



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



PRE TEST ANSWER KEY

Class: 12D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F. M. 80

Time: 3 HOURS 15 MINUTES

Date: 05.08.19

GROUP-A

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

1. Who introduced the teaching of Sociology in Bombay University in 1919?
a. **Patrick Geddes**
2. The self sufficiency of the Indian village was first propounded in the year 1830 by:
a. **Sir Charles Metcalfe**
3. Who is the author of the book 'The Indian Jajmani System'?
a. **William H. Wiser**
4. Sudra Jagaran is an idea propagated by
a. **Swami Vivekananda**
5. Sociology made its appearance at Mysore University in the year
a. **1928**
6. B.R.Ambedkar mainly focused on
a. **Untouchability**
7. Jajmani system provides
a. **Economic security**
8. The study of Indology basically deals with
a. **Texts**
9. Zamindari system was introduced by
a. **Lord Cornwallis**
10. A secular state is
a. **Neutral to all religion**
11. Commensality is a characteristic feature of
a. **Caste**

Who preferred to call himself Marxologist rather than Marxist?

a. **D.P.Mukherjee**

13. Which period has been called the 'Golden Age of India'?

a. **Gupta period**

14. Who is the author of the book 'Homo Hierarchicus'?

a. **Louis Dumont**

15. Arranged marriage and a common residence are the features of

a. **Joint family**

16. Who was first commissioned by the East India Company to translate Rig Veda into English?

a. **Fredrich Max Mueller**

17. Who said that the basic process in Modernization is the application of modern science to human affairs?

a. **Rustow and Ward**

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

a. **Indian Sociological Society**

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

a. **1851**

20. Which is not a characteristic of Modernization?

a. **Ascribed status**

21. The Bhoodan movement was spearheaded by

a. **Acharya Vinoba Bhave**

22. 'Tena tyaktena bhunjitha'. What does it mean?

a. **What is given by Him, allotted to you, you enjoy that.**

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

a. **Horace Hayman Wilson**

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

a. **M.N.Srinivas, 1952**

GROUP-B

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

1. State the work of any one early Indologist.

Fredrich Max Mueller (1823-1900) was born in Dessau and educated in Leipzig, where he learned Sanskrit and

translated the Hitopadesa of Pandita Visnu Sarma before coming to England in 1846. Mueller was first commissioned by the East India Company to translate the Rig Veda into English.

2. Define self-sufficient village society.

Self-sufficient village communities are little republics, having nearly everything that they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations.

3. Write two features of rural economy during Pre-British India.

The features of rural economy during pre-British period are

- The village community was based on a simple division of labor.
- All occupations were caste based i.e., hereditary and passed by tradition.

4. Who proposed the concept of 'Dominant caste'?

M.N Srinivas proposed the concept of Dominant caste.

5. What are the products of westernization in India?

The products of westernization are humanitarianism, secularism, equalitarianism, rationality, and attack on untouchability.

6. Define joint family system.

Joint family can be defined as a group of people who generally live under one roof, who eat food cooked at one hearth, who hold property in common, and who participate in common family worship and are related to each other as some particular type of kindred.

7. What do you understand by 'Commercialization of agriculture'?

Commercialization of agriculture refers to growing of certain specialized crops that is not used for consumption but to sale it in national and international markets.

8. Mention the impact of British rule on Indian economy.

The impacts of British rule on Indian economy are

- 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.
- During this phase, India was converted into a free market for the import of industrially manufactured British goods and a source of raw materials to be exported to England.

9. State any two land reform measures taken in India after independence for economic development.

Land reform measures taken in India after Interdependence are

- Abolition of intermediaries
- Ceiling on land holdings

10. What is the class structure in modern India?

In present day modern India, the classes are as follows: the capitalists, the administrators-politicians, the bureaucrats, the intellectuals, the peasants, the labors, the traders, the corporate class, self-sufficient group of people, the professionals in different field, and so on.

