



महाराष्ट्र शासन  
शालेय शिक्षण व क्रीडा विभाग  
राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद, महाराष्ट्र

७०८ सदाशिव पेठ, कुमटेकर मार्ग, पुणे ४११०३०

संपर्क क्रमांक (०२०) २४४७ ६९३८

E-mail: [evaluationdept@maa.ac.in](mailto:evaluationdept@maa.ac.in)

## Question Bank

Standard:- 12<sup>th</sup>

Subject :- SOCIOLOGY (45)

### सूचना

१. फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्नप्रकारांचा सराव करून देण्यासाठीच
२. सदर प्रश्नसंचातील प्रश्न बोर्डाच्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेत येतीलच असे नाही याची नोंद घ्यावी.

**STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH  
& TRAINING (SCERT)**

**HSC**  
**SOCIOLOGY**  
(Subject Code 45)

**QUESTION BANK**  
(Excluding the 'Deleted/Reduced Portion')

**Objective-Type Questions**

**Question 1 (A)**

**Complete the following statements by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it.**

- (1) The sacred book of Jews is -----.  
(*Tripitakas, Torah, Avesta*)
- (2) The Purusharthas is a part of ----- teaching.  
(*Hindu, Muslim, Christian*)
- (3) Digambara and Shvetambara are sects in -----.  
(*Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism*)
- (4) Maktabas were centres of -----.  
(*higher learning, theological training, elementary education*)
- (5) The Path of Action is called -----.  
(*Bhakti Marg, Karma Marg, Yoga Marg*)
- (6) SevaSadan was started by -----.  
(*Radhakant Deb, Mahatma Gandhi, Behramji Malbari*)

- (7) The POCSO Act was passed in the year -----.  
(1997, 2007, 2012)
- (8) Over 55% of tribal people live in the ----- region.  
(Middle Indian, Himalayan, Western-Indian)
- (9) The minimum voting age for Indian citizens is ----- years.  
(14, 18, 21)
- (10) The ----- tribe belongs to the Western India region.  
(Warli, Irula, Garo)
- (11) The term 'animism' was introduced by -----.  
(James Frazer, Edward Tylor, Max Mueller)
- (12) According to the 2011 Census of India, about ----- percent of the Indian population lives in rural areas.  
(51, 69, 75)
- (13) The Community Development Programme was started in the year -----.  
(1948, 1950, 1952)
- (14) Secondary type relations are significant in ----- community.  
(urban, rural, tribal)
- (15) 'Housing for All' is a ----- development programme.  
(tribal, rural, urban)
- (16) Anthropologist B. S. Guha has classified the population into ----- races.  
(4, 6, 8)
- (17) The 'Seven Sisters' refers to the States in ----- India.  
(Western, North East, North)
- (18) The term 'gay' refers to ----- relationship.  
(female-female, female-male, male-male)
- (19) 21<sup>st</sup>February is celebrated as -----.  
(International Mother Language Day, Labour Day, Earth Day).
- (20) The years 1975-1985 was announced as the International Decade for -----.  
(Workers, Women, Farmers)
- (21) An example of an Environmental Movement is -----.  
(Bell BajaoAndolan, Champaran Struggle, Narmada BachaoAndolan)
- (22) The process of globalisation was started in India by Finance Minister -----.  
(Dr. Manmohan Singh, Nirmala Sitharam, Pramod Mahajan)
- (23) In January 1999 a National Policy was announced for well-being of ----- .  
(Older Persons, Poor, Pregnant women).
- (24) The All India Women's Conference was established in the year -----.  
(1926, 1948, 1975)
- (25) The Champaran Struggle took place in ----- , in 1917-18.  
(Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh)
- (26) In 1980, the ShetkariSangatana was formed under the leadership of -----.  
(Sharad Joshi, Charansingh, Swami SahajanandSaraswati)

