



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

PRE TEST

Class: 12D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F.M-80

Time: 3 Hours 15 MINUTES

Date: 4.08.2018

GROUP-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION FROM THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. (1X24=24)

1. In which year, Calcutta Medical College was established?

- a. 1835 b. 1840
c. 1857 d. 1861

2. Which is not the characteristic of Modernization?

- a. Women progression b. Secularism
c. Ascribed status d. Social mobility

3. Among of following which is the characteristic of self-sufficient village society?

- a. Private ownership b. Industrialization
c. Market less economy d. Coin system

4. Who is the author of the book 'The Indian Jajmani System'?

- a. Yan Robertson b. Ram Ahuja
c. M.N.Srinivas d. William H. Wiser

5. 'Sociological Bulletin', journal of _____ was first published in the year of 1920.

- a. Indian Sociological society
b. Bethune Society
c. Bombay Anthropological Society
d. Indian Statistical Institute

6. The institutional development of Sociology in India started from the year

- a. 1979 b. 1951
c. 1919 d. 1851

7. Find the odd one out:

- a. Indological Perspective- Benoy Kumar Sarkar
- b. Historical Perspective- Max Weber
- c. Structural-Functional perspective- M.N. Srinivas
- d. Dialectical Perspective- Edward Shils

8. In India, who first introduced or started Dialectical Perspective?

- a. Gopal Halder
- b. Bhupendranath Datta
- c. Ranajit Guha
- d. Sumit Sarkar

9. One of the introducer of Indological Perspective is

- a. Rajendra singh
- b. G.S.Ghurye
- c. Edward Shills
- d. Partha Mukherjee

10. Bethune Society was established in the year

- a. 1890
- b. 1821
- c. 1841
- d. 1851

11. The two types of land grants during Gupta period were

- a. Religious grants and Secular grants
- b. Agrahara grants and Devagrahara grants
- c. Nivi dharma aksayana and Aprada dharma
- d. None of the above

12. The Bhoodan movement was spearheaded by

- a. Lord Cornwallis
- b. Thomas Munro
- c. William Bentinck
- d. Acharya Vinoba Bhave

13. Who was the first professor and head of the Sociology department in Bombay University?

- a. Sir Brajendranath Seal
- b. Sir Patrick Geddes
- c. M.N.Srinivas
- d. A.R. Desai

14. Humanitarianism, Secularism, Equalitarianism, and Rationality are the products of

- a. Employment
- b. Westernization
- c. Modernization
- d. The Post Modern Studies

15. Social impact of Liberalization in India is

- a. The increase in educational level

- a. Sir William Jones b. Henry Thomas Colebrooke
c. Horace Hayman Wilson d. William Carey

GROUP-B

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES ONLY. (1X16=16)

1. What is meant by 'Commercialization of agriculture'?
2. State two features of Indological perspective.
3. What is meant by 'Liberalization'?
4. Mention two principal function of family.
5. Name two followers of Historical perspective.
6. Write two impacts of globalization on agriculture in India.
7. Give two functional changes in the joint family system.
8. Mention two objectives of land reform measures.
9. Write two features of economy during Pre-British India.
10. Who introduced the Ryotwari system and in which year?
11. State two impacts of British rule on Indian Economy.
12. Define Jajmani system.
13. Explain the land ownership pattern during the Muslim period.
14. Who proposed the concept of 'Dominant caste'?
15. Name any two Indian Indologist.
16. What are the three categories of peasant proprietors found in rural class structure?

GROUP-C

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (8X5=40)

1. What do you mean by 'Dialectical perspective'? Describe the role of Indian sociologists regarding this perspective. (3+5=8)

OR

Define Subaltern perspective. Describe the role of Calcutta University for the academic development of Sociology in India.

(3+5=8)

2. Discuss the development of Sociology in India. (8)

- b. Decrease in social mobility
- c. Decrease in the difference between rich and poor
- d. Decrease in consumption

16. Who coined the term Brahmanisation and in which year?

- a. J.F. Stall, 1971
- b. Yogendra Singh, 1962
- c. M.N.Srinivas, 1952
- d. None of them

17. Who were the secretaries of Indian Sociological Society?

- a. G.S. Ghurye and A.R. Desai
- b. Prof. K.M.Kapadia and Prof. J.V. Ferreira
- c. Benoy Kumar Sarkar and Radhakamal Mukherjee
- d. Y.B.Damle and M.S.A. Rao

18. When was the Zamindari system abolished?

- a. 1949
- b. 1947
- c. 1950
- d. 1956

19. When was Sociology introduced as an academic discipline at Poona University?

- a. 1949
- b. 1951
- c. 1961
- d. 1963

20. One of the impacts of westernization is

- a. Industrialization of economy
- b. Revolutionized production
- c. Caste system became more liberal in social sphere
- d. Realization of the worth of liberty and freedom

21. "Tena tyaktena bhunjitha". What does it mean?

- a. When the earth is full of sin, the Avatara comes to purify it.
- b. What is given by Him, allotted to you, you enjoy that.
- c. But we not encroach upon others' property
- d. For the salvation of our individual self and for the well-being of all on earth.

22. When did the Babgiyo Samaj Vigyan Sabha establish in Bengal?

- a. 1867
- b. 1857
- c. 1967
- d. 1957

23. The formal beginning of Master Degree course of Sociology at Calcutta University started in

- a. 1970
- b. 1966
- c. 1949
- d. 1975

24. Who was the secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal?

3. Mention the main features of self-sufficient village society. What are the causes of decline of the Jajmani system? (5+3=8)

OR

What are the causes for the decline of self-sufficient village society? Discuss the characteristics of Jajmani system. (3+5=8)

4. Explain the rural class structure in British India. (8)

5. Mention few features of the Indian economy during Pre-British India. Discuss some of the land reform measures adopted by the Indian Government after Independence. (3+5=8)

OR

Discuss the structural changes in Hindu joint family system. What are the causes for the changes in the family system?

