



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES
CLASS - XII
WORKSHEET-2 - BOOK -2
CULTURAL CHANGE
SOCIOLOGY (039)

Date of issue: _____ **Reference: NCERT Textbook**

Fill in the blanks

- 1 Orthodox Hindus often opposed social reform movements and formed their own organizations like the----- 1
- 2 Printing press, telegraph and movement of people & goods are the various forms of ----- which were speeded up by new technologies. 1
- 3 The grounds of gender and caste were broken up by a Dalit women name ----- when she wrote her auto biography as a Sanskrit teacher. 1
- 4 Sati, caste discrimination, child marriage etc. are issues of ----- reform movements of the 19th century. 1
- 5 Regional Self-consciousness and pride to be a 'dominant caste' were ideologies of OBCs/Dalits which accelerated with the growth of ----- movement. 1
- 6 The two processes, of cultural change, which are limited by a set of 'modern ideas' are----- and----- 1

State whether the following statements are 'True 'or 'False'/Correct the given statement

- 7 Sanskritisation helped in raising the 'status of women'. 1
- 8 According to M N Srinivas when lower castes sought to be westernised, upper castes sought to be sankritised. 1
- 9 We experience 'westernisation' when social relationships are based on truths of utility, calculations and science. 1
- 10 Formation of caste-based associations, and political parties is known as 'popularization of caste' 1
- 11 Colonial impact of modernization can be seen in the field of art, literature, music, & architecture in the Indian society. 1

Choose correct alternative for the following statements

- 12 The first school for women was opened by---- 1
a. Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
c. Jyoti Ba Phule d. Sayed Ahmed Khan
- 13 Sanskritisation is a process, that pertains to--- 1
a. Political mobility b. economic mobility
c. social mobility d. all of the above
- 14 The path of development called modernization was taken up by--- 1
a. Europe or South America b. Eastern Europe or North America
c. Western Europe or North America d. All the above
- 15 When men and women meet for socializing and for showing of family wealth rather than religious celebrations it is known as----- dimension of rituals. 1
a. Cultural b. Social c. Secular d. Political

- 16 Sufi, Bhakti and Buddhist movements were forms of movements to remove---- 1
discrimination.
a. Religious b. economic c. caste d. political

Answer the following answers questions

- 17 What does the term Modernization imply? 4
- 18 Explain Secularization in the Western & Indian context. 4
- 19 What were the challenges against which the Social Reform Movement of 19th& 4
early 20th century arose to?
- 20 Discuss the concept of Westernization & its impact on Indian society. 4
- 21 What does Kumud Pawade recounts in her autobiography? 4
- 22 The varied social reform movements did have common themes, yet there were 4
also significant differences. Discuss
- 23 What were the three aspects to modern framework of change in Colonial India? 6
- 24 Critically examine the concept of Sanskritization. 6
- 25 Write short notes on: - 1. Rites & Secularization, 2. Caste & Secularization, 3. 6
Gender & Sanskritization.