

**DEHRADHUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2023-2024)
SUBJECT-SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS-XII**

**PART A: INDIAN SOCIETY
CHAPTER-2: The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society**

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** The theory of population growth was written in _____.
- The Sociological Analysis of population
 - Essay on Population
 - Sociology and Population
 - Indian Civil Service
- Q2.** Low level of economic development can lead to _____.
- population explosion
 - It happens due to high birth rate and low death rate.
 - It takes longer for society to alter reproductive behaviour
 - Reduced fertility rate
- Q3.** The First National Family Planning Policy was announced in _____.
- 1949
 - 1952
 - 1975
 - 1999

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate options given below:

- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q4. Assertion(A):** Malthus's predictions were proved false.
Reason(R): In the historical experience of Europe, both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.
- Q5. Assertion(A):** The problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.
Reason(R): We find the sex ratio to be the lowest in the most prosperous regions.

Very Short Answer Type

- Q6.** The family planning program suffered during the period of National Emergency. Give two reasons.

Short Answer Type

- Q7.** What reasons are responsible for maternal deaths in India than any other country in the World.
- Q8.** Explain Theory of Demographic Transition.

Long Answer Type

- Q9.** Describe with projected details on how the age group pyramid of India gives the idea of demographic dividend.
- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The power of population is so superior to the power of earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active

and able ministers of depopulation. They are the precursors in the great army of destruction, and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence, and plague advance in terrific array, and sweep off their thousands and tens of thousands. Should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and with one mighty blow levels the a population with the food of the world."

What does Malthus mean by 'power of Earth'? Why is Malthus theory considered a pessimistic one?

CHAPTER-3: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** The newly married couple stays with the groom. Which form of family is this?
a. Patrilocal
b. Neolocal
c. Matrilocal
d. Patriarchial
- Q2.** Which of the following is true for caste?
a. It is a choice
b. It is endogamous
c. It is not linked to occupations
d. It is based on egalitarianism
- Q3.** Matrilocal and Patrilocal type of family is based on _____.
a. Authority
b. Inheritance
c. Power
d. Residence

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c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q4. Assertion(A): Ritually highest caste - the Brahmins were subordinated to the secular power of kings and rulers belonging to the Kshatriya castes.

Reason(R): In strict scriptural terms, Brahmins were not supposed to a mass wealth.

Q5. Assertion(A): Family is a site of bitter conflicts, injustice and violence.

Reason(R): The family is a space of great warmth and care with stories of compassion sacrifice and care.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. Distinguish between a nuclear and an extended family.

Short Answer Type

Q7. Mention the two broad sets of issues that are most important in giving rise to tribal Movements.

Q8. Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribal's before and after independence.

Long Answer Type

Q9. Discuss the impact of caste in contemporary Indian Society.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Assertion of tribal identity are on the rise. This can be laid at the door of the emergence of a middle class within the tribal society. With the emergence of this class in particular, issues of culture, tradition, livelihood, even control over land and resources, as well as demands for a share in the benefits of the projects of modernity, have become an integral part of the articulation of identity among the tribes. There is, therefore, a new consciousness among

tribes now, coming from its middle classes. The middle classes themselves are a consequence aided in turn by the reservation policies.

What gave rise to a middle class among the tribes? Mention the two broad sets of issues that give rise to tribal movements?

Chapter-5: Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** The pattern of unequal access to resources of the people of society are commonly called _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Political inequality | b. Social inequality |
| c. Cultural inequality | d. Economic inequality |
- Q2.** Social Exclusion and inequality are _____.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a. Structured | b. Systematic |
| c. Unorganised | d. Both (a) and (b) |
- Q3.** _____ refers to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Social gratification | c. Political hierarchy |
| b. Social stratification | d. Social equality |

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- | |
|---|
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| d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect. |

Q4. Assertion (A): Transgender refers to the conversions of gender status of body into opposite gender by using choice or certain compulsions.

Reason (R): Third gender refers to that social category of persons who are neither male nor female.

Q5. Assertion (A): Discrimination refers to actual behaviour towards another group or individual.

Reason (R): It can be seen in practices that disqualify members of one group from opportunities open to others, or when a person is refused a job because of their gender or religion.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. What do you know about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's social reform movements?

Short Answer Type

Q7. Discuss the declarations of the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress on Women's equality.

Q8. Untouchability is an extreme and vicious aspect of the caste system. Explain various dimensions of Untouchability.

Long Answer type

Q9. "What marked 19th century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas"? Interpret the given statement.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Kumar embodies the spirit of the Dalits of Gohana. In his early 30s, he is not the scavenger the caste society ordered him to be, but a senior assistant in an insurance company. Most Dalits have embraced education and stepped across the line of control of your mot the caste system. "There are many of us who have masters degree and work in private and government jobs. Most of our boys go to school and so do the girls", he said.....

Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging, so many states have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.

Why do most states fear cultural diversity? How have the states resolved the political challenges of community identity?

UNIT B: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Chapter 1: Structural Change

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Our parliamentary, legal and educational system are based on which model?
a. American model
b. British model
c. Indigenous model
d. French model
- Q2.** MSA Rao explained how many types of impact on villages by urbanisation in India?
a. One
b. two
c. three
d. four
- Q3.** The emergence of machine production based on the inanimate power resources like steam and electricity is known as _____.
a. Globalisation
b. Imperialism
c. Capitalism
d. Industrialisation

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c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q4. Assertion (A):**Changes which occur in our social relations and social institutions are known as structural changes.
Reason (R): This type of transformation includes change in the structure of social institutions or the rules by which they are run.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine based production on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity.
Reason (R): Modernisation is the process in which the villages towns are transformed into towns or cities, where more people are engaged in industries and services rather than primary activities.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. Colonialism led to considerable movement of people. Give examples.

Short Answer Type

Q7. Discuss briefly that tea plantation industry in India was governed by the colonial interest.

Q8. There are vital differences between empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times. Give reasons.

Long Answer type

Q9. Explain the structural changes seen in the period of colonialism.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fashion. For example we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of a nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

What do you understand by the term colonialism? What structural changes were seen in India during the colonial period?

Chapter 2 (Cultural Change)

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1.** Who was known as the Father of Indian Renaissance?
a. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
b. Jyotiba Phule
c. Raja Ravi Varma
d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Q2.** Sociologist _____ elaborates upon the modern context by sketching three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India modes of communication, forms of organisation, and the nature of ideas.
a. Satish Saberwal
b. Max Weber
c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
d. Jyotiba Phule
- Q3.** The impact of Sanskritisation is many-sided. Its influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual. It is primarily a process that takes place within the _____ space though Srinivas argued that it was visible even in sects and religious groups outside Hinduism.
a. Hindu
b. Caste
c. Religious
d. Inter-caste

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d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** New ideas of liberalism, freedom, pride in culture, homemaking and marriage and new roles for women emerged in the colonial period.
Reason (R): The value of education and particularly female education was emphasized in this period.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** New technologies in the form of printing press, telegraph and later microphone helped in communicating the ideas at a faster pace from one place to another.
Reason (R): Besides, movement of people and goods through steamships and railways also helped in the movement of new ideas across different parts of the country

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. How is Sanskritisation a process of social change?

Short Answer Type

- Q7.** Modernisation and secularisation are part of a set of modern ideas. How are the two processes linked?
- Q8.** Enumerate different levels at which Sanskritisation as a concept has been criticised.

Long Answer type

Q9. Explain the term "casteism in politics". What is the purpose of politics? Why caste is important for politics? Why politicians mobiles caste groupings?

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

My father's clothes represented his inner life very well. He was a South Indian Brahmin gentleman. He wore neat white turbans, a Sri Vaisnava caste mark..... yet wore Tootal ties, Kromentz buttons and collar studs and donned English serge jackets over his muslin dhotis which he draped in traditional Brahmin style.

What does the term modernity assume? Illustrate with an example how modernity led to rethinking and reinterpretation of tradition.

Chapter 4: Change and Development in Rural society

Multiple Choice Question

- Q1.** The laws that imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family is known as _____.
- a. Abolition of Zamindari System
b. Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Act
c. Land Ceiling Act
d. Rayatwari System
- Q2.** Name the sociologist who coined the term 'footloose labour'?
- a. Verrier Elwin
b. Jan Breman
c. Auguste Comte
d. Herbert Spencer
- Q3.** Which yojana was initiated by the government regarding the transformation of rural development?
- a. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti
b. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
c. Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan
d. National Urban Mission

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d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Green Revolution was initiated in 1960s and 1970s mainly in the areas having assured irrigation as the seeds and methods of cultivation needed sufficient amount of water.
- Reason (R):** It was mainly targeted at the wheat and rice-growing areas.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Agriculture is the least important source of livelihood for the majority of rural population.
- Reason (R):** A large number of artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, ironsmiths and goldsmiths are found in rural areas.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. Identify two negative social effects of Green Revolution.

Q7. Mention the loopholes found in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act.

Short Answer Type

Q8. What are the major positivities and negativities of contract farming?

Long Answer type

Q9. Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions of migrant labour. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Peddolla Napidi Bhumans hanged himself at home in Donchanda village of Morthad Mandal late on Friday night. It's learnt that the 55 years old farmers, faced with crop failure, was driven to desperation because he was unable to clear his mounting debts. Most suicides in Andhra Pradesh have been reported from the arid regions of Telangana and Rayalaseema where farmers are heavily dependent on rain.