- (27) Domestic violence takes place in -----.  
(*school, family, workplace*)
- (28) Jeevan JyotVyasankmukti Kendra is an organisation that works to solve the problem of -----.  
(*old age, unemployment, addiction*)
- (29) ‘Selfitis’ is a problem related to ----- addiction.  
(*mobile, substance, internet*)
- (30) The Three Language Formula was devised in the ----- Conference in 1961.  
(*Chief Minister’s , Prime Minister’s, Governor’s* )

### Question 1 (B)

Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

|          |            |                              |
|----------|------------|------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>I</b>   | Ahura Mazda - Judaism        |
|          | <b>II</b>  | Vardhamana Mahavir - Jainism |
|          | <b>III</b> | Guru Nanak Dev - Sikhism     |
|          | <b>IV</b>  | Jesus Christ - Christianity  |

|          |            |                     |
|----------|------------|---------------------|
| <b>2</b> | <b>I</b>   | Brahmin – priest    |
|          | <b>II</b>  | Kshatriya – trader  |
|          | <b>III</b> | Vaishya – farmer    |
|          | <b>IV</b>  | Shudra –menial work |

|          |            |   |
|----------|------------|---|
| <b>3</b> | <b>I</b>   | The Sati Prohibition Act – 1829           |
|          | <b>II</b>  | The Indian Civil Service Act - 1861       |
|          | <b>III</b> | The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act - 1856     |
|          | <b>IV</b>  | The Caste Disabilities Removal Act - 1950 |

|          |            |   |
|----------|------------|---|
| <b>4</b> | <b>I</b>   | The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act – 2019 |
|          | <b>II</b>  | The Dowry Prohibition Act – 1961                          |
|          | <b>III</b> | The Hindu Code Bill – 1955                                |
|          | <b>IV</b>  | The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act - 2008 |

|          |            |   |
|----------|------------|---|
| <b>5</b> | <b>I</b>   | Syed Waliullah – Wahabi Movement            |
|          | <b>II</b>  | Erode V. Ramasamy – Self-Respect Movement   |
|          | <b>III</b> | AatmaramPandurangTarkhadkar – Brahmo Samaj  |
|          | <b>IV</b>  | Mahatma JyotiraoPhule – Satya Shodhak Samaj |

|          |            |                             |
|----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>6</b> | <b>I</b>   | Khasa – Himalayan region    |
|          | <b>II</b>  | Jarawa – South India region |
|          | <b>III</b> | Gond – Middle India region  |
|          | <b>IV</b>  | Warli – Western region      |

|   |     |                       |
|---|-----|-----------------------|
| 7 | I   | Mumbai – jhopadpattis |
|   | II  | Kolkata – bustees     |
|   | III | Chennai – cheris      |
|   | IV  | Jaipur – gandibasti   |

|   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| 8 | I   | Munda – Nishada language family                    |
|   | II  | Ongan– Arya language family                        |
|   | III | Tibeto-Himalayan languages – Kiratalanguage family |
|   | IV  | Telugu – Dravida language family                   |

|   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| 9 | I   | Classes based on wealth – Communalism  |
|   | II  | conflict based on region – Regionalism |
|   | III | conflict based on caste – Casteism     |
|   | IV  | conflict based on language – Linguism  |

|    |     |  |
|----|-----|--|
| 10 | I   | Bisexual – People who are attracted to two sexes   |
|    | II  | Lesbian – female-female relationship   |
|    | III | Transgender – a person whose biological sex does not match one’s psychological sense of self |
|    | IV  | Gay – male-female relationship   |

|    |     |   |
|----|-----|---|
| 11 | I   | ‘Selfie syndrome’ – Substance addiction |
|    | II  | Liquor – Alcohol addiction              |
|    | III | Pornographic films – Internet addiction |
|    | IV  | Cocaine – Drug addiction                |

|    |     |   |
|----|-----|---|
| 12 | I   | Studenthood–Brahmacharyashram           |
|    | II  | Householder – Grihasthaashram           |
|    | III | Hermithood and retirement – Varnashrama |
|    | IV  | Renunciation – Sanyasashram             |

### Question 1 (C)

**Identify the appropriate term from the given option in the box and rewrite it against the given statement.**

1.

