



SELECTION TEST

Class: XII D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F.M=80

Time: 3HRS 15 MINS

Date: 17.11.18

GROUP-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION. (1X24=24)

1. Formal origin of Sociology in India was started by  
Bethune Society
2. The self-sufficiency of the Indian village was first propounded by  
Sir Charles Metcalfe
3. The department of Sociology was first introduced in  
Bombay University
4. Who wrote the book 'The Indian Jajmani System'?  
William H. Wiser
5. The formal beginning of master degree course of Sociology at Calcutta University started in the year  
1975
6. In which book did M.N. Srinivas replace the term Brahmanisation to Sanskritisation?  
Social Change in Modern India
7. One of the noted Indian Indologist is  
Benoy Kumar Sarkar
8. Humanitarianism, Secularism, Equalitarianism, and Rationality are the products of  
Westernization
9. The department of Sociology was started in 1919 at Bombay University by  
Patrick Geddes
10. Lord Cornwallis introduced Zamindari system in the year  
1793
11. Hindu Marriage Act was passed in the year  
1955
12. Subsistence poverty is also known as

Absolute poverty

13. Who introduced Mahalwari system?

William Bentick

14. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna (SGRY) started in the year

2001

15. Which is not a feature of caste system?

Exogamy

16. One of the main cause of illiteracy in India is

High level of poverty

17. The concept of Sudra Jagaran was propagated by

Swami Vivekananda

18. The Kothari Commission was set in the year

1964

19. Who said “The practice of untouchability is a leper wound in the whole body of Hindu-politic”.

Mahatma Gandhi

20. Identify the incorrect statement:

Defective education leads to poverty.

21. Who published the Bengali newspaper called Sambad Kaumudi?

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

22. Find the odd one out.

The characteristics of ‘New Terrorism’ are

Secular based ideology

23. Education plays an important role in

Socialization

24. One of major cause of air pollution is

Burning of fossil fuel

### **GROUP-B**

#### **I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (1X16=16)**

##### **1. Explain Indological perspective.**

Indology is known as the science of Indian society. The Indological perspective claims to understand Indian society through the concepts, theories and frameworks that are closely associated with Indian

civilization. In other words, Indological approach refers to the historical and comparative method based on Indian texts in the study of Indian society.

**2. Who was the president of Indian Sociological Society?**

Professor G.S.Ghurye served as the president of Indian Sociological Society.

**3. Mention two characteristics of self sufficient village society.**

The characteristics of self-sufficient village society are

- Market less economy
- Role of caste system was strong.

**4. Define Sanskritisation.**

Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practices and beliefs, as a preliminary step to acquire higher status. Thus, Sanskritisation is a process by which a low Hindu caste, or tribal or other group, changes its customs, ritual, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a high, and frequently, a 'twice-born' caste.

**5. Mention any two characteristics of joint family system.**

The characteristics of joint family system are

- Large size
- Common residence

**6. Define caste.**

A caste is an endogamous group bearing a common name, membership of which is hereditary imposing on its members certain restrictions in the matters of social intercourse, either following a common traditional occupation or claiming a common origin and generally regarded as forming a single homogeneous community.

**7. Explain the concept of Shiva Jnane Jiva Seva.**

According to Vivekananda, an important teaching he received from Ramakrishna was that jiva is shiva. So he stressed on shiva jnane jiva seva which refers to serving common people considering them as manifestation of God.

**8. Mention any two principles of Sarvodaya.**

Principles of Sarvodaya are

- There is no centralized authority, and there is political and economic atmosphere in the villages.
- Politics will not be the instrument of power but an agency of service and rajnity will yield place to loknity

**9. Define religion.**

Religion is a belief in God. In other words religion is the human response to the apprehension of something of power, which is supernatural and super sensory.

**10. Briefly mention Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's contribution for women's education.**

Vidyasagar realized that unless women of the land could be educated it was impossible to emancipate and liberate them from the terrible burden of inequalities and injustice imposed on them by the cruel society of the day. He submitted reports on the curriculum to be taught to girls in schools. He opened 35

schools for girls in Bengal with an enrolment of 1500 girls. He made door-to-door calls requesting parents to send their daughters to school. He also appealed the government to extend grant-in-aid

benefits towards the maintenance of girl's schools; initiating a fund 'NARI SHIKSHA BHANDAR. Vidyasagar did it all for uplifting women's status through education.

