DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

Support Material
(2015-2016)

CLASS : XII

SOCIOLOGY

Under the Guidance of:

Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava
Secretary (Education)

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Director (Education)

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DDE (Exam)

Ms. Sharda Taneja
OSD (Exam)

Dr. Satish Kumar
OSD (Exam)
PREFACE

It gives me immense pleasure to present before you the subject-wise supporting material for the students of classes X, XI and XII, prepared by the teams of dedicated and industrious teachers from the Directorate of Education. The objective of this material is impart sufficient practice to the students and to enable them to think analytically and rationally.

I hope that the students will find this study material useful and it will help them achieve academic excellence. I also hope that teachers will guide and motivate the students to use this material in preparing for examinations.

I would like to appreciate the efforts of the teams of teachers and group leaders under the enlightened guidance of the Director (Education).

Wishing best of luck to all the students.

(PUNYA SALILA SRIVASTAVA)
PREFACE

The Directorate of Education prepares Support Material for different subjects indigenously. Every year, experienced and knowledgeable teachers revise and update the material for children.

Support material is a boon especially for those children who cannot purchase the costly but substandard ‘guides’ available in the market. Prepared in-house, the material is not only much better in quality, it is also provided to the students free of cost.

The material can serve as a very handy tool for revision. I call upon the teachers to give their students sufficient practice in it.

I must share with the students that this material has the potential to enhance your performance and output, remarkably. So, please make it a habit to go through the text book first and then, practise from the Support Material.

I take this opportunity to thank all the learned teachers and HoSs who have contributed to the preparation/revision these works.

My best wishes!

(PADMINI SINGLA)
FOREWORD

I am delighted to present before you the latest issues of the support material for the students of classes X, XI and XII. During the last few years the content and quality of the support material has undergone subtle changes. Teams of subject experts have devoted their time, efforts and energy to prepare this material which facilitates the students while preparing for their exams. The material is updated according to the latest changes and improvements which have been carried out by the CBSE and NCERT.

I hope that our teachers will give sufficient practice to their students through this material which in turn will improve their creative and analytical skills.

I appreciate the hard work of all the teachers, group leaders and members of the Examination Branch whose efforts have materialized in the form of these books.

I wish you all the best.

Dr. Sunita S. Kaushik
Addl. Director of Education
(School and Exam)
# SUPPORT MATERIAL
## SOCIOLOGY 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SCHOOL NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms KARUNA VERMA</td>
<td>KIIT WORLD SCHOOL, PRITAMPURA</td>
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<tr>
<td>VICE-PRINCIPAL</td>
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<td>TEAM LEADER</td>
<td>NEW DELHI</td>
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<td><strong>EXPERTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms SHYAMALA RANI RAO</td>
<td>RAMJAS SCHOOL, PUSA ROAD NEW DELHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms ANJANA ACHARYA</td>
<td>St. THOMAS’ SCHOOL, MANDIR MARG. NEW DELHI</td>
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<td>LECTURER SOCIOLOGY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms RENU SHOKEEN</td>
<td>SKV No.2 PALAM VILLAGE NEW DELHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms MANJU YADAV</td>
<td>DR. RAJENDER PRASAD Co-ed SARVODYAVIDYALAYA, PRESIDENT ESTATE NEW DELHI</td>
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# SOCIOLOGY (CODE NO. 039)

## CLASS XII (2015-16)

**One Paper Theory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong> Indian Society</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Introducing Indian Society</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Demographic Structure and Indian Society</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Social Institutions-Continuity and Change</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Market as a Social Institution.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Challenges of Cultural Diversity</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Suggestions for Project Work</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>

| **B** Change and Development in Indian Society |         |       |
| 8. Structural Change | 10      | 48    |
| 9. Cultural Change | 12      |       |
| 10. The Story of Democracy | 18      |       |
| 11. Change and Development in Rural Society | 10      |       |
| 12. Change and Development in industrial Society | 14      |       |
| 13. Globalization and Social Change | 10      |       |
| 14. Mass Media and Communications | 14      |       |
| 15. Social Movements | 18      |       |