SAINT DNYANESHWAR, SACRED GROVE, SUNDERLAL BAHUGUNA,  
MAHARSHI KARVE, JHUM, NANA-NANI PARK

- (1) ‘Shedoba cha van’ (Forest of Shedoba) in the tribal community
- (2) Bhakti Movement which began in the 13<sup>th</sup> century CE
- (3) Started the first women’s university
- (4) Leader of the Chipko Movement
- (5) Facility for senior citizens

2.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, GLOBALISATION, SOUTH INDIA REGION,  
GENDER BINARY, NARCOTIC DRUGS, WESTERN REGION

- (1) Ganja, charas, cocaine
- (2) Toda, Kota, Badaga
- (3) Cruelty towards a spouse
- (4) Impact of LPG Policy since 1991
- (5) Categories of man and woman

3.

CHIPKO MOVEMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ, ALL INDIA RADIO,  
INTERNET ADDICTION, ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES,  
BHARATIYA KRANTI DAL

- (1) Educational differences
- (2) Effect on mental health
- (3) 'hug-the-tree' in Chamoli district in March 1973
- (4) Farmers' organisation established in 1974
- (5) Local Self Government

4.

B.S. GUHA, ANNIE BESANT, MIDDLE INDIAN REGION  
NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS, MAKTAB, MADRASA

- (1) Established the Theosophical Society
- (2) Oraon, Ho, Santhal
- (3) Classified races into six types
- (4) Elementary education
- (5) Organisation that helps drug addicts

5.

DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY, VARDHAMAN MAHAVIR, PANDIT NEHRU,  
INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGE FAMILY, DANIEL LERNER, PATRIARCHY

- (1) Considered to be 'Kevalin' (omniscient)
- (2) Sociologist who coined the term 'modernisation'
- (3) Kashmiri, Assamese, Bengali
- (4) Panchsheel philosophy
- (5) Male dominance in society

### Question 1 (D)

Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

- (1) The sacred book of Christians is Torah.
- (2) The Eight-fold Path is part of Jain teaching.
- (3) The ultimate goal for Hindus is Dharma.
- (4) Agiary is the sacred place of Jews.
- (5) Shia and Sunni are sects in Judaism.
- (6) Maktabas provide theological education.
- (7) The Kshatriya caste includes priests, teachers and intellectuals.
- (8) Jnana Marg, Bhakti Marg, Raja Marg and Karma Marg are the four ways to achieve wealth.
- (9) The Harijan Sevak Sangh was started by Radhakant Deb.
- (10) The Garo and Khasi tribe belongs to the North-Western Himalayan region.
- (11) The elephant is regarded as the protector of forests among adivasis.
- (12) The Goddess of forests is worshipped by tribals in the Kambad dance.
- (13) The main occupation in rural community is commerce and trade.
- (14) In Mumbai slums are known as Jhuggis.
- (15) Another term for Austro-Asiatic language family is Kirata.
- (16) Sanskrit belongs to the Dravida language family.
- (17) Communalism refers to conflict based on language.
- (18) Conflict based on caste is called regionalism.
- (19) The term 'mausum' originates in the Urdu language.
- (20) The LPG Policy was started by Smt. Indira Gandhi.
- (21) The New Economic Policy of 1991 is linked to the process of urbanisation.
- (22) The Indian States were organised on a linguistic basis in 1947.
- (23) Today we talk of fourth generation microprocessors.
- (24) Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1875.
- (25) April 22<sup>nd</sup> is celebrated as Environment Day.
- (26) The Narmada Bachao Andolan was started by Vandana Shiva.
- (27) 'Selfitis' is related to the problem of internet addiction.
- (28) The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year 1956.
- (29) Smt. Indira Gandhi referred to dams as 'Temples of Modern India.'
- (30) The Bell Bajao Andolan is related to the problem of addiction.

## Short-answer Type Questions

### Question 2

Write short notes.