**11. Write two aims of education according to Rabindranath Tagore.**

Rabindranath's aims of education are

- Self realization
- Intellectual development

**12. Define Absolute and Relative poverty.**

Absolute poverty refers to a condition where a person does not have the minimum amount of income needed to meet the minimum requirements for one or more basic living needs over an extended period of time. Whereas relative poverty is the condition in which people lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society in which they live.

**13. Mention any two programme adopted by the Government for removal of illiteracy in India.**

Programmes adopted by government for removing illiteracy are

- National Adult Education Programme
- Mass Programme of Functional Literacy

**14. Mention any two characteristics of communalism.**

Characteristics of communalism are

- Communalism is an ideological concept
- It causes rivalry, violence and tension among masses.

**15. Define terrorism.**

Terrorism is an organized system of intimidation. It is broadly defined as violent behavior designed to generate fear in the community for political purpose.

**16. Mention the causes of water pollution.**

The causes of water pollution are

- Dumping of domestic wastes and sewage into water bodies.
- Discharge of industrial effluents like mercury, lead, cadmium, and other liquids.

**GROUP-C**

**I. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS. (8X5=40)**

**1. What do you understand by 'Structural-functional perspective'? Describe the role of Indian sociologists regarding this perspective. (3+5)**

Structural-functional perspective is a theoretical understanding of society that posits social systems as collective means to fill social needs. The perspective views society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. Refer page no. 14, 15, 16 for further details.

OR

**Define 'Historical perspective'. Describe the development of Sociology as an academic discipline in India.** (3+5)

The historical perspective deals with social issues from the point of view of historical attitudes, values, practices, and contexts. It is used to study contemporary social institution and process to their historical settings in the past. The historical approach deepens our understanding of social realities in India today. Historical analysis can develop a critical approach to the study of the past, present and future. Refer to page no. 5 and 6 for details.

**2. Mention the advantages of Jajmani system. What are the causes of decline of self-sufficient village society?** (3+5)

The advantages of Jajmani system are

- Occupational protection
- Economic security
- Personalized close relation

(Explanation required for the above mentioned points)

The causes for decline of self sufficient village society are

- The British conspiracy
- The policy of commercialization of agriculture
- Rural indebtedness
- Introduction of private ownership of land instead of community ownership
- Change in status of marginal farmers to landless laborers.

(Explanation required)

**3. Discuss the causes for changes in family system.** (8)

The causes for the change in family system are

- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Enlightenment of women
- Impact of western culture
- Change in marriage system
- Social legislations
- Problem of accommodation
- Family quarrels

(proper explanation required)

**OR**

**Explain Swami Vivekananda's view on religion.** (8)

Swami Vivekananda was a religious person but never a superstitious person. According to Vivekananda, religion is the manifestation of the divinity already in man He also told, religion is the idea which raises the brute unto man, and man unto god. Religion is the manifestation of the natural strength that is in man. Refer to page no. 137,138,139 and 140 for more details.

4. **What are the methods of teaching as suggested by Rabindranath Tagore? How does education act as an important medium for the spread of modernization?**

(3+5)

The methods of teaching suggested by man are

- Teaching through tours and trips
- Learning by activities
  
- Narration cum discussion and debate method
- Heuristic method

(Explain properly)

Refer page no. 157 and 158 for further details.

5. **What do you understand by 'illiteracy'? Discuss the causes of illiteracy in India.**

(3+5)

Illiteracy refers to the state of being unable to read or write. (Refer page no. 186)

Causes of illiteracy in India are

- High rate of population
  - Lack of universal education
  - Traditional outlook
  - High level of poverty
  - Gender bias
- ( proper explanation required)

**OR**

**What are the causes of air pollution? Mention the interrelation and interdependence between man and environment.**

(3+5)

Major causes of air pollution are

- Increase in population
- Deforestation
- Vehicular emissions

(Explain briefly)

Refer page no. 224, 225, 226 for details.