

## محرسة دلهي الخاصة ذ.م.م. .DELHI PRIVATE SCHOOL L.L.C

Affiliated to C.B.S.E., DELHI

D P S
SHARJAH

(Approved & Recognized By Ministry of Education - United Arab Emirates)

PB-T2/SOAK/1221/A 14-MAR-2022

## PRE-BOARD EXAM-A- (2021-22) ANSKEY **Subject: SOCIOLOGY** Max. Marks:40 **Grade: XII** Time: Name: **Section:** Roll No: 1 .....sati was opposed by the Brahmo Samaj. Orthodox members of the Hindu community in 1 Bengal formed an organization called Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts....... What was the goals and objectives of setting up Dharma Sabha? Ans: To restore the values and cultural practices that were there in the society and not let any movement change it. 2 The impact of colonial rule is distinguishable from all other earlier rules because the changes it 1 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. Ans: For India it was an outright pillage cause the Britishers did everything for their motive and to make India their Raw Material. 3 In the mid-1970s, there was a renewal of the women's movement in India which was called the 2 second phase of the Indian women's movement. There was the growth of what is termed as the autonomous women's movements 1) How can these movements be called autonomous? (1) 2) Write about any one ideological change that was noticed in the autonomous women's movement. (1) Ans: They were totally free of any political party. They were concerned about the empowerment of females Social Movement Chapter 8 4 Can we apply the distinction between old and new social movements in the Indian context? 2 Ans: Yes, Old and New Social Movement Chapter 8 Book 2 5 Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology. India was able to 2 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. 1) What is subsistence agriculture? 2) Who were able to reap the most benefits from Green Revolution and commercialization of agriculture? Ans: Doing cultivation for self rather than selling. The rich states and wealthy farmers. Chapter 4 Book 2 6 Differentiate between the organized and unorganized sector. 2 Ans: Chapter 5 Book 2

7	Labour is more free in an industrial society. How?	2
	Ans: Footloose labour Chapter 5 Book 2	
8	Mention any two important reasons that can be attributed for the rise of Dalit Movements.	2
	Ans: Chapter 8 Social Movements Book 2	
9	Explain Land Ceiling Acts?	2
	Ans: Consolidation of the amount of land allowed to a particular family. Chapter 5 Book 2	
10	Identify and discuss the plight of the various stakeholders in the Bombay Textile strike of 1982.	4
	Ans: Chapter 5 Book 2	
11	19th century reform initiated a period of questioning, reinterpretations and both intellectual and social growth. Using suitable examples, justify the given statement.	4
	Ans: 19 <sup>th</sup> century thinkers Book 2-chapter 2	
12	Give four changes that marked transformations in rural society after independence.	4
	Ans: Development of Rural Society post-independence Book 2 Chapter 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.	
	Ans: Birsa Munda and Jharkhand Chapter 8 Book 2.	
	How Movement of labour as footloose results in feminization of agricultural labour as females are left behind. Book 2 Chapter 4	
14	Another way of increasing output is by organizing work is called industrial engineering. Elaborate on the process with example.	6
	Ans: Work organized Chapter 5 Book 2	

\*\*\*