- (1) Status of women in India during Early Vedic Period
- (2) Status of women in India during Later Vedic Period
- (3) Education during the Colonial period in Indian Society.
- (4) Purusharthas
- (5) Education after Indian Independence
- (6) Islamic education during Medieval period
- (7) Characteristics of Tribal community
- (8) Characteristics of Rural community
- (9) Characteristics of Urban community
- (10) Problems of Tribal community
- (11) Problems of Rural community
- (12) Problems of Urban community
- (13) Religious Diversity in Indian society
- (14) Linguistic Diversity in India
- (15) Caste Diversity in India
- (16) Gender Diversity
- (17) Unity in Diversity in Indian society
- (18) Obstacles to national unity
- (19) Three Language Formula
- (20) Casteism
- (21) Communalism
- (22) Regionalism
- (23) Linguism
- (24) Characteristics of Modernisation
- (25) Characteristics of Globalisation
- (26) Characteristics of Digitalisation
- (27) Characteristics of Social Movements
- (28) Causes of Social Movements
- (29) Women's Empowerment
- (30) Farmers' Movement in Post-Independence period
- (31) Chipko Movement
- (32) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (33) Problems of Ageing
- (34) Causes of domestic violence
- (35) Consequences of domestic violence
- (36) Solutions to domestic violence
- (37) Causes of Addiction
- (38) Consequences of addiction



- (39) Mobile addiction
- (40) Internet addiction

### Question 3

**Write differences.**

- (1) Status of Women in the Earlier Vedic Period and Later Vedic Period
- (2) Brahmacharyashram and Grihasthashram
- (3) Buddhism and Jainism
- (4) Zoroastrianism and Islam
- (5) Tribal community and Rural community
- (6) Tribal community and Urban community
- (7) Rural community and Urban community
- (8) Casteism and Communalism
- (9) Linguism and Regionalism
- (10) Modernisation and Globalisation
- (11) Social Movement and Social Change
- (12) Individual Problem and Social Problem
- (13) Chipko Andolan and Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (14) Caste and Class

### Question 4

**Explain the following concepts with examples.**

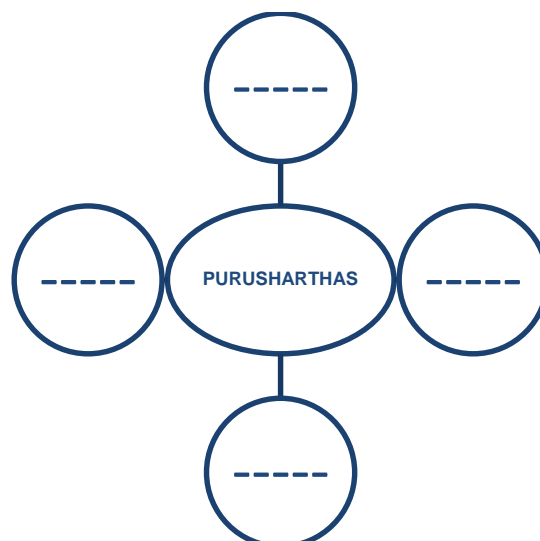
- (1) Ashramvyavastha
- (2) Madrasa
- (3) Caste
- (4) Varna system
- (5) Indian Constitution
- (6) Tribal Clan
- (7) Scheduled Tribe
- (8) Langar
- (9) Panchsheel philosophy (Pandit Nehru)
- (10) Panchayati Raj
- (11) Kambad Dance
- (12) Urban crime
- (13) Racial diversity
- (14) Religious diversity
- (15) Linguistic diversity
- (16) Regional diversity
- (17) Caste diversity
- (18) Class diversity
- (19) Gender diversity
- (20) Sexuality

- (21) Gender expression
- (22) Linguistic unity
- (23) Casteism
- (24) Communalism
- (25) Regionalism
- (26) Linguism
- (27) Economic Inequality
- (28) Modernisation
- (29) Environmental Movement
- (30) Substance addiction
- (31) Privatisation
- (32) Marketisation
- (33) Digitalisation
- (34) Computerisation
- (35) Social Movement
- (36) Women's Empowerment
- (37) Ageing
- (38) Domestic violence
- (39) Internet
- (40) Sangam Period
- (41) Addiction
- (42) Voluntary organisation

