

DEHRADHUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-2023)
SUBJECT-SOCIOLOGY (039)
CLASS-XII

PART A: INDIAN SOCIETY

Chapter-2: The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society

Case-based Type Questions:

Q1. Most demographic concepts are expressed as rates or ratios they involve two numbers. One of these numbers is the particular statistic that has been calculated for a specific geographical administrative unit; the other numbers provides a standard for comparison. For example, the birth rate is the total number of live birth in a particular area (an entire country, a state, a district or other territorial unit) during a specified period (usually a year) divided by the total population of that area in thousands. In other words, the birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. The _____ is a similar statistic, expressed as the number of deaths in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.
 - a. Maternal mortality rate
 - b. Death ratio
 - c. Life expectancy
 - d. Death rate
- ii. When the difference between birth rate and death rate is zero (or, in practice, very small) we say that population has 'stabilized', or has reached the _____.
 - a. 'Stabilization level'
 - b. 'Highest point'
 - c. 'Replacement level'
 - d. 'Highest level'
- iii. The _____ refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through there productive age group and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area.
 - a. Fertility rate
 - b. Maternal mortality rate
 - c. Maternal fertility rate
 - d. Total fertility rate
- iv. A falling _____ can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is sometimes referred to as the 'demographic dividend.'
 - a. Dependency ratio
 - b. Child-sex ratio
 - c. Sex ratio
 - d. Life expectancy
- v. What is the meaning of life expectancy?

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** Among the following, who is called the father of Demography?
 - a. U John Grant
 - b. Robert Malthus
 - c. Gulliard
 - d. Auguste Comte
- Q3.** Who wrote the book 'An Essay on the Principle of Population'?
 - a. U. Gulliard
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. John Grant
 - d. Robert Malthus
- Q4.** The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend:
 - a. 0-4
 - b. 5-64
 - c. 64-75
 - d. 75 and above

Q5. 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.

- 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.

Q6. 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.

- 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.

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. Give reasons of declining child sex ratio in India?

Q8. Explain Malthusian Theory of Population Growth critically.

Q9. What is meant by social demography?

Q10. The family planning program suffered during the period of National Emergency. Give reasons.

Q11. Explain the influence of Global influenza pandemic of 1918-19.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q12. Explain Theory of Demographic Transition.

Q13. Discuss Rural-Urban Differences.

Q14. Discuss some reasons for the acceleration of rural urban migration.

Q15. How does literacy help in empowerment?

Q16. What are the broad objectives of National Family program?

Chapter-3: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change

Case-based Type Questions:

Q1. Opinions also different the exact age of the caste system. It is generally agreed, though, that the four Varna classification is roughly three thousand years old. However, the caste system' stood for different things in different time periods, so that it is misleading to think of the same system continuing for three thousand years. Its earliest phase, in the late Vedic period roughly between 900-500BC, the caste system was really a Varna system and considered of only four major divisions. These divisions were not very elaborate or very rigid, and they were not determined by birth movement across the categories seems to have been not only possible but quite common. It is only in the post-Vedic period that caste became very rigid institution that's familiar to us from well- known definitions.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. Marriages are restricted to members of the caste groups. What do we call this practice?
 - Polyandry
 - Endogamy
 - Polygamy
 - Monogamy
- Which of the following is not a principle on which the caste system is based?
 - Difference
 - Separation
 - Wholism
 - Competition
- Castes were traditionally linked to occupations. Caste based occupations are ____ in nature.
 - Hereditary
 - Segmentary
 - Equal
 - Less rigid

- iv. Which of the following is not a correct statement for Jati?
 - a. It is a local classification that varies from region to region.
 - b. It has a segmental organization.
 - c. Membership in a Jati involves rules about food and food sharing.
 - d. It is an all-India aggregative classification.
- v. Write any one difference between Varna and Jati?

Objective Type Questions:

Q2. The land reforms took away rights from the erstwhile claimants, the upper castes who were _____ in the sense that they played no part in the agricultural economy other than claiming their rent.

- a. Tenants
- b. Dominant caste
- c. Absentee landlords
- d. Political leaders

Q3. Which of the following is not a feature of caste system ?

- a. It is determined by birth.
- b. It lacks organized religion
- c. It is endogamous.
- d. It has a segmental organization

Q4. Who was founded 'Satyashodhak Samaj' amongst the following social reformers?

- a. Periyar
- b. Ambedkar
- c. Ayyankali
- d. Jyotibha Phule

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.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q6. Assertion(A): Castes are supposed to be complementary and competing groups.