Total: 200 marks
PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

CLASS—XII

Periods 40
Max. Marks : 20
Time allotted: 3 Hrs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unitwise Weightage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project (undertaken during the academic year at school level)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Statement of the purpose</td>
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<td>ii. Methodology/Technique</td>
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<td>iii. Conclusion</td>
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<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td><strong>Viva- based on the project work.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td><strong>Research design.</strong></td>
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<td>i. Overall Format</td>
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<td>ii. Research Question/Hypothesis</td>
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<td>iii. Choice of Technique</td>
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<td>iv. Detailed procedure for implementation of technique</td>
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<td></td>
<td>v. Limitations of the above technique B &amp; C to be administered on the day of the external examination</td>
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<td>20 marks</td>
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### QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2015-16

**SOCIOLOGY**  
Code no. 039  
Class-XII

**TIME: 3 Hours**  
Max. Marks:80

<table>
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<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Typology of questions</th>
<th>Learning outcomes &amp; testing Competencies</th>
<th>Very Short Answer (VSA) (2marks)</th>
<th>Short Answer (SA) (4marks)</th>
<th>Long Answer (LA) (6marks)</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
<th>% weight-age.</th>
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</table>
| 1     | **Remembering**- Knowledge based  
simple recall questions, to know  
specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or  
theories, identify, define, or recte, information) |                                         | 5                               | 2                         | 1                          | 24          | 30%           |
| 2     | **Understanding**-  
(Comprehension-to be familiar with meaning & to understand  
conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or  
interpret information) |                                         |                                 |                           |                            | 16          | 20%           |
| 3     | **Application** (Use abstract information in  
concrete situation, to apply knowledge to  
new situations, use given content to  
interprets situation, provide an example, or  
solve a problem) | Reasoning Analytical Skills Critical  
Thinking Skills etc. |                                 |                           |                            | 20          | 25%           |
| 4     | **High order Thinking Skills** (Analysis &  
Synthesis-Classify, compare, contast, or differentiate between  
different pieces of information, organize  
&/or integrate unique pieces of information) |                                         |                                 |                           |                            | 20          |               |
<table>
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<th>S.No.</th>
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<th>Learning outcomes &amp; testing Competencies</th>
<th>Very Short Answer (VSA) (2marks)</th>
<th>Short Answer (SA) (4marks)</th>
<th>Long Answer (LA) (6marks)</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
<th>% weight-age.</th>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Evaluation-(Apprise, judge, &amp;/or justify the value or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcome, based on values)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>10%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>from a variety of sources)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
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Total: 14*2=28 7*4=28 4*6=24 80(25) 100%
KEY POINTS

1. Demography
   - Demography, a systematic study of population, is a Greek term derived from two words ‘demos’ (people) and graphein (describe) description of people.
   - It studies births, deaths, migration, sex composition etc.
   - Demography is broadly of two types:
     - Formal demography which is concerned with quantitative measurement and analysis of population change.
     - Social demography which deals with social, economic and political aspects of population.
   - Since, before Independence India has conducted a ten yearly (decinennial) census. So far, seven decennial censuses has been conducted since 1951 and the most recent one being 2011.
   - The demographic data collected is essential for the planning and implementation of state policies, for economic development and public welfare.

2. Theories of population
   A. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) states the fact that —
• Population increases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence.

• Population rises in geometric progression (i.e., 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.) at a much faster rate than the means of human subsistence / agricultural production which grows in arithmetic progression (i.e., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.)

• Prosperity can be achieved by controlling growth of population through preventive checks - postponing marriage, sexual abstinence, celibacy etc. and positive checks - through famines and diseases.

Criticism of Malthus's theory:

• Malthus was 'criticised

  (a) Food production and standards of living rise despite rapid population growth as seen in the historical experience of European countries.

  (b) Poverty, and starvation is caused not due is rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources (Liberal and Marxists).

B. Theory of Demographic Transition

• This theory highlights three stages of population growth from an underdeveloped technologically backward stage to a developed technologically advanced stage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>SOCIETY</th>
<th>LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT</th>
<th>GROWTH RATE(GR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Underdeveloped</td>
<td>Technologically Backward</td>
<td>BR-High</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DR.-High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GR-Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transition</td>
<td>Movement from backward to advanced</td>
<td>BR high + Low DR = increase in GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Technologically advanced</td>
<td>LowBR+LowDR = LowGR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• "Population explosion" occurs in transitional stage with death rate being lowered through disease control; better health and nutrition facility and unchanged reproductive behaviour.
3. Common concepts

a. **Birth rate**: number of live births in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.