### Question 5 (A)

**Complete the concept map.**

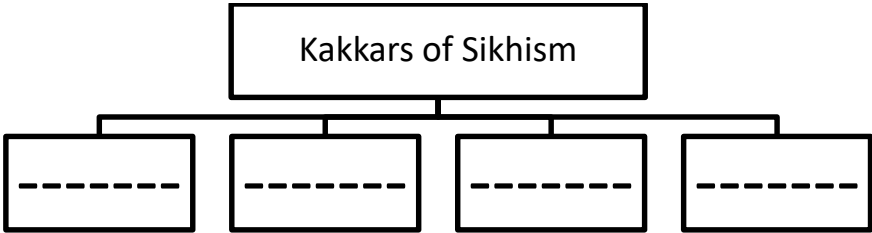
1.



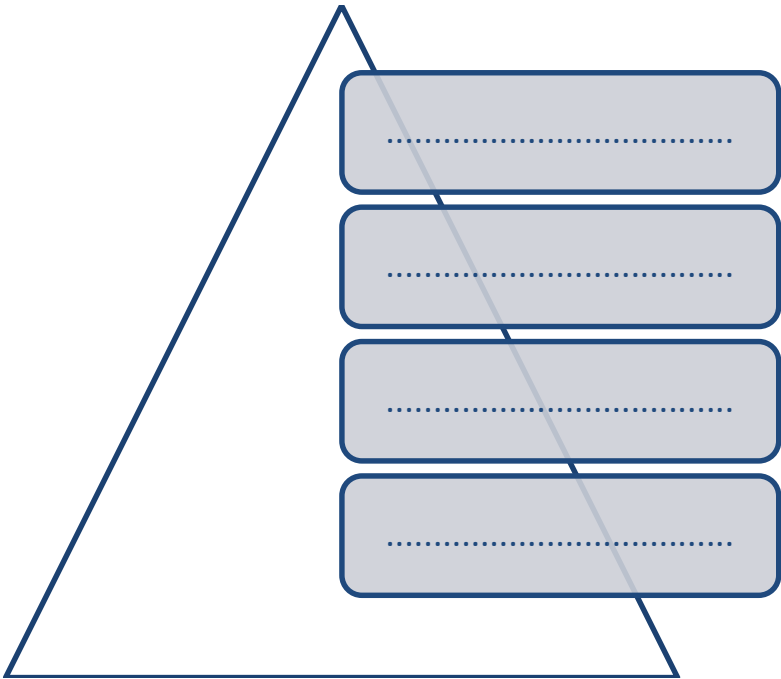
2.

| Pillars of Islam |
|------------------|
| (a)              |
| (b)              |
| (c)              |
| (d)              |

3.



4. Caste Hierarchy



5.