11. Define the term 'caste'.

Caste is a hereditary, endogamous, usually localized group, having a traditional association with an occupation and a particular position in the local hierarchy of castes. Relations between castes are governed, among other things, by the concepts of pollution and purity and generally, maximum commensality occurs within the caste.

12. Swami Vivekananda was against the abolition of the original caste system. Explain.

Swami Vivekananda suggested that the caste in its degenerate state must be abolished. He pointed out that nearly all the great teachers from the time of Upanishads down to the present day have worked to break through the barriers of caste. He was of the view that the original idea behind the caste system has rendered a great service to society. He wanted the system to be modified for the betterment of all.

13. Describe the concept of Sarvodaya.

The term Sarvodaya means universal uplift or progress of all.

14. What were the contributions made by Tagore through his literary works in upholding the evils of caste system?

Tagore glorified the eternal virtues of Buddhism through the Malini, Chandalika, and Natir Puja, the three dramas based on Buddhist stories. Chaturanga, Gora, Achalayatan are his novels which reflect his views on caste system.

15. What are the three tribal zones according to Dr. B.S Guha?

The three tribal zones according to doctor B.S Guha are the North and North-Eastern Zone, The Central or the Middle Zone and the Southern Zone

16. State two measures taken up by Mahatma Gandhi to remove the practice of untouchability.

Measures taken by Gandhiji to remove untouchability are

- He launched movements for cleaning Harijan residential areas, digging wells for them, and for other similar things.
- He started an ashram where people of all castes and creed could come and stay without any differences.

GROUP-C

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

(8X5=40)

1. Describe Marx's theory historical materialism. Elaborate on the works of scholars who have adopted dialectical-historical approach for studying Indian society. (5+3=8)

Few scholars who have adopted dialectical-historical materialism are:

D.D Kosambi- He employed dialectic method to analyze materialism of Indian social system.

A.R Desai- He is regarded as one of the pioneers of the modern Marxist approach to empirical investigations involving bibliographical and field research.

D.P Mukherjee- His dialectical analysis of Indian history suggested that tradition and modernity, colonialism and nationalism, individualism and collectivism could be seen as dialectically interacting with each other in contemporary India.

For further details follow class notes and book.

OR

Discuss the development of Sociology in India. What is the role of Bombay University in the development of Sociology as an academic discipline? (5+3=8)

The role of Bombay University in the development of Sociology as an academic discipline is as follows:

- *The department of Sociology was set up in 1919 with Sir Patrick Geddes as the first professor and Head.*
- *The department played a pioneering role in the promotion of social science research in general and Sociology and cultural anthropology in particular.*

For further details refer to class notes and book (page 5 & 6)

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

The main features of self-sufficient village society are:

- *Market less economy*
- *Jajmani system played a vital role to decide the value and distribution of production in this economic system.*
- *Decisions regarding land, peace and harmony were carried by village panchayats.*
- *Role of caste system was undeniable.*
- *Isolation or separation is a remarkable feature.*

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

- *Commercialization of agriculture*
- *Exploitation of farmers*
- *Introduction of private ownership of land instead of community ownership*

3. Explain the rural class structure in pre-independent India. (8)

Refer to page 103, 104 and 105

4. Describe the concept of Jajmani system. What are the characteristics of Jajmani system? (3+5=8)

Jajmani system is a system governed by relationship based on reciprocity in inter-caste relations in villages.

The characteristics of Jajmani system are:

- *Jajmani relations are permanent*
- *Hereditary in nature*
- *Goods against services*
- *Informal, inter-personal relationship*
- *Universality*

For details refer to page 36 and 37

5. What is meant by the term 'Secularization'? What are the causes of secularization in India? (3+5=8)

Secularism means equal treatment of all religions by the state.

The causes of secularization in India are:

- *Modern education*
- *Developed means of transport and communication*
- *Social and religious reform movements*
- *The Indian constitution*
- *Western culture*

OR

Illustrate on Swami Vivekananda's view on caste system in India. (8)

Refer to page 115, 116, and 117 for details.