

Shabari Das
20/11/19



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



SELECTION TEST ANSWER KEY

Class: 12D

Sub: SOCIOLOGY

F. M. 80

Date: 20.11.19

GROUP-A

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

1. When was Bethune Society established?

- a. 11th December 1851

2. Herbert Risley entered the Indian Civil Service in the year

- a. 1857

3. Sociology was introduced as an academic discipline at Poona University in the year

- a. 1949

4. Who wrote the book 'Modern Indian Culture: A Sociological Study'?

- a. D.P Mukherjee

5. Who was regarded as the practical follower of dialectical approach?

- a. Bhupendranath Datta

6. During the time of monarchy, those villages that paid their taxes in the form of grain, cattle, gold or raw materials was called as

- a. Kupaya

7. Choose the odd one out.

- a. Role of Jajmani system was negligible in self sufficient villages

8. Thomas Munro introduced the Ryotwari system to all parts of the province of

- a. Madras

9. Who described Jajmani system as 'inter-caste inter-familial relationship'?

- a. Harold Gold

10. M.N Srinivas coined the term Brahmanisation in the year

- a. 1952

11. Hindu Succession Act was passed in the year

a. 1956

12. Who introduced Zamindari system?

a. Lord Cornwallis

13. In the urban areas one of the social classes is

a. Professional classes

14. Who said that caste system was a trade guild and not a religious institution?

a. Swami Vivekananda

15. Practice of untouchability was a 'leper wound in the whole body of Hindu politic' according to

a. Mahatma Gandhi

16. Vidyasagar established an Anglo Sanskrit free school in Virsingha village in the year

a. 1853

17. Vidyasagar published his article on widow remarriage in

a. Sarbashubhankari Patrika

18. One of the causes for poverty in India is

a. Growing indebtedness

19. The objective for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is

a. To provide employment to rural unemployed

20. One of the programmes put forward for removing illiteracy in India is

a. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

21. Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana was implemented in the year

a. 2001

22. One of the important women organizations in India after Independence is

a. Self-Employed Women's Association Of India

23. Chipko Movement originated to safeguard

a. The rich forest of western Himalayan Range

24. Burning of fossil fuels is one of the cause for

a. Air pollution

GROUP-B

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

1. How was the period of Renaissance instrumental in the development of Sociological thought in India?

The period of renaissance was an important period in history of India. It was a period during which English educated Indians were determined to reform Indian culture, society and religion. They condemned evils and abuses that had crept into Hinduism. They wanted to purge Hinduism of all the social evils like caste system, sati, child marriage, idol worship etc. and thus restore its pristine purity and ancient glory.

2. How would you describe the work of Megasthenes as an Indological study?

Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador of the Seleucids to the court of Chandragupta, studied Indian society during his stay in India and composed a four- volume Indica. This has in turn influenced many classical geographers Arrian, Diodor and Strabo to use it as a relevant document for their further study on Indian society.

3. Define self sufficient village society.

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

4. Mention one disadvantage of Jajmani system.

Jajmani system is based on the sense of high and low. It discriminates between members of various occupations and castes.

5. How did commercialization of agriculture bring changes in economy during colonial period in India?

Commercialization of agriculture brought about a change from cultivation for home consumption to cultivation for the market. It led to substitution of commercial non-food grains in place of food grains. It broke the economic self sufficiency of villages in India.

6. Define joint family system.

Joint family system is 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. Mention one of the recent trends in family pattern.

One of the recent trends in family pattern is that the factory employment has freed young adults from direct dependence upon their families. This functional independence of the youngsters has weakened the authority of the head of the household over those earning members.

8. Mention one of the impacts of British rule on Indian economy.

One of the impact is that 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.

9. State one of the features of tenancy reforms.

One of the features of tenancy reforms is the security of tenure. The security of tenure creates interest among the cultivators for improving their land.