Reason (R): Each caste has its own place in the system which cannot be taken by any other caste.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. Explain the concept of sanskritisation. Who has coined it?

Q8. Bring out the differences between the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Q9. How many Linguistic Families have the tribes been divided into?

Q10. Highlight the problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes in India.

Q11. List the characteristics of Tribal culture.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q12. State major changes in the institution of caste from colonial times to the present day.

Q13. Discuss the impact of caste in contemporary Indian Society.

Q14. List some of the distinctive features of tribes in India.

Q15. Discuss the caste system in India.

Q16. Compare and contrast the socio-economic conditions of tribal's before and after independence.

Chapter-5: Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion

Case- based Type Questions:

Q1. 'Untouchability' is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the purity-pollution scale. Strictly speaking, the 'untouchable' castes are outside the caste hierarchy – they are

considered to be so 'impure' that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals. In fact, notions of 'distance pollution' existed in many regions of India [particularly in south] such that even the mere presence or the shadow of an 'untouchable' person is considered polluting. Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of 'untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. Caste is determined by_____.
 - a. Birth
 - b. Occupation
 - c. Karma
 - d. Lifestyle
- ii. Social stratification persists over_____.
 - a. Generations
 - b. Hierarchy
 - c. Millennial
 - d. Communities
- iii. The main dimensions of Untouchability are_____.
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
- iv. Untouchability is always associated with_____.
 - a. Exclusion
 - b. Economic exploitation
 - c. Inequality
 - d. Caste discrimination
- v. What is the significance of the term 'Dalit'?

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** 'Rajput is a brave community'. This public notion refers to-
 - a. Prejudice
 - b. Stratification
 - c. Stereotype
 - d. Sanskritization
- Q3.** The pattern of unequal access to resources of the people of society is called
 - a. Social inequality
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Social stratification
 - d. Untouchability
- Q4.** "Exclusion, disrespect and exploitation", these three dimensions are associated with which of the following groups?
 - a. With castes group
 - b. With untouchable groups
 - c. With tribe groups
 - d. All of these
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Gender identities can be chosen willingly.
Reason (R): By using surgical procedures male body can be converted into the female body or female body into male body.
 - a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Social exclusion is voluntary.
Reason (R): Exclusion is practiced regardless of the wishes of those who are excluded.
 - a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect

Short Answer Type questions:

- Q7.** Write any one difference between 'Prejudice' and 'Stereotype'?
- Q8.** How caste is a 'discriminatory system'?
- Q9.** Discuss the declarations of the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress on Women's equality.

Q10. What do you know about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's social reform movements?

Q11. What do you know about M.G. Ranade's movement of caste reform?

Long Answer type Questions:

Q12. Explain three main dimensions of Untouchability?

Q13. "OBC are a much more diverse group than the Dalits". Discuss.

Q14. Why Adivasi's struggle started in India? Discuss.

Q15. Discuss the contribution of women in social reform movement for women's rights.

Q16. Discuss state and non-state initiatives addressing caste and tribe discrimination.

Chapter-6: The Challenges of Cultural Diversity

Case-based Type Questions:

Q1. Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration. Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens, in addition to their identification with their country, might also feel a sense of identity with their community – ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on. Most states creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity politics was considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences in politically challenging, so many states have restored to either suppressing their diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. However, there are many successful examples-including India which show that it is perfectly possible to have a strong nation-state without having to _____ different types of community identities into one standard type.
 - a. Homogenous
 - b. Heterogenous
 - c. Eliminate
 - d. Divide
- ii. There is no historically fixed or logically necessary relationship between a _____ and the varied forms of _____ that it could be based on.
 - a. State–nation, society
 - b. Nation-state, community
 - c. Nation, ideology
 - d. Community, nation-state
- iii. Policies that promote _____ are aimed at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.
 - a. Assimilation
 - b. Isolation
 - c. Acculturation
 - d. Integration
- iv. In the case of integrationist policies, too, there is the danger of dominant group's culture being treated as ' _____ ' culture.
 - a. Community
 - b. Regional
 - c. National
 - d. International
- v. What is meant by cultural diversity?

Objective Type Questions:

Q2. Among the following leaders, who is considered main author of Indian Constitution?

- a. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b. Dr. Rajinder Prasad
- c. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- d. Sardar Patel

Q3. In which Article of the Constitution, citizens have the right to retain their language, Script and culture?

- a. In Article 29 & 30
- b. In Article 347
- c. In Article 350
- d. In Article 352

Q4. The declaration of a public holiday on festivals of all religions in India is an example of _____.