b. **Death rate**: number of deaths in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.

c. **Growth rate/rate of natural increase** - difference between birth rate and death rate.

d. **Fertility rate**: number of live birth per 1000 women in the child bearing age group of 15-49 years.

e. **Infant mortality rate**: number of death of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.

f. **Maternal mortality**: number of women dying in child birth per 1000 live birth.

g. **Sex ratio**: number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.

i. **Age structure of population** - proportion of persons in different age groups relative to total population.

j. **Dependency ratio**: proportion of dependents (elderly and people children) with working age group (ie 15 - 64 years)

   - **A rising dependency ratio** is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working-age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents

   - **falling dependency ratio** can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers.

k. When the difference is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has ‘stabilised’, or has reached the **replacement level**, which is the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.

l. **Life expectancy**: it refers to the estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive.
Sonogram—an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology; sometime misused to determine the sex of the unborn child in mother’s womb.

4. Famines are caused by high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agro climatic environment that is effected by variations in rainfall, lack of adequate means of transportation and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state.

5. Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including:
   - Severe neglect, of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates;
   - Sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born;
   - And female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs).

6. There are regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.
   - The regional pattern of low child sex ratios, in India, is that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.
   - Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra are among the richest states of India in terms of per capita incomes, and they are also the states with the lowest child sex ratios.
   - So, the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.

7. Role of literacy in population growth
   - Literacy is an instrument of empowerment.
   - The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy.
   - Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic wellbeing of the community
   - Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions & social groups
   - Literacy rates also vary by social group - historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower
rates of literacy, and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower.

- Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.

8. Epidemic has been controlled due to mass vaccination, better sanitation. But malaria, TB, diarrhoea and dysentery kill people even today.

9. Birth rate is slow to change due to socio cultural phenomenon. Low TFR'S in Kerala, Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra; high TFR's States - Bihar, MP, Rajasthan & UP.

10. Rural-urban differences also exist with respect to the vast majority of the population.

- It is the mass media & communication channels that are gradually bringing in images of urban life styles & patterns of consumption into the rural villages, this bridges’ the gap between rural & urban.

- The rapid growth in urbanization (town or city) has been attracting the rural population.

- Those who cannot find work (or sufficient work) in the rural areas go to the city in search of work.

- This flow of rural-to-urban migration has also been accelerated by the continuous decline of common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.

- Now, these resources have been turned into private property, or they are exhausted. (Ponds may run dry or no longer provide enough fish; forests may have been cut down and have vanished...)

- People no longer have access to these resources, but on the other hand have to buy many things in the market that they used to get free. The opportunities for earning income are limited in the villages.

- The city also may be preferred for social reasons, specially the relative anonymity it offers.

- The fact that urban life involves interaction with strangers can be an advantage for different reasons. For the socially oppressed groups like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this may offer some partial
protection from the daily humiliation they may suffer in the village where everyone knows their caste identity. The anonymity of the city also allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village.

- All these reasons make the city an attractive destination for the villagers.

11. National family planning programme

- it was introduced with the objective of slowing down the rate & pattern of population growth, through birth-control methods & other coercive measures as introduced during the Emergency Period (1975-1976)

- With the coming of a new Govt., the program was renamed as National Family Welfare Program with new set of guidelines to achieve the objectives.

12. Success and failures of the family planning programme.

Success

- The growth rate of population has decreased.

- People have started appreciating small family norms.

- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down.

- Life expectancy has increased.

- Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning.

Failures

- The growth rate still continues to be high as compared to developed, nations.

- Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by people( Vasectomy for. men & Tubectomy for women)

- Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods.
13. Age structure of India’s population.