10. Write the impact of Gokhale's bill on primary education.

Gokhale's Bill created a flutter in the British Parliament. In the course of the discussion on the Indian budget, the Under Secretary of State for India admitted the need for paying more attention to Indian education. The Government of India passed the resolution on educational policy on February 21, 1913. In 1918 Bethal Bhai Patel had for the first time raised a Bill for making primary education compulsory in the province of Bombay and the bill passed to an act. Similar acts passed in Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa.

11. What was Rabindranath Tagore's opinion on curriculum?

Tagore wished to develop a complete man. He advocated a comprehensive curriculum with a view to developing an individual physically, mentally, morally, socially and spiritually to the utmost limits. So he emphasized on various subjects and co-curricular activities. He minimized the bookish knowledge. He gave importance to language, literature, history, geography, nature study, science, philosophy, religion and psychology.

12. Suggest a remedy to curb the problem of over population in India.

Family planning programme is one remedy that can help curb the problem of over population in India.

13. Mention any one anti-poverty programmes adopted by Government.

Jan Shree Bima Yojna implemented in the year 2000 to provide insurance security to people below poverty line is a programme adopted by Government to alleviate poverty.

14. What is the importance of literacy?

A country's self image rests on the level and range of education of its total population. It is also a measure of progress and socio-economic development. Unless all citizens are literate they cannot ever read newspaper, circulars, notices, advertisements, posters, and letters from near and dear ones. This will compel the illiterate masses to be deprived of 90% benefit of development, entertainment, sports and games, medical prescription, operate cell phone, TV and computer.

15. What is silent valley movement?

Silent Valley is rich in tropical forest with enormous bio-reserve. The State Government of Kerala wanted a hydroelectric project for the power hungry state inside a deep tropical forest in silent valley. The environmentalists objected to the project and filed a case in High Court.

16. Define soil pollution.

Soil pollution refers to lowering of its quality either due to heavy concentration of undesirable foreign elements through chemicalization or due to depletion of soil nutrients through accelerated rate of soil erosion.

GROUP-C

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

(8X5=40)

1. Describe the role of Calcutta University in the development of Sociology as an academic discipline. Write a note on dialectical perspective.

(3+5=8)

Refer to page 6 and 16 to 19 for detailed information

OR

Define subaltern perspective. Write a note on the followers of Historical perspective along with their work.

(3+5=8)

Subaltern refers to any person or group of inferior rank and station, whether because of race, class, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or religion. In critical theory and post colonialism, subaltern is the social group who are socially, politically, and geographically outside of the hegemonic power structure of the colony and of the colonial homeland.

Refer to page 19 and 20 for details.

Refer to page 12 for second half of the question.

2. Mention the main features of self-sufficient village society. Explain the causes of social change in India.

(3+5=8)

Features of self-sufficient village society are:

- Market-less economy
- Jajmani system plays a pivotal role
- Prominent role of village panchayats
- Community ownership of land existed
- Caste system was rigidly followed
- Religion had an important role in society.
- No division of labor

- Separated and stable village communities
- Feeling of nationalism was absent
- Well developed community sentiments
- Bartar system was prominent

Refer to page 31 and 32 for details.

Refer to page 47,48,49 and 50 for second half of the question.

- 3. Mention the interactional changes in the Hindu joint family. Explain the land reform measures adopted by the Government to lay a strong foundation for Indian economy. (3+5=8)**

Refer to page 75 and 76 for details.

- 4. What is the place of religion in present day society? (8)**

Refer to page 145 and 146 for details

OR

- How does education give impetus to the spread of modernization? (8)**

Refer to page 157 and 158 for details

- 5. Differentiate between relative poverty and absolute poverty. Describe the different types of unemployment. (3+5=8)**

Follow the class notes given.

Types of unemployment are:

- Structural unemployment
- Regional unemployment
- Classical unemployment
- Seasonal unemployment
- Frictional unemployment
- Voluntary unemployment
- Technological unemployment

Refer page 192 and 193 for details

OR

- How is man and environment interrelated? Explain the negative role of mass media. (3+5=8)**

Refer page 224, 225 and 226 for details.