- a. Secularism
- b. Casteism
- c. Communalism
- d. Linguism

Q5. Assertion(A): In India nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.

Reason (R): It was democratic because it recognized diversity and plurality.

- 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.

Q6. Assertion (A): Policies promoting integration are different in style but not in overall objective.

Reason (R): They insist that public culture be restricted to a common national pattern, while all Non-national cultures are to be relegated to the private sphere.

- 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.

Short Answer Type questions:

Q7. What are the policies of assimilation and policies of integration ?

Q8. Discuss key factors in building a democratic 'State-Nation'

Q9. Write about the public perception of disability all over the world.

Q10. Explain the famous tribal movement which resulted in the formation of a separate state.

Q11. What are community identities? Why are they important ?

Long Answer Type questions:

Q12. Discuss the caste based social movement in India- Dalit Movements.

Q13. How did the social reform movements change the mindset of people in the 19th and 20th centuries?

Q14. Explain the three key principles of social stratification with examples.

Q15. Explain the process of Secularisation as an instrument of social change.

Q16. Forced incorporation of tribal community into the mainstream processes has had its impact on tribal, culture and society as much as its economy. Discuss.

PART B: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Chapter-8: Structural Change

Case- based Type Questions:

Q 1. Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires. Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured. From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India. Cities in this sense were the concrete expression of global capitalism. In British India for example Bombay was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over into three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the industrial city. Calcutta exported jute to Dundee while Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and _____ were favoured.
 - Meerut
 - Chennai
 - Raipur
 - None of these
- Calcutta exported to _____Dundee.
 - Silk
 - Jute
 - Cotton
 - Wool
- What is meant by De-Industrialization?
 - An ideology by which a country see to conquer other country.
 - The process by which the population in cities increases.

- c. Change in social relationships.
- d. Decreasing capital investment and increasing production.
- iv. How did British Industrialization lead to De-industrialization?
- v. What are the product exported from sea ports by the colonial government?

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** To rule another country by a dominant country is called_____.
- a. Industrialism
 - b. Urbanism
 - c. Colonialism
 - d. Capitalism
- Q3.** British colonialism was based on which of the following systems?
- a. Socialist
 - b. Capitalist
 - c. Authoritarian
 - d. Fascist
- Q4.** Which of the following 'Education System' became the medium of nationalist consciousness and anti-colonial consciousness?
- a. Eastern
 - b. Western
 - c. Northern
 - d. Southern
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Colonialism led to movement of people from one part to another within India.
Reason(R) : People from present day Jharkhand moved to Assam to work on the tea plantations.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
- Q6. Assertion(A):** A prime feature of industrial societies today is that a large majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.
Reason (R) : Over 70 percent of people in the west live in towns and cities, where most jobs are to be found and new job opportunities are created.
- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** State the structural changes brought out by colonialism.
- Q8.** What is Urbanization?
- Q9.** Briefly state life of planters in colonial rule.
- Q10.** State reasons that led to the decline of Indian art and craft during the colonial period.
- Q11.** How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q12.** Discuss the difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times.
- Q13.** Discuss industrialization in independent India.
- Q14.** How British industrialization led to de-industrialization in some sectors and decline of urban centres in India?
- Q15.** Discuss the role of cities in the development of economy in colonial rule.
- Q16.** What is industrialization? How did British industrialization led to de-industrialization and urbanisation in India?

Chapter-9: Cultural Change

Case- based Type Questions:

- Q1.**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 Hindu space though Srinivas argued that it was visible even in sects and religious groups outside Hinduism. Studies of different areas, however, show that it operated differently in different parts of the country. In those areas where a highly Sanskritised caste was dominant, the culture of the entire region underwent a certain amount of Sanskritisation. In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant. It was their influence that was stronger. This can be termed the process of de-Sanskritisation. There were other regional variations too. In Punjab culturally Sanskrit influence was never very strong. For many centuries until the third quarter of the 19th century the Persian influence was dominant one.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- i. Who coined the term Sanskritization ?
 - a. A.R Desai
 - b. August Comte
 - c. Durkheim
 - d. M.N Srinivas
- ii. The impact of Sanskritisation can be seen in _____
 - a. Dance
 - b. Drama
 - c. Ideology
 - d. All of the above
- iii. The term de-sanskritisation is:
 - a. widely a web of interactions.
 - b. Referred to knowledge, belief etc.
 - c. owns a large part of land.
 - d. lower caste emulates the rituals of upper caste.
- iv. Mention any one advantage and disadvantage of 'Sanskritisation'?
- v. Write any one criticism of sanskritisation?

Objective Type Questions:

Q2. What is called the process of deterioration in influence of religion in society in the following?