- India is one of the youngest countries in the world—majority of Indians tend to be young.
- The average age is also less than that for most other countries.
- The share of the 15-60 age group has increased slightly, while the share of the 60+ age group is very small.
- The present trend indicates that 0-14 age group will reduce, thus the changing age structure could offer a demographic dividend for India.
- There are wide regional variations in the age structure. While a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, some states like Uttar Pradesh have high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is “Demography”?
2. Differentiate between formal demography and social demography.
3. What is infant mortality rate?
4. Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population?
5. Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic growth & prosperity?
6. What are the causes of famines?
7. Name the states which still have very high TFRS.
8. State the importance of demographic data.
9. How does India benefit from a ‘demographic dividend’?
10. Name the technique used to determine the sex of a child.
11. What is ‘Replacement Level’?
4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. State & critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population change.
2. Define Sex ratio.
3. Mention the features responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio.
4. Explain the regional variation of low child sex ratio in India.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the theory of demographic transition
2. Why are cities a preferred destination for rural people?
3. Discuss India’s demographic achievement,
4. Analyze the success & failures of the family planning program.
5. Discuss the national social demographic goals for 2010 (State any six points).
6. Which State in India have reached or are very near the replacement levels of population growth? Which ones still have very high rates of population growth? In your opinion what can be some of the reasons for these regional differences.
7. What is meant by the age structure of the population? Why is it relevant for economic development and growth?
8. What is meant by sex ratio? What are some of the implications of a declining sex ratio? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons rather than daughters? What is your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference.
9. State the reasons for the failure of the Family Planning programme the National emergency (1975-76).
10. Discuss the age structure of India’s population.
1. Caste and the Caste System

- A population is made up of inter-related classes and communities. These are sustained and regulated by social institutions and social relationships.
- Three institutions, Caste, Tribe and Family are central to Indian Society.
- “Caste” is a social institution that has been in existence for thousands of years.

2. Definition of Caste:

- “Caste”, an English word is derived from a Portuguese word “Casta”, meaning pure breed. In Indian language it is referred to two distinct terms, Varna and jati.

3. Varna & Jati

- Varna which literally means ‘colour’ refers is a fourfold division of society into Brahmana, kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. It is an all India aggregative classification.
- Jati, is a regional or local sub-classification term consisting of hundreds or thousands of castes and sub castes. (It is generic term referring species or kinds of anything ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals & human beings.)
4. Vedic & post Vedic period

- During the Vedic period the caste system was elaborate, very rigid or determined by birth.

- But, in post Vedic period it became very rigid with certain defining features such as caste being determined by birth, membership of caste adhering to strict rules of marriage, rules regarding food & food sharing, caste being traditionally linked to occupations and it being arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.

5. Features of caste.

- **Caste is determined by birth**

- **Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.** Caste groups are “endogamous”, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group.

- **Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing.**

- **Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status**

- **Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves**

- **Castes were traditionally linked to occupations.**

6. Theoretical interpretation of caste

- **Caste is a combination of two sets of principles —**

- (1) Difference and separation. The scriptural rules ranging from marriage, food sharing to occupation prevents the mixing of castes.

- (2) Wholism and hierarchy: the hierarchical division of caste, on the other hand is based on the distinction between “purity and pollution”.

7. In the caste system, **Endogamy** is the practice of marrying within the caste. **Exogamy** is the practice of marrying outside the clan or gotra.

8. A **proprietary caste group** is a group that owns most of the resources and can command labor to work for them.
9. **Caste panchayats** are panchayats which are controlled by the dominant group and represent their interests, needs & demands. Primarily decision making is controlled by the upper caste, rich landlords and landed peasants.

10. **Caste in Present day**

   - In the contemporary period the caste system has become ‘invisible’ for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. Because it has already benefited these groups.
   - Caste has been shaped as a result of the influence of the colonial period and changes brought about in independent India.
   - The British undertook methodical and intensive surveys of various tribes and castes in order to learn how to govern the country effectively.
   - The first such survey was carried out by Herbert Risley in 1901 and thus caste began to be counted and recorded.
   - Other institutions like the land revenue settlement gave legal recognition to the customary rights of the upper caste.

11. **The Govt. India Act of 1935** gave legal recognition to the lists of ‘schedules’ of castes and tribes.

   - Gradually, towards the end of the colonial period the welfare of downtrodden caste was looked after by the administration.

12. **In Post Independent India**, programs were undertaken for the upliftment of depressed classes. Social reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Periyar etc. worked towards lower caste upliftment, abolition of caste distinctions and other restrictions.

13. **The abolition of caste** was explicitly incorporated in the Constitution by the state. During this period some of the steps undertaken were reservation of seats for SC & ST's, no caste rules in the jobs created in the modern industry, urbanization & collective living in cities and stress on meritocracy.

14. **In the cultural & domestic spheres**, caste has remained unaffected by modernization and change while in the sphere of politics it has been deeply conditioned by caste as formation of caste based political parties.

