTION C

Q10. Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism. Explain. 4

Q11. Elucidate on the term Westernisation. 4

OR

Critically examine the process of Sanskritisation.

Q12. What is an organised sector? Mention the social implications of the small size of the organised sector. 4

SECTION D

Q13. Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain. 6

OR

State the features of new farmer's movement.

Q14. Show the relation between Green Revolution and regional inequality. 6