

12th Standard Sociology

Practice Paper 4 Answer key

Section 1

1. 3
2. Sex ratio
3. M.N.Shriniwas
4. Matrilineal & patrilineal
5. Jyotiba Phule
6. Begum Rokaiya Hussain
Or
Tara Bai Shinde
7. Colour
8. An Authoritarian
9. MSA Rao
10. M.N. Shrinivas
11. John Breman
12. Halpati/Hali
13. Industrial society is associated with the new techniques of production to give maximum production.
Or
Disinvestment
14. 60 percent
15. Chipko movement is an example of ecological movement.
16. Ramachandra Guha

Section 2

17. Casteism is a form of social inequality that exists in the society. As caste is a discriminatory arrangement which is decided by birth.

Or

A) Economic capital

Material assets and income

B) Cultural capital

Educational qualification and status

C) Social capital

Network of contacts and social associations

18. Prejudice refers to preconceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another

Any example of prejudice like girls do cooking.

19. Nation states are communities that have a state of their own in the modern world example Japan ,Pakistan

State Nation are communities when different nations agree to work under a single government for example India can be a state Nation due to its cultural diversity.

20. A) Enlighten the people.

B) The liberal Modern Education give rise to an awareness against the foreign rule of the British the ideas

of liberty fraternity and democracy begin to gain among Indians.

Or

The British brought modern and logic based education system that led to the evolution in the thinking of the people and helped a lot of social evils in India. Emphasis on English is important to improve oneself and it also improves the quality of life.

21. Westernization is about the adoption of Western values. On the other hand modernisation has a vital connotation. Westernization is a sub process of modernisation so modernisation is a change or modification which of a step process of the preservation of the past and westernization is a part of it.
22. Basically Sanskritisation is adopting and following the culture of a higher caste and de Sanskritisation is also adopting the culture and traditions but of a lower caste.
23. Feminisation of agriculture refers to the measurable increase of women's participation in the agricultural Sector particularly in the developing world.

Or

It is forced unpaid labour.

24. Disinvestment means to sale of certain assets such as manufacturing plant or division or subsidiary after coming of some new technology or new type of manufacturing plant example adopting new technology for the

manufacturing process and leaving the old and traditional techniques.

25. The ratio of working population to the dependent population is called dependency ratio.
26. A) because they will lose their job an example can be given
- B) Industrialisation
 - C) Gandhiji have in mind to save the time and labour
 - D) As it will solve the problem of unemployment and exploitation can be avoided.

Or

- 1. No
 - 2. Relations with China, Indonesia, Philippines etc.
 - 3. Relations with other people of world made us more developed in culture, politics and economically
 - 4. Isolationism
- 27.1. States of Reorganisation Commission
- 2. Language
 - 3. Language
 - 4. November 1956

Or

A) As panchayat head are selected by the same method essay in democracy and Grass root level democracy starts itself at the primary level in the villages.

B) It is the duty and responsibility of Panchayat that they have to solve the problems of the villagers and provide the facilities to them.

C) Harijan

D) Article 17 of constitution is about abolition of untouchability.

28. Malthusian theory says that populations grows with the geometric progression and the eatables or Food Supply grows with the arithmetic progression so there is a balance that is created between the food supply and the population growth.

Or

There are three phases of demographic transition theory. First stage when birth rates and death rates are higher. In second stage birth rates remains the same but death rates slower down so population blast takes place and in the third stage both slower down and the population growth rate becomes low.

29. When the national development was taking place the tribes got displaced from there places and their source of Living was not available to them. Due to exploitation of forest they lost their livelihood as well as the living space the water.

So at the cost of national development they I was deprived of the resources which were available to them earlier.

30. Social discrimination can be made on the basis of Race Gender and age or sex as well as other categories also there like caste and class.

Discrimination refers to actual practices or behaviour towards another group disqualifying a group from opportunities open to others. Caste is a discriminatory system as well as untouchability is also a discrimination present in our society based on purity and pollution.

31. Sanskritisation ignites discrimination in Indian society because we consider other caste as higher caste that's why we follow the culture and traditions of that society and also it is thought that our cast our culture is lower than others so it becomes a discrimination process in the society so Sanskrit translation plays a distinct to roll in igniting discrimination in the society.

32. Yes green revolution increased the regional disparity because of the following reasons.

It was first started in those States where there was availability of water and in the second stage it was started at those places which were considered to be a little dry as well as wet and at last it was tried that it can be taken to all the parts of the country so it increased the regional inequality. The region where water was available were on the priority list of starting the Green Revolution so regional disparity was there.

33. Liberalisation has a positive impact on Indian industries as due to liberal rules and regulations the industries expanded so fast and industrialisation was increased MNC's are multinational companies and due to liberalisation privatisation and globalisation it is growing to the fullest industrialisation and growth of industries is taking place at a good speed just because of the policy of liberalisation.

Since the adoption of the new economic strategy in 1991 there has been a drastic change in the Indian economy just due to the arrival of liberalisation the government has regulated the private sector organisations to conduct business transactions with less restrictions.

34. Features of social movement's full stop it requires sustained collective action. It is directed against the state. It aims of bringing about changes on a public issue. It has some shared objects and ideologies. It needs a leader and a structure. It develop distinct modes of protest for example the use of black cloth Street plays etc.

Or

Changing faces of social movements 4

Counter movements 2

35. A) colonialism is the ideology by which a country 6:00 to conquer and colonize another that means it rules over another country. The colony becomes a subordinate part of the

colonizers country and is also exploited in various ways for the colonising country's gain.

B) Mainly two structural changes brought about by the colonialism that are urbanization and industrialization. Urbanization takes place when cities replaced the villages as places to live for many people. Industrialisation refers to emergence of Machines production based on the use of inanimate power source like steam or electricity.