15. **New concepts** were coined to understand the process of change. The terms were sanskritization and dominant caste by M.N. Srinivas.
16. Sanskritization is a process whereby members of a caste (usually middle a lower) attempt to raise their social status by adopting the rituals & social practices of the higher castes.

17. Dominant caste was those which had a large population and were granted landrights. They were politically, socially and economically dominant in their regions for example: the Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Vokkaligas of Karnataka, the Reddys and Khammas of Andhra Pradesh, the Marathas of Maharashtra, the Jats of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and the Patidars of Gujarat.

18. In the contemporary period caste has tended to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes and more visible for the lower caste.

19. TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Definition of tribes.

- The oldest inhabitants of the sub-continent.
- Tribes were communities that did not practice a religion with a written text;
- did not have a state or political form of the formal kind;
- did not have sharp class divisions; and,
- they did not have caste distinctions.
20. Discuss the classification of tribes

Classification of Tribes

Permanent Traits
- 85% live in middle India (Gujarat to Odisha)
- 15% NE States

Acquired Traits
- 11% NE States
- 3% Rest of India

85% live in middle India (Gujarat to Odisha)

Language
- Indo
- Aryan
- Dravidian
- Austric
- Tibet
- Burman

Size
- Biggest: Gonds, Santhals, Oraons, Minas

Physical/Racial
- Negrito
- Austrooid
- Mongoloid
- Dravidian

Mode of Livelihood
- Fishermen/industrial workers
- Hunters
- Food gatherers
- Peasants
- Shifting cultivators

Extent of incorporation into Hindu society
- in Politics
- Public affairs

21. The ‘Isolation’ and ‘Integration’ debate on tribes is based upon tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist believe that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries, all of whom try to reduce tribals’ to detribalised landless labour. The integrationists, believe that tribal’s are merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of other backward classes.
22. National development involving the building of large dams, factories and mines were undertaken at the expense of the tribes. Eg Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

23. **Tribal identities** today are centered on idea’s of resistance and opposition to the force exercised by the non-tribal world. The formation of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has been a result of this assertion of tribal identity but the political system is still not autonomous.

24. Tribal movements emerged to tackle issues relating to control over vital economic resources, matters of cultural identity. All this has been made possible due to the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities, though the assertion of identity of tribal middle class maybe different from a poor and uneducated one.

**22. FAMILY AND KINSHIP**

A. Family can be nuclear or extended. Modern family consists of only one set parents and their children unlike extended family where that is more than one couple and after more than two generations living together.

B. Diverse forms of family

→ Nuclear

\[ \triangle = \bigcirc \]

→ and Joint family

\[ \triangle = \bigcirc \]

\[ \bigtriangleup = \bigcirc \]

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Other forms of family are:

- Local (residence)
- Archal (authority)
- Lineal (descent)

Matrilocal (mother’s residence)
Patrilocal (father’s residence)
Patriarchal (father’s authority)
Matriarchal (mother’s authority)
Patrilineal (father’s side)
Matrilineal (mother’s side)

23. **Kinship** are connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through the lines of descent that connect blood relatives (mothers, fathers, siblings, offspring, etc.)

Marriage (the legally or formally recognized union of a man and a woman)

- Monogamy (at one time a man can have only one wife And a women can have only one husband)
- Polygamy (practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time)

- **Polygyny** - wherein a man has multiple simultaneous wives
- **Polyandry** - wherein a woman has multiple simultaneous husbands
- **Group marriage** - wherein the family unit consists of multiple husbands and multiple wives

24. The Khasi matriline highlights the distinction between matriliney and matriarchy.

- There is an inherent disagreement in matrilineal systems. On the one hand, **the line of descent and inheritance**, where a woman inherits property from her mother and passes it on to her daughter and the other
structure of authority and control where a man controls his sister’s property and passes on control to his sister’s son. The former, which links the mother to the daughter, comes in conflict with the latter, which links the mother’s brother to the sister’s son.

- Khasi matriliny generates intense role conflict for men. They are torn between their responsibilities to their natal house on the one hand, and to their wife and children on the other.

- The tension generated by such role conflict affects Khasi women more intensely. A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister’s house a more pleasant place than her own.

- The women are more badly affected than men, by the role conflict generated in the Khasi matrilineal system, not only because men wield power and women are deprived of it, but also because the system is more lenient to men.

