

b) Dayanand Saraswati d) Govind Ranade

Q.6 _____ wrote the book Sultana dreams.

or

1

The author of book 'Stri-Purush tulna' is-----

Q.7 what is the meaning of Varna?

1

a) Gotra

c) Caste

b) Class

d) Colour

Q.8 _____ state is opposite to democratic state.

1

Q.9 who wrote about the effect of cities on Indian villages

1

1. MSA Rao

2. A.R. Desai

3. M. N Srinivas

4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Q.10 who gave the concept of westernization

1

Q.11 _____ has called the migrating labourers as footloose workers.

1

Q.12 Bonded labourers are called _____ in Gujarat

1

Q.13 Correct the sentence

1

Industrial society is associated with the old techniques of production to give maximum employment.

OR

Selling government stake to private companies is called -----

Q.14 what percentage of population is working in primary sector?

1

a) 45%

c) 65%

b) 60%

d) 55%

Q.15 Correct the sentence

1

Chipko movement is an example of social movement.

Q.16 Book 'Unquiet Woods' was written by _____

1

SECTION B (2 Mark's each)

Q.17 what is the relation between caste and social inequality 2

OR

Explain different kinds of social resources.

Q.18 Define Prejudice with an example from your day to day life. 2

Q.19: How will you differentiate between a nation state and state Nation quote examples? 2

Q.20 How Western education brought a change in our society? 2

OR

Explain effect of English language on education in India.

Q.21: How can you compare westernization and modernization critically? 2

Q.22 Derive the relation between Sanskritisation and De- Sanskritisation. 2

Q.23 what do you mean by feminisation of agriculture? 2

Or

What is Forced labor?

Q.24 Explain Disinvestment with suitable examples from India 2

Q.25 what is dependency ratio? 2

SECTION C (4 Mark's each)

Q.26 Read the following passage and answer the given questions 4

Gandhi on machinery, in Hindi Swaraj 1924 what I object to is the craze for machinery not machinery as such. The grace is for what they call labour saving machinery. Man go on saving labour till thousands are without work and thrown on the open Street to die of starvation. I want to save time and Labour not for a fraction of mankind but for all. I want the concentration of wealth not in the hands of the few but in the hands of all. "1934: when as a nation we adopt the spinning wheel with not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any Nation and we also end the exploitation of the poor by the rich.

Q.1 Give an example to how machinery creates a problem for workers.

Q.2 what do you think the above paragraph is talking about?

Q.3 what alternative did Gandhi have in mind?

Q.4 How does adopting the spinning wheel prevent exploitation?

Or

Read the following passage and answer the given questions

It is interesting to note that the greatest grammarian Aryan in Sanskrit namely Panini who systemized and transformed Sanskrit grammar and phonetics around the 4th century BC was of Afghan origin. The seventh century Chinese scholar is zinc learnt his Sanskrit in Java in the city of Sri Vijaya. On his way from China to India. The influence of interactions is well reflected in languages and vocabularies throughout Asia from Thailand to Malaysia to Indo China Indonesia and the Philippines and the Korea and Japan. We can find a warning against isolationism in a parable about of well-frog-the "kupamanduka" that persistently recurs in several old Sanskrit text the "kupamanduka" is a frog that lives its whole life within a well knows nothing else and suspicious of everything outside. It talks to no one and argues with no one on anything. It merely harbours the deepest suspicion on the outside world. The scientific cultural and economic history of the world would have been very limited indeed had we lived like well-frogs.

Q. .1 Are Global interconnections new to the world and India?

Q.2 Give examples in support of answer to question number 1.

Q.3 State the various ways in which globalisation has affected modern life.

Q.4 which term in sociology is used here that has characteristics of a kupamanduka in this paragraph.

Q.27 Read the following passage and answer the given questions

4

The Report of the States Reorganization Commission which was implemented in November 1, 1956 has helped transform the political and institutional life of Nation. In the 1920s the Indian National Congress was reconstituted on linguistic lines. Its provincial units now followed the logic of language-one for Marathi speakers, another for Oriya speakers etc. At the same time, Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when the freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces based on the principles of language.

Q.1: The expansion of SRC in the paragraph is

- 1) Sangh Recognise Corporation
- 2) States of Reorganisation Commission
- 3) States of Recognised Commission
- 4) Sangh of Reorganisation Commission

Q.2: Indian National Congress was reconstituted on the bases of

- 1) Religion
- 2) Region

3) Language

4) Leadership

Q.3: Leaders promised that nation would be based on the principle of -----

Q.4: The reports of SRC were implemented on

1. November 1920

2. November 1956

3. December 1920

4. December 1956

OR

Q.27 Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Kalavati, a Dalit by caste was apprehensive about standing for elections. She is a Panchayat member and realises that her confidence and self-esteem has grown ever since she became a member of the panchayat. Most importantly 'she has a name'. Before she became a member of the panchayat she was only called as 'Ramu's mother' and 'Hiralal's wife'. If she lost the election for the post of the Pradhan she felt 'sakhyan ki nak kat jaye' (her friends would lose face).

Q. 1. Why are Panchayats known as units of grass root level democracy?

Q. 2. State the duties and responsibilities of the Panchayats.

Q.3. what is the word used by Gandhiji for dalits?

Q.4. what are those provisions in constitution that prevents untouchability?

Q.28 what is the Malthusian theory of population explain? Clarify. 4

Or

Explain Demographic transition theory.

Q.29: How national development has impacted the development of tribes. 4

Q.30 Explain the characteristics of Social discrimination. 4

Q.31 How Sanskritisation ignites discrimination in Indian society? Explain. 4

Q.32: Did green revolution increased the regional inequality? If yes explain. 4

SECTION D (6 Mark's each)

Q.33 write on impact of liberalisation on Indian industries for stop what are MNCs how LPG has affected them. 6

Q.34 Describe the features of social movements. 6

Or

Explain the changing face of movements. What are counter movements?

Q.35 Read the following passage and answer the following questions. 6

To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fashion. For example, we saw how Western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of the Nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

Q.1 what do you understand by the term colonialism? 2

Q.2 what structural changes were seen in India during the colonial period? 4