(5+3=8)

Shabari Das
6.8.18



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ANSWER KEY

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GROUP-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1. 1835
2. Ascribed status
3. Market less economy
4. William H. Wiser
5. Indian Sociological Society
6. 1919
7. Dialectical perspective- Edward Shils
8. Bhupendranath Dutta
9. G.S.Ghurye
10. 1851
11. Religious grants and Secular grants
12. Acharya Vinoba Bhave
13. Sir Patrick Geddes
14. Westernization

15. Increase in educational level
16. M.N.Srinivas, 1952
17. Prof. K.M.Kapadia and Prof. J.V.Ferreira
18. 1950
19. 1949
20. Realization of the worth of liberty and freedom
21. What is given by him, allotted to you, you enjoy that.
22. 1867
23. 1975
24. Horace Hayman Wilson

GROUP-B

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCE.

1. Commercialization of agriculture is a phenomenon where agriculture is governed by commercial consideration i.e. certain crops are grown not for consumption in village but for sale in national and even in international market.
2. The features are:
 - a. The Indological perspective claims to understand Indian society through the concepts, theories and frameworks that are closely associated with Indian civilization.
 - b. Indology demands inter-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and cross disciplinary approach.
3. Liberalization is a general term for any process whereby a state lifts restrictions on some private individual activities. Liberalization occurs when something which used to be banned is no longer banned, or when government regulations are relaxed.
4. The functions of family are:
 - a. Production and rearing of children
 - b. Family acts as an instrument of culture transmission.

5. A.R.Desai and Ramkrishna Mukherjee are the followers of historical perspective.
6. The impacts of globalization on agriculture are:
 - a. Agriculture acquired 17% of India's GDP in 2008.
 - b. Agriculture occupied 43% of India's geographical areas.
7. Functional changes in joint family system are:
 - a. The work of looking after the children is being performed in crèches, children parks, kindergarten schools etc.
 - b. The importance of ritualistic activities performed by the members of the joint family has been lessened. Some of the religious activities like 'shraddha karma' are held symbolically as a part of 'Kula Parampara'.
8. Objectives of land reform measures are:
 - a. Settlement and regulation of tenancy.
 - b. Regulation of size of holdings.
9. Features of economy during pre-British India are:
 - a. Non- existence of so called market and market goods.
 - b. Common ownership of land.
10. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.
11. Impacts of British rule on Indian economy are:
 - a. The company's servants captured the trade in commodities like salt, betel-nut and tobacco which had so long been prohibited to all European traders
 - b. Every year the wealth and resources of India began to be drained out; and as England became richer, India grew poorer.
12. Jajmani system is a reciprocal social and economic arrangements between families of different castes within a village community in India, by which one family exclusively performs certain services for the other, such as ministering to the ritual or providing agricultural labour, in return for pay, protection, and employment security.
13. During the Muslim period the land ownership was vested to the peasants, the tillers of land.
14. M.N.Srinivas proposed the concept of Dominant caste.
15. G.S.Ghurye and D.P.Mukherjee are the Indian Indologists.
16. The three categories of peasant proprietors found in rural class structure are rich peasants, middle peasants and poor peasants.

GROUP-C

I. LONG ANSWER QUESTION.

1. Dialectical method is a discourse between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned arguments. In other words it refers to a debate especially intended to resolve difference between two views rather than to establish one of them as true.

For further details refer to book page no. 17 and 18.

OR

The term subaltern refers to any person or group of inferior rank and station, whether because of race, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or religion. The word subaltern refers to the general attribute of subordination, which is expressed in terms of a caste, class, age, gender etc. Literally it conveys the meaning of 'view from below' or understanding from the bottom of society or the flow of knowledge from below.

For further information refer to the book page no. 6.

2. Refer the class notes given.
3. The features of self sufficient village society are:
 - a. Market less economy
 - b. Village panchayat served as an autonomous body for decision making.
 - c. Role of caste system were undeniable
 - d. Religion played paramount role in the life of the people.
 - e. Social-consciousness or nationalism did not form among the villagers due to separation and isolation of village communities.

The causes for the decline of jajmani system are:

- a. Change in occupation
- b. Payment in form of cash
- c. Change in economic condition.

OR

The causes for the decline of self sufficient village society are as follows:

- a. The British conspiracy.
- b. Change in land policies
- c. Rural indebtedness
- d. Commercialization of agriculture
- e. Cease of generation wise occupancy rights.

Characteristics of jajmani system are:

- a. Jajmani relations are permanent.
- b. Jajmani is hereditary
- c. Goods against service
- d. Peace and satisfaction.
- e. Universality

4. Refer to the class notes given.

5. Features of Indian economy during Pre-British India are:

- a. Self sufficient villages
- b. Jajmani system
- c. Common ownership of land.

Land reform measures adopted by Indian government are:

- a. Abolition of intermediaries
- b. Tenancy reforms
- c. Ceiling of land holdings
- d. Consolidation of holdings
- e. Co-operative farming.

OR

Structural changes of joint family system are:

- a. Small family size
- b. Equal status of women
- c. Freedom in mate selection
- d. Decrease in importance of blood relations.
- e. Ownership of property rights by women

Causes for change in family system are

- a. Enlightenment of women
- b. Impact of western culture
- c. Decline in agriculture and village industries.