- a. Secularization
- b. Sanskritization
- c. Modernization
- d. Westernization

Q3. The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels technology, institutions, ideology and values is known as_____.

- a. Secularization
- b. Sanskritization
- c. Modernization
- d. Westernisation

Q4. Sociologist Satish Saberwal has discussed which aspects related to modern changes in Colonial India. Choose from the following:

- a. Modes of communication
- b. Forms of organization
- c. Nature of ideas
- d. All of these

Q5. Assertion (A): New technologies speeded up various forms of communication.

Reason (R): The printing press, telegraph and later the microphone, movement of people and goods through steamship and railways helped quick movement of new ideas.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q6. Assertion (A): Modern social organizations like the Brahma Samaj in Bengal and Arya Samaj in Punjab were set up.

Reason (R): The All-India Muslim Ladies Conference was founded in 1918.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.

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

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7. Discuss social reform movements in the 19th and 20th century.
Q8. How new technologies speeded up various forms of communication?
Q9. State modern social organizations.
Q10. Explain the meaning of secularization.
Q11. What is known as Westernization?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q12. State various new ideas which brought cultural change in Indian society.
Q13. 'Modernity had its own paradoxes. Discuss.
Q14. Explain major aspect of change identified in colonial India by sociologists.
Q15. There is a close connection between agriculture and culture. Explain.
Q16. Explain secularization as a process of social change.

Chapter-11: Change and Development in Rural society

Case-based Type Questions:

Q1. In most of the Green Revolution areas, it was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology. This was because inputs were expensive, and small and marginal farmers could not afford to spend as much as large farmers to purchase these inputs. When agriculturists produce primarily for themselves and are unable to produce for the market. It is known as 'subsistence agriculture and they are usually termed peasants. Agriculturists or farmers are those who are able to produce surplus, over and above the needs of the family, and so are linked to the market. It was the farmers who were able to produce a surplus for the market who were able to reap the most benefits from the Green Revolution and from the commercialization of agriculture that followed.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

- Green Revolution is associated with _____.
 - Sericulture
 - Agricultural production
 - Aqua culture
 - Hori culture
- In most regions, Green Revolution benefited _____ and _____ farmers.
 - Medium and Large
 - Small
 - Only Large
 - All of the above
- Full form of HYV seed is:
 - High Yield Variety
 - Half Yielding Variety
 - Heavy Yielding Variety
 - None of the above
- What is 'Subsistence agriculture'.
- Mention any one advantage and disadvantage of Green Revolution.

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2. "Farmers and Villagers are often synonyms." Whose statement it is?
 - Smith
 - Mukerji
 - Srinivas
 - Ghurye
- Q3. During the colonial period, under the Zamindari system, the amount which farmers used to give to Zamindar every year was called _____.
 - Malgujari
 - Lagaan
 - Raiyat
 - Mahal
- Q4. The system under which revenue (Lagaan) was estimated by considering the entire village land as one unit was called _____.
 - Mahalwari system
 - Raiyatwari system
 - Zamindari system
 - None of these
- Q5. **Assertion (A):** The third major category of land reforms laws were the Land Ceilings Acts.
Reason (R): These laws imposed an upper limit on the amount of land that can be owned by a particular family.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q6. Assertion (A): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan and National Urban Mission are some of the schemes of the Government of India.

Reason (R): These schemes are also helpful in providing quality life to rural India.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type questions:

Q7. Discuss the condition of Indian farmer during Pre-colonial period.

Q8. Discuss the strategy adopted as part of the National Policy to carry out land reforms after Independence.

Q9. How class and caste structure in rural India influenced the village people?

Q10. Differentiate the sociological and economic perspective of market.

Q11. Write about the “Panchayats” seen in urban areas.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q12. How the large scale circulation of labour influence rural society in both receiving and supplying regions?

Q13. Elaborate agrarian structure of India’s agricultural land.

Q14. Explain the relationship between class and caste in rural India.

Q15. Briefly explain the socio-economic consequences of Green Revolution?

Q16. Discuss the impact of land reform agrarian structure of villages in India after independence.

Q17. Explain Green Revolution in India and its social consequences.