As in Vidarbha last year, most of the suicides have been farmers who had borrowed heavily from private money lenders at exorbitant interest rates. The loans were taken to dig borewells to tap ground water for cotton and other vegetable crops in the absence of rain. The situation has been exacerbated by the falling water table in these districts.

Which are the regions where most farmer's suicides have taken place? Why have these regions been affected? What are some of the changes in rural society and the agrarian economy that are responsible for farmer's suicides?

Chapter 5: Change and Development in Industrial society

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. In India, in 2006-2007 what was the share of employment in agriculture?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. 13.33% | b. 16.10% |
| c. 15.19% | d. 13.18% |

Q2. The Bombay Textile Strike of 1982 was led by 1932 trade union leader.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Datta Samant | b. Jaiprakash Bhilare |
| c. Kisan Salunka | d. Datta Ishwalkar |

Q3. Scientific management also known as Taylorism or Industrial engineering was invented in _____.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. 1870's | b. 1880's |
| c. 1890's | d. 1900's |

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Q4. Assertion (A): The working conditions of the workers are very poor in India even though the government has passed many laws to regulate working condition.

Reason (R): The Mines Act of 1952 specifies the maximum number of hours a person can be made to work in a week, the need to pay overtime for extra hours of work and safety rule.

Q5. Assertion (A): The government tried to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is known as called disinvestment.

Reason (R): Under the policy of liberalisation the private companies especially foreign firms, were encouraged to invest in sectors which were earlier reserved only for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power, etc.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. Differentiate between strike and lockout.

Short Answer Type

- Q7. In what way does 'Time Slavery' influence the Industrial society.
 Q8. Why both Marx and Gandhi saw mechanisation as danger to employment?

Long Answer type

Q9. Do you agree that all sections of people have benefitted from the liberalisation policies in India? Justify your answer with examples.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Clamoring to enter India's red-hot retail sector, the world's largest chains, including Wal-Mart Stores, Carrefour and Tesco, are seeking the best way to enter the country, despite a government ban on foreign direct investment in the market. Recent large investments by major Indian businesses, like Reliance Industries and Bharti Airtel, have increased the sense of urgency for foreign retailers..... Last week, Bharti Airtel indicated that it was in talks with Wal-Mart, Carrefour and Tesco to set up a retailing joint venture..... India's retail sector is attractive not only because of its fast growth, but because family-run street corner stores have 97% of the nation's business. But this industry trait is precisely why the government makes it hard for foreigners to enter the market. Politicians frequently argue that global retailers would destroy thousands of small local players and fledgling domestic chains.

What is disinvestment? Why does the government make it hard for retail foreign traders to enter the market?

Chapter 8: Social Movements

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1. Who wrote the book 'The Logic of Collective Action'?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Zald | b. James Scott |
| c. Mancur Olson | d. Mc Carthy |
- Q2. The Right to Information campaign is an example of _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Redemptive Movements | b. Reformist Movements |
| c. Revolutionary Movements | d. Old Social Movements |
- Q3. In which period there was growth of autonomous women's movements?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. 1950's | b. 1960's |
| c. 1970's | d. 1980's |

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- Q4. **Assertion (A):** A social movement requires sustained collective action over time.
Reason (R): Such action is often directed against the state and takes the form of demanding changes in state policy or practice.
- Q5. **Assertion (A):** According to the theory of 'Relative Deprivation' social conflict arises when social group feels that its condition is worse off than the condition of other groups in the society and results in successful collective protest.
Reason (R): This theory does not emphasises upon the role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage in encouraging social movements.

Very Short Answer Type

Q6. Name and define the three types of social movements.

Short Answer Type

Q7. Write in detail about Dalit movement.

Q8. Explain the theories of social movements in sociology.

Long Answer type

Q9. "The varied social reform movements had common themes yet were different". Explain.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

To the generations born in Nehruvian India, and specially to those who (like me) were brought up in traditionally upper -caste but newly urban and newly professional middle-class environment caste was an archaic concept. True, it would be brought out figuratively mothballs to preside over traditional rites of passage, especially marriage, but it seemed to have no active role in urban everyday life. It is mainly now- after Mandal so to speak - that we are beginning to understand why caste was almost invisible in urban middle- class contexts. The most important reason, of course, is that these contexts were overwhelmingly dominated by the upper castes. The homogeneity made caste drop below the threshold of social visibility. If almost everyone around is upper- caste, caste identity is unlikely to be an issue, just as our identity as 'Indians' may be relevant abroad but goes unnoticed in India.

What are the two reasons which make the upper caste feel that are now being given a short rift?
When did the term Backward Class come into existence?