- Thus, men are the power holders in Khasi society; the only difference is that a man’s relatives on his mother’s side matter more than his relatives on his father’s side.

### 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is caste?
2. What is dominant Caste?
3. Distinguish between Verna & Jati.
4. Mention any 4 dominant caste.
5. Define Tribes.
6. Mention the isolation and integration debate on tribes.
7. Mention the two broad sets of issues most important in giving rise to tribal movements.
8. Distinguish between Nuclear and Joint Family.
10. Distinguish between Endogamy and Exogamy
4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the features of caste.
2. Explain the role of caste panchayats.
3. Differentiate between tribe & Caste.
4. Explain the main factors influencing the formation of tribal identity today.
5. Explain the meaning of Sanskritization.
6. What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system?
7. What are the rules that the caste system imposes?
8. How have tribes’ been classified in India?
9. In what ways can change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure.
10. Differentiate between tribe and caste.
11. Explain the different forms of family.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the theoretical interpretation / or principles of the caste system.
2. Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule.
3. Highlight the sources of conflict between national development and tribal development.
4. Write a note on tribal movement with special reference to Jharkhand.
5. Discuss the classification of tribes based on their traits.
6. Discuss the features of the Caste System.
7. Differentiate between Matriliny and matriarchy, in the context of the Khasi matriliny system.
CHAPTER 4

THE MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

1. **Market** refers to a place where things are bought and sold, a gathering of buyers and sellers (weekly vegetable market) or a category of trade or business (market for Cars / ready made clothes)

   - Sociologist view markets as social institutions that are constructed in culturally specific ways and are socially ‘Embedded’ eg weekly tribal haat and traditional business community.

   - Weekly market bring together people from surrounding villages, sell their agricultural produce, buy manufactured goods, attract traders, money leaders, astrologers and other specialist and to meet kin, arrange, marriages etc. These **periodic markets** link different regional and local economies together, and link them to the wider national economy, towns and metropolitan centres.

   - ‘**Virtual Market**’—A market that exists only electronically, and conducts transactions via computers and telecommunication media.

   - The market does not exist in a physical sense, but only in terms of data that are stored electronically.

2. **Adam Smith** in his book “The Wealth of Nation” talked of an “unseen force” (Invisible hand) at work, in the market economy, that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society. This stimulates the economy and more wealth is created. This can be brought forth through the economic philosophy of laissez faire, a French phrase, meaning ‘leave alone’ or ‘let it be’.

3. **Alfred Gell’s Dhorai market (adivasi village market in Bastar)** layout symbolizes the hierarchical inter group social relations, going beyond to economic function.
Market layout at Dhorai

4 Caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business

A. Pre colonial India had extensive trading network, (India major exporter of handloom cloth spices etc.) merchant group and banking credit systems (Hundi) or bill of exchange existed eg Nattu Kottai Chettians (Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu.

B. Among, the Nattukottai Chettiars (or castes such as the Nakarattars,) of Tamil Nadu, banking and trade activities were deeply embedded in the social organisation of the community

- The structures of caste, kinship, and family were oriented towards commercial activity, and business activity was carried out within these social structures.

- Nakarattar banks were basically joint family firms, so that the structure of the business firm was the same as that of the family.

- Their extensive caste-based social networks allowed Chettiar merchants to expand their activities into Southeast Asia and Ceylon.

C. The Traditional business communities in India are the Vaisyas, Parsis Sindhis, Bohras and Jains.
5. A. Concept of Colonialism—

- The ideology by which, a country seeks to conquer and colonise (forcibly settle, rule over) another.
- The colony becomes a subordinate part of the coloniser’s country, and is exploited in various ways for the colonising country’s gain.

B. The Advent of colonial rule in India led to the demise of the handloom industry. India became a source of raw material, agricultural products and consumer of manufactured goods.

- It led to the flooding of the market with cheap manufactured textiles from England.
- In the colonial era India began to be more fully linked to the world capitalist economy.
- New groups (especially the Europeans) entered into trade and business, sometimes in alliance with existing merchant communities and in some cases by forcing them out.
- In some cases, new communities emerged to take advantage of the economic opportunities provided by colonialism, and continued to hold economic power even after Independence.

C. The expansion of market economy brought in new communities taking advantage of available opportunities to control/hold economic power even after independence eg. Marwaris

- The Marwaris became a successful business community only during the colonial period, when they took advantage