Chapter-12: Change and Development in Industrial society

Case- based Type Questions:

Q1. In response to harsh working conditions, sometimes workers went on strike. In a strike, workers do not go to work. In a lockout the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming. To call a strike is a difficult decisions as managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. Let us look at one famous strike, the Bombay Textile strike, which was led by the trade union leader. Dr. Datta Samant and affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families. The strike lasted nearly two years. The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union. According to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (BIRA), a union had to be ‘approved’ and the only way it could be ‘approved’ was if it gave up the idea of strikes. The Congress-led RMMS was the only approved union and it helped to break the strike by bringing in other workers The government also refused to listen to the workers’ demands.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

i. Bombay Textile strike was held in which year:

- a. 1982
- b. 1952
- c. 1972
- d. 1962

ii. Brahma Samaj was formed by _____

- a. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- b. Raja Ram Mohan Rai
- c. Dayanand Saraswati
- d. Jyotiba Phule

iii. Who was the leader of Bombay Textile strike?

- a. Martin Luther
- b. B.R. Ambedkar
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Dr. Dutta Samant

- iv. Which of the following inequalities are reducing due to Industrialization?
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. Economic | b. Judicial |
| c. Social | d. Caste based |
- v. What were the demand of the workers?

Objective Type Questions:

- Q2.** "I am opposed to madness towards machines, but I am not against machines." Whose statement is following?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru | b. Mahatma Gandhi |
| c. Karl Marx | d. Max Weber |
- Q3.** Which of the following thinkers called the situation 'Alienation' in which people are not happy with their work?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Karl Marx | b. Max Weber |
| c. Emile Durkheim | d. MacIver and Page |
- Q4.** Under which of the following arrangement, a work is broken into small pieces and divided among the workers?
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. Taylorism | b. Machinism |
| c. Labourism | d. Individualism |
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Sanskritisation, as a concept has been criticized at different levels.
Reason (R): One, it has been criticised for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of 'lower caste' to move up the social ladder.
- 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.
- Q6. Assertion (A):** Westernization does involve the imitation of external forms of culture.
Reason (R): It does not necessarily mean that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality.
- 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.

Short Answer Type questions:

- Q7.** Differentiate between a strike and a lockout.
Q8. State the main points of images of industrial society.
Q9. Discuss the impact of disinvestment on employees.
Q10. What kind of work people do in the society?
Q11. Discuss the main features of Industrialization in India.

Long Answer Type questions:

- Q12.** How Globalization, Liberalization brought change in Indian Industry?
Q13. Discuss working conditions of employees in India.
Q14. Discuss the condition of migrant workers in India.
Q15. How has liberalization affected employment patterns in India?
Q16. Discuss the Time Slavery in the information Technology (IT) Sector in India?

Chapter-15: Social Movements

Case based Type Questions:

- Q1.** Those participating in a social movement also have shared objectives and ideologies. A social movement has a general orientation or way of approaching to bring about (or to prevent)

change. These defining features are constant. They may change over the course of a social movement's life. Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue, such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use the forests or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation. Think of other issues that social movements have taken up in the past and present. While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo. There are many instances of such counter movements.

Read carefully the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

i. Who campaigned against sati pratha?

- a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b. Mancur Olson
- c. Narayana Guru
- d. Karl Marx

ii. Who adopted novel ways such as ahinsa, satyagraha in the freedom movement.

- a. Emile Durkheim
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Max Weber
- d. Mahatma Gandhi

iii. What is the main objective of socio reform movement?

- a. To change system of the country
- b. To remove social evils from the society.
- c. To throw existing system out of power.
- d. None of these

iv. What do you understand by counter movements?

v. Write difference between social change and social movements?

Objective Type Questions:

Q2. Which of the following institution has given the right to vote to every adult citizen in India?

- a. Supreme Court
- b. Indian Constitution
- c. Lok Sabha
- d. Rajya Sabha

Q3. When did we get rid of the colonial rule?

- a. In 1945
- b. In 1947
- c. In 1948
- d. In 1950

Q4. What new methods are adopted in social movements now-a-days?

- a. Candle March
- b. Torch March
- c. Street Plays
- d. All of these

Q5. Assertion (A): Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states in India, carved out of south Bihar in the year 2000.

Reason (R): The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major suprising against the British.

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Q6. Assertion (A): The period after 1947 was characterized by two major social movements.

Reason (R): The Naxalite struggle and the 'new farmer's movements.'

- a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Short Answer Type questions:

Q7. Discuss main features of social movements.

Q8. Distinguish between Social change and Social movement.

Q9. Mention the issues which agitated the Jharkhand leaders.

Q10. Discuss the changes that the Trade unions bring out in the lives workers.

Q11. What do you understand by Counter movements?

Long Answer Type questions:

Q12. Describe the ecological movements.

Q13. Distinguish between the new social movements from the old social movements.

Q14. Discuss the types of social movements.

Q15. Describe the history of peasant movements.

Q16. Describe the tribal movements in India.