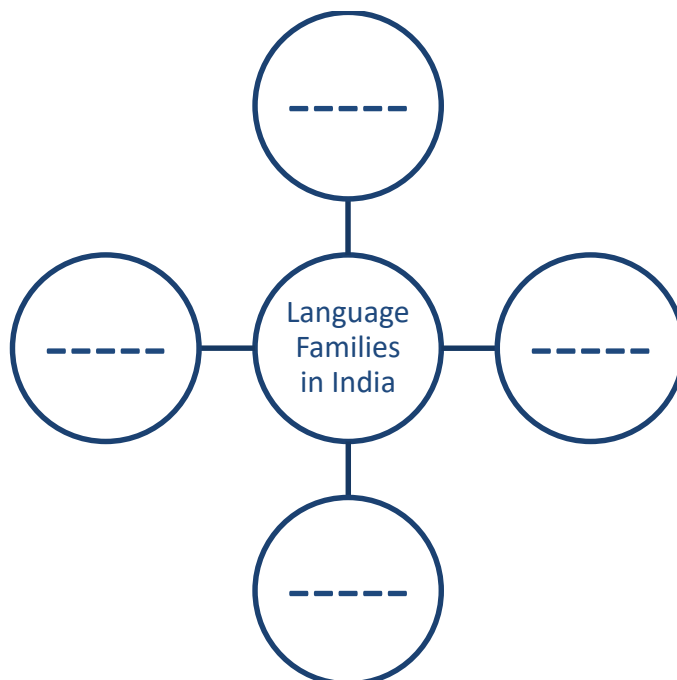
**Ashramvyavastha**



6.

| <i><b>Tribal Religions</b></i> |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) _____                      |
| (b) _____                      |
| (c) _____                      |
| (d) _____                      |

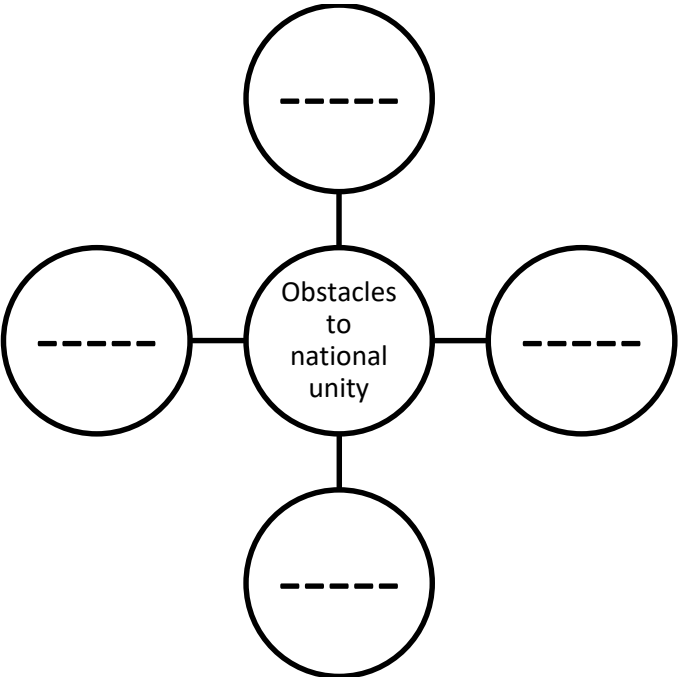
7.



8.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| GENDER<br>CATEGORIES | (a) ----- |
|                      | (b) ----- |
|                      | (c) ----- |
|                      | (d) ----- |

9.



10.

| Types of Social Movements according to David Aberle |  |
|---|--|
| (a)   |  |
| (b)   |  |
| (c)   |  |
| (d)   |  |

**Question 5 (B)**

**State whether the following statements are True or False, with reasons.**

- (1) Religious teachings have no influence on human behaviour.
- (2) There are changes in Indian education.
- (3) Laws help to bring about social change.
- (4) Buddhism spread to several parts of India and beyond.
- (5) India is a land of unity in diversity.
- (6) There is only positive impact of globalisation.
- (7) Education has no effect on women's empowerment.
- (8) Mobile addiction is only found among youth.
- (9) Society is gradually opening up to understanding and accepting gender fluidity.
- (10) Technology is always beneficial for social progress.

**Question 6 (A)**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.**

*(Passage 10, Textbook Page 106)*

Indian films have a history of their emergence, growth and development. There were the days of silent films where viewers interpreted visuals on screen and constructed their own understanding of what the films may have tried to communicate. Then came the days of audio-visual films, black and white films and later, colour films.

People who can afford to watch films at theatres and those who can do so on their television screens at home are entertained by the stories that films tell us. There are all kinds of ideas, ideologies, tragedies, themes and values that films communicate. Today one can watch films on the internet on one's mobile phones. Sometimes the explicit and implicit messages are received by viewers, but they can also be lost on them.

Besides actors' abilities to 'play varied roles or characters, there are a whole lot of persons involved with the production process as well as its marketing. This may include the film director, screenplay writers, designers, sound engineers, make-up artists and stylists, casting experts, musicians and so on.

Fields like Visual Sociology, Sociology of Mass Communication, and Marketing Sociology have a role to play in the study of these varied dimensions. Films as a source of knowledge play multiple roles even today. The story lines and types of films are ever increasing. Films are not limited to nor bound by standard themes, love stories or gender stereotyping. Films can cause much upheaval on the one hand and generate much interest on the other. Regional films and international films have added to the list of viewing possibilities and multiple interests.

- (1) Explain how films can influence people.
- (2) Discuss the importance of regional and international films.
- (3) Comment on the role of non-actors in films.
- (4) How do you think Visual Sociology is related to films?

***(Passage 6, Textbook Page 104)***

Social movements arise generally from needs felt by one or more members of any given society. Through social interactions these needs and concerns are communicated to many more persons. A network of people who share these concerns become the driving force for change in that particular society. Movements are usually guided by some underlying philosophies and goals. Indeed, several movements are associated with a founder or a core group. It can take several years, or even decades for a social movement to become very wide and expansive, across vast geographical territories.

Social movements such as the Social Reform Movement, Trade Union Movement, Tribal Movement, Dalit Movement, Women's Movement, Chipko Movement, LGBT Movement, Civil Rights Movement, Rationalist Movement and so many more have emerged and grown.

As a social movement gains momentum, greater awareness is created in society. In fact, the study of several movements have found their way into the academic curriculum as well as research. For example, courses on Labour Studies, Gender Studies, Minorities' Studies and Environmental Studies.

Social movements can stimulate critical thinking about social issues in the wider society of which we are a part. Some of these concerns lead to the passing of legislations. Every era or generation has its share of concerns from which may emerge new social movements.

- (1) What are the various kinds of social movements in India?
- (2) What is the importance of studying about social movements?
- (3) How do social movements arise?
- (4) How can mass media help social movements today?

### Question 6 (B)

**Give your personal response.**

- (1) Social movements continue even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- (2) Why is it important to protect the weaker sections in society?
- (3) Caste continues to influence people's behaviour today.
- (4) Why is 'secularism' an important value in Indian society?
- (5) Can language be a barrier to national unity?
- (6) It is necessary to understand gender diversity in society.
- (7) The use of technology only has positive effects.
- (8) Why is there an increase in the number of Old Age Homes?
- (9) Domestic violence is not limited to girls and women. Discuss.
- (10) How can you help someone who has an addiction problem?
- (11) Explain the need for online education today.
- (12) Discuss the need for women's education.

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| <b>Long Answer Questions</b> |
|------------------------------|

### Question 7

**Answer the following question in detail (in 150-200 words).**

- (1) Discuss how the Colonial period continues to impact us in post-Independent India.
- (2) 'Religion has an impact on society.' Discuss with suitable examples.
- (3) Explain the problems faced by the rural community and discuss measures to solve the problems that you have mentioned.



- (4) Describe the problems of urban community. What measures do you think can be taken to solve their problems?
- (5) Discuss the problems of tribal community. Suggest measures to solve the problems of tribal community.
- (6) 'India is a multicultural country.' Discuss with relevant examples of your own.
- (7) 'The World Wide Web is a source of information and misinformation.' Discuss this statement with regard to the impact of internet on:
  - (i) Parents
  - (ii) Children
  - (iii) School
- (8) Use appropriate examples to show how digitalisation and modernisation has helped to bring about changes in Indian society.
- (9) Discuss the merits and demerits of digitalisation on Indian society.
- (10) Discuss the value of Environment Education in schools and colleges today.
- (11) Describe the problems of ageing and suggest measures to solve them.
- (12) Discuss with appropriate examples the consequences of mobileaddiction.
- (13) Whys is internet addiction a social problem? How can it be solved?
- (14) Discuss the consequences of alcohol addiction on:
  - (i) the person who has an addiction
  - (ii) the family of the addict
  - (iii) on the community