

Total No. of Printed Pages—5

**HS/XII/A/Sg/21**

**2 0 2 1**

**SOCIOLOGY**

*Full Marks : 80*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

*General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 56 )

SECTION—I

( Very short answer-type questions )

( Marks : 28 )

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences  
each (any *fourteen*) : 2×14=28

1. What is a pandemic?
2. What is a nuclear family?
3. What is social stratification?
4. What is regionalism?

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5. What is colonialism?
6. Define urbanization.
7. What is modernization?
8. What is social inequality?
9. What is Green Revolution?
10. What is alienation, according to Karl Marx?
11. What is disinvestment?
12. What are tribal movements?
13. What are peasant movements?
14. What is the full form of AITUC?
15. What is demography?
16. What is a dominant caste?
17. Who are the Other Backward Classes?
18. What is Raiyatwari system?
19. What is a strike?

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SECTION—II

( Short answer-type questions )

( Marks : 28 )

Answer the following questions in not more than 8 sentences  
each :

4×7=28

**20.** (a) What is untouchability?

Or

(b) Who is an Adivasi?

**21.** (a) What is communalism?

Or

(b) What is secularism?

**22.** (a) What is a State?

Or

(b) What is a civil society?

**23.** (a) Write on industrialization.

Or

(b) What is capitalism?

**24.** (a) What is prejudice?

Or

(b) What is social exclusion?

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25. (a) What is home-based work?

*Or*

(b) Write on the transformations in rural society after Independence.

26. (a) Write on the theory of relative deprivation.

*Or*

(b) What is Chipko Movement?

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 24 )

Answer the following questions :

6×4=24

27. (a) Explain the differences between rural and urban society.

*Or*

(b) Explain the Malthusian theory of population growth.

28. (a) What are the common features of caste system?

*Or*

(b) Write on the different forms of family.

29. (a) Explain the class structure in the agrarian society.

*Or*

(b) What are the important land reforms passed after India's Independence?

30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The term 'sanskritization' was coined by M. N. Srinivas. It may be briefly defined as the process by which a 'low' caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high and in particular a 'twice-born (Dwija) caste'.

The impact of sanskritization 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 sanskritized caste was dominant, the culture of the entire region underwent a certain amount of sanskritization. In regions where the non-sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger. This can be termed the process of 'de-sanskritization'.

*Questions :*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) What is sanskritization?   | 1 |
| (b) Who coined the term 'sanskritization'?                                       | 1 |
| (c) What is the influence of sanskritization?                                    | 1 |
| (d) What did studies of different areas show?                                    | 1 |
| (e) What is 'de-sanskritization'?  | 1 |
| (f) What happened in those areas where a highly sanskritized caste was dominant? | 1 |

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