



**PRE BOARD EXAMINATION- (2021-22)**

**Subject: SOCIOLOGY**

**Max. Marks:40**

**Grade: XII**

**Time: 2 Hrs**

**Name:**

**Section:**

**Roll No:**

**General Instructions:**

1. The paper has 14 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A has 2 one-mark source-based questions. The answer to these questions must not exceed 10-15 words.
4. Section B has 7 two-mark questions. These are very short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 30 words.
5. Section C has 3 four-mark questions. These are short answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Section D has 2 six mark questions. These are long answer type questions. The answer to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | .....sati was opposed by the Brahmo Samaj. Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organization called Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.....<br>What was the goals and objectives of setting up Dharma Sabha?   | 1 |
| 2 | The impact of colonial rule is distinguishable from all other earlier rules because the changes it brought in were far-reaching and deep. History is full of examples of the annexation of foreign territory and the domination of weaker by stronger powers. Nevertheless, there is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times. Apart from outright pillage, the precapitalist conquerors benefited from their domination by exacting a continuous flow of tribute. On the whole they did not interfere with the economic base. They simply took the tribute that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated areas. (Alavi and Shanin, 1982) "There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times." Which was applicable in the case of India and why? Give one reason. | 1 |
| 3 | In the mid-1970s, there was a renewal of the women's movement in India which was called the second phase of the Indian women's movement. There was the growth of what is termed as the autonomous women's movements<br>1) How can these movements be called autonomous? (1)<br>2) Write about any one ideological change that was noticed in the autonomous women's movement. (1)  | 2 |
| 4 | Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context?   | 2 |
| 5 | Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology. India was able to become self-sufficient in food grain production for the first time in decades. It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology.  | 2 |

- 1) What is subsistence agriculture?
  - 2) Who were able to reap the most benefits from Green Revolution and commercialization of agriculture?
- 6 Differentiate between the organized and unorganized sector. 2
  - 7 Labour is more free in an industrial society. How? 2
  - 8 Mention any two important reasons that can be attributed for the rise of Dalit Movements. 2
  - 9 Explain Land Ceiling Acts 2
  - 10 Identify and discuss the plight of the various stakeholders in the Bombay Textile strike of 1982. 4
  - 11 19th century reform initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretations and both intellectual and social growth. Using suitable examples, justify the given statement. 4
  - 12 Give four changes that marked transformations in rural society after independence. 4
  - 13 Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India, carved out of south Bihar in the year 2000. Describe the social movement that led to the creation of this state. 6
- OR
- Show the relation between circulation of labour and feminization of agricultural labour force.
- 14 Another way of increasing output is by organizing work is called industrial engineering. Elaborate on the process with example 6

\*\*\*