

**12th Standard**

**PRACTICE PAPER-1 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. Demos + Graphin means 1  
A) Description of people                      B) Description of living  
C) . Description of life                         D) Description of food
2. Which sociologist proposed the concept of "Dominant Caste"? 1  
a) M.N. Srinivas  
b) Radhakrishnan  
c) G. S. Ghurye  
d) Radha Kamal Mukherjee
3. Social identity is based on \_\_\_\_\_. 1

4. What was British colonialism dependent on? 1  
a) Socialism  
b) Capitalism  
c) Capitalism and Socialism  
d) Capitalism and humanism
5. When was the Population Policy of India announced? 1  
a) 1952  
b) 1953  
c) 1954  
d) 1955
6. Which of the following opposed "Sati System"? 1  
a) Arya Samaj  
b) Brahma Samaj  
c) Jain Samaj  
d) Arya Samaj and Brahma Samaj
7. What is the main source of livelihood in villages? 1  
a) Agriculture and cattle rearing  
b) Agriculture and industry  
c) Agriculture  
d) Cottage Industry
8. India ranks \_\_\_ in world population. 1
9. Khasi society is dominated by males. Correct the statement. 1
10. The \_\_\_ of Kerala also aim at \_\_\_\_\_. 1  
OR  
The basis of caste is -----
11. Which field is known as the "The Job of the Time"? 1  
a) I.T.  
b) Agriculture  
c) Industry  
d) Trade
12. Which articles are related to the Minorities? 1  
a) 29 and 30  
b) 30 and 31  
c) 31 and 32  
d) 32 and 33

OR

We blame for social inequality and exclusion

1. They do not have merit
2. They do not work to improve the situation
3. They are not intelligent
4. All of the above

13. State True or False-

Westernization has promoted generation gap in India. 1

OR

The Persons with Disability passed the Protection of Equal Opportunity Rights and Full Participation Act 1995. True or False

14. In the August 15, 2005 speech, the Prime Minister of Japan ----- apologized to the East Asian countries during the war.

15. What are various ways by which people get employed? 1

- a) By Employment Office
- b) By Advertisements
- c) By contractors
- d) All of the above

16. Sometimes, people prefer the city life due to some social reasons. (True/ False)

SECTION [B]

17. What is social demography? 2

18. What is the main work of a manager? 2

19. List two characteristics of "caste". 2

OR

Tribes were classified on which acquired characteristics?

20. What do you understand by the "Right to Information" Act? 2

21. What were the social impacts of Green Revolution? 2

22. State 2 criticisms of "Sanskritization". 2

OR

What are the disruptive forces?

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23. "The appeal to protect Tribal identity is increasing day by day." What idea does this statement convey to you? 2

24. What is the reason for migration of labourers? 2

25. How can communalism be stopped? 2

OR

In which session was the Congress announced the right to equality for women?

SECTION [C]

26 A Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows the passage 4

The 'demographic dividend' results from an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population. In terms of age, the working population is roughly that between 15 and 64 years of age? This working age group must support itself as well as those outside this age group (i.e., children and elderly people) who are unable to work and are therefore dependents. Changes in the age structure due to the demographic transition lower the 'dependency ratio', or the ratio of non-working age to working-age population, thus creating the potential for generating growth.

[A] What is Demographics Dividend? 1

1 Working of young people

2. More than those who work for working population

3 Older people get the benefit of work

4 Get benefits based on number

B] Represents the growing number of working people \_\_\_\_ ['Fill in the blank ' ] 1

[C] Declining dependency ratio can become a source of economic prosperity [TRUE /FALSE] 1

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[D] The category of dependent is covered by people below 15 years of age and above 64 years of age.  
[TRUE /FALSE]

OR

26 B Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows the passage 4

The regional pattern of low child sex ratios seems to support this argument.

It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India. According to the Economic Survey 2018–19, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi are having high per capita income and the child sex ratio of these states is still low. So, the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.

[A] In which state the female male ratio is the lowest

- Haryana
- Goa
- Punjab
- Bihar

[B] In which state is the per capita income high?

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Uttar Pradesh
- Bihar

[C] The sex ratio to be the lowest in the most prosperous regions

[TRUE /FALSE]

1

[D] Sex ratio of ----- is highest compared to other states. ['Fill the blanks']

27 A Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows the passage 4

Castes are not only unequal to each other in ritual terms, they are also supposed to be complementary and non-competing groups. In other words, each caste has its own place in the system which cannot be taken by any other caste. Since caste is also linked with occupation, the system functions as the social division of labour, except that, in principle, it allows no mobility.

[A] What is not the characteristic of caste

1

- 1 Determined by birth
- 2 linked to occupation
- 3 Strict Rules of Marriage
- 4 Freedom to go to another caste at your own discretion

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[B] Castes were traditionally linked to occupation. [TRUE /FALSE] 1

[C] Caste is never a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ ['Fill in the blank'] 1

[D] Correct the Sentence  
Theoretically allows some kind of variability 1

OR

27 B Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows the passage 4

Many tribal concentration regions and states have also been experiencing the problem of heavy in-migration of non-tribals in response to the pressures of development. This threatens to disrupt and overwhelm tribal communities and cultures, besides accelerating the process of exploitation of tribals. The industrial areas of Jharkhand for example have suffered a dilution of the tribal share of population. But the most dramatic cases are probably in the North-East. A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Similar pressure is being felt by Arunachal Pradesh.

[A] What was the main problem the tribes were facing 1  
1 Large number of non-tribes of immigration  
2 Job problem  
3 Food problem  
4 The problem of settling in cities

[B] The tribal population of which state has become a Christian by conversion to minority 1  
1 Orissa  
2 Mizoram  
3 Tripura  
4 Nagaland

[C] In the name of tribal development, their land and their forests have been taken away from tribal societies. TRUE / FASLE 1

[D] Large-scale desolation of forest areas has a profound impact on the \_\_\_\_\_ of tribal communities ['Fill the blanks'] 1

28 What were the major issues of tribal conflict after independence 4

OR

What does social exclusion mean? Why is it involuntary?

- 29 What is a Minority Group? Why do Minorities Need Protection from the State? 4
- 30 How colonialism had an impact on our lives Explain 4
31. What were the major land reforms in independent India 4
- 32 What were the issues against which the leaders of Jharkhand were agitating? 4

SECTION [D]

- 33 How would you distinguish prejudice from other kinds of opinions or beliefs? 6

OR

What are the common features of 'disability' all over the world?

- 34 How does job recruitment take place through the contract system? 6
- 35 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows the passage 6

Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue, such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use the forests or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation. Think of other issues that social movements have taken up in the past and present. While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo.

- 1 What is counter movement? 2
- 2 Explain the difference between social change and social movement 4