



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT SECOND PERIODIC TEST



Sociology- B

CLASS: XII

Sub. Code: 039

Time Allotted: 50mts

16.09.2018

Max. Marks: 20

EXPECTED VALUE POINTS AND SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1.	Syncretism is a cultural phenomenon characterised by the inter mingling or mixing of different religions or traditions that is they are the mixture of two distinct religious or cultural traditions.	2
2.	Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai are the cities developed by the British. The primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.	2
3.	Industrialisation refers to the emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam and electricity.	2
4.	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 some of these changes were deliberate, while some took place in an unintended way. Eg: Western education was introduced by capitalism and economic system that could ensure them the greatest profit.	4
5.	The planter or owners of tea estates lived life of immense luxury. They lived in huge bungalows which were surrounded by luxurious gardens. They trained large number of labourers as cooks, gardeners etc to serve them to perfection. Their bungalows gleamed and glistened under the administration of this army of servants.	4
6.	Ponts: 1. In 1947 India divided, patriotism was more based on intense attachment of one's faith. 2. Extremely diverse culture- ethnicity- demand for separate state on the basis of language. 3. Nehru afraid of breaking of states in to further sub-divisions. 4. Instead division it helped in strengthening country's unity. 5. It was perfectly consistent to be part of a state as well as the country – diminishing disputes among states. 6. This it is the formation of linguistic states that has allowed India to escape from an even worse pace - still withstand it.	6