



**BANGALORE SAHODAYA SCHOOLS COMPLEX ASSOCIATION  
(BSSCA)**

**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2022-2023) –SET A**

**Class- XII-E**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**Subject- Sociology**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Date- 16/1/2023**

**No. of pages : 6**

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1. The question paper is divided into four sections
  2. There are 38 questions in all. All questions are compulsory
  3. Section A includes question No. 1-20. These are MCQ type questions. As per the question, there can be one answer.
  4. Section B includes question No. 21-29. 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. 30-35. They are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
  6. Section D includes question No. 36-38. They are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words each.
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**SECTION A**

1. Assertion(A): In Modern Foods, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years.  
Reason(R): This was due to complacency in work.  
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) A is true but R is false.  
d) A is false and R is true.
2. In outsourcing, work is allocated by \_\_\_\_\_ countries to \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
a) Developed, developing                      b) Underdeveloped, developed  
c) Developing, underdeveloped              d) Developing, developed
3. Who wrote the book 'The logic of Collective action'?

- a) Weber      b) Mancur Olson      c) McCarthy and Zald      d) Weber
4. In India the impact of the very same British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors. Select the odd one out.
- a) Thanjavur      b) Dhaka      c) Surat      d) Bombay
5. “The spate of farmers’ suicides that has been occurring in different parts of the country since 1997–98 can be linked to the ‘agrarian distress’ caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies. Which of the following is not a reason for agrarian distress?
- a) Changed cropping pattern      b) Changing patterns of landholdings  
c) Heavy migration to cities      d) Shift to cash crops
6. Srinivas suggested that while the lower caste sought to be Sanskritised, the upper caste sought to be -----
- a) Modernized      b) Westernized      c) Brahminized      d) Secularized
7. With the growth of \_\_\_\_\_ movement in the 20th century, there was an attempt in several Indian languages to drop Sanskrit words and phrases.
- a) Brahminical      b) Anti-Brahminical      c) Women’s      d) Tribal
8. Who established the first Indian Trade Union in Madras in 1918
- a) B.P Wadia      b) S.A Dange      c) M.N Roy      d) V.V Giri
9. Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure ... the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community – ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on. Two nation building strategies used were
- a) Assimilation and integration      b) Assimilation and Sanskritization  
c) Integration and Sanskritization      d) Westernization and Sanskritization
10. Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period?
- a) Subsidized public education      b) Expansion of state sector jobs after independence  
c) opportunities offered by rapid development      d) no inherited educational or economic capital
11. What is the full form of AITUC
- a) All India trade union commission      b) All Indian trade union commission  
c) All India technical union congress      d) All India trade union congress

12. The service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as
- a) Dalit      b) Scheduled Tribes      c) Bohras      d) OBCs
13. While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development... The growth of \_\_\_\_\_ cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages.
- a) Metropolitan      b) Small      c) Ghetto      d) Heritage
14. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same?
- a) It can arouse intense passions.      b) It can often mobilize large numbers of people.  
c) Cultural identities are not significant.  
d) Cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities
15. Which of the following is not the work of M.N Srinivas
- a) Remembered Village      b) Sanskritization      c) Dominant caste      d) Tribal society
16. Stree Purush Tulana, was written as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. The author of this book was
- a) Tarabai Shinde      b) Savitri Phule      c) Annie Beasant      d) Anita Ghai
17. Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Which of the following is true in this context?
- a) High birth rate and high death rate      b) Low birth rate and low death rate  
c) High birth rate and low death rate      d) Low birth rate and high death rate
18. The first backward class commission was headed by-----
- a) B.P Mandal  
b) Raja Rammuhan Roy  
c) Kaka Kalelkar  
d) Jyotiba Phule
19. Language did not play a role in the formation of certain states. Which state is the odd one out
- a) Chhattisgarh      b) Uttaranchal      c) Jharkhand      d) Rajasthan
20. Assertion: Sanskritization usually accompanies or follows a rise in the economic status of the caste attempting it.

Reason: Adopting the ritual, domestic social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status raises the social status of the members of middle or lower castes.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
c) Both A and R are false.

d) A is true and R is false.

### SECTION B

21. Name any two distinct modes of protest that social movements have developed.  
22. Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context?

Substantiate your answer with reasons

23. “While knowing about its past in ancient and medieval times is very important, its colonial experience is particularly significant for comprehending modern India.” Justify.

Or

23. “Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.” How?

24. Explain the concept of ‘Imagined Community’

Or

24. Why was Dharma Sabha formed?

25. Feminization of agricultural labour force leads to greater insecurity among women. Give reasons

26. Change in social structure leads to changes in the family structure. Justify the given statement.

27. State the meaning of the term ‘Social’ in the phrase Social Inequality and Exclusion

28. Exemplify how Sanskritization is a gendered process.

29. What was the significance of 73rd Amendment?

Or

29. What was unique about the social reform movements of the 19th century?

### SECTION C

30. “Encouraging or at least allowing cultural diversity is good policy from both the practical and the principled point of view.” Justify the statement using India’s case as a ‘state-nation’.

Or

30. Differentiate between old and new social movements.

31. “Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream processes has had its impact on tribal culture and society as much as its economy.” Elaborate.

32. Identify and describe the political changes and developments that accompanied globalization.

33. What are the grounds on which Sanskritization has been criticized

34. Infer the reasons for the emergence of post-Fordism and the new international division of labour with suitable example.

Or

34. Identify and discuss the plight of the various stakeholders in the Bombay Textile strike of 1982.

35. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

We don't have to do anything to be born into a community – in fact, no one has any choice about which family or community or country they are born into. These kinds of identities are called 'ascriptive' – that is, they are determined by the accidents of birth and do not involve any choice on the part of the individuals concerned. It is an odd fact of social life that people feel a deep sense of security and satisfaction in belonging to communities in which their membership is entirely accidental. We often identify so strongly with communities we have done nothing to 'deserve' – passed no exam, demonstrated no skill or competence... This is very unlike belonging to, say, a profession or team. Doctors or architects have to pass exams and demonstrate their competence.

(app)  
i) Most ascriptive identities are accidental and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Conditional
- b) Unconditional
- c) Achieved
- d) Temporary

ii) Everyone has a motherland, a mother tongue, a family, a faith... This signifies another feature of community identity i.e.

- a) Achieved
- b) conditional
- c) universal
- d) localized

iii) Our community provides us various identities through the process of

- a) socialization
- b) separation
- c) exclusion
- d) discrimination

iv) In times of community conflict, communities become \_\_\_\_\_ of each other.

- a) Opposite images
- b) Mirror images
- c) Friends
- d) Kin

#### SECTION D

36. Sociologists, attempts to classify Dalit movements have led them to believe that they belong to all the types, namely reformatory, redemptive, revolutionary. ...the anti-caste movement which began in the 19th century under the inspiration of Jyotiba Phule and was carried out in the 1920s

by the non-Brahmin movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and then developed under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar had characteristics of all types. At its best it was revolutionary in terms of society and redemptive in terms of individuals. In partial context, the 'post Ambedkar Dalit movement' has had revolutionary practice. It has provided alternative ways of living, at some points limited and at some points radical and all-encompassing, ranging from changes in behavior such as giving up eating beef to religious conversion. It has focused on changes in the entire society, from radical revolutionary goal of abolishing caste oppression and economic exploitation to the limited goals of providing scope for members of Scheduled Caste to achieve social mobility. But on the whole...this movement has been a reformist movement. It has mobilized along caste lines, but only made halfhearted efforts to destroy caste; it has attempted and achieved some real though limited societal changes with gains especially for the educated sections among Dalits, but it has failed to transform society sufficiently to raise the general mass from what is still among the most excruciating poverty in the world.

- 36A. Define any two types of social movements (2)
- 36B. Dalit movements belong to all types of social movements. Explain. (4)
37. Show the relation between circulation of labour and feminization of agricultural labour force.
38. Exemplify the different kinds of urbanization witnessed in India in the first two decades after independence.

Or

38. "The change in the nature of relationship between landlords and agricultural workers was described by the sociologist Jan Breman as a shift from patronage to exploitation." Explain the given statement in the context of Footloose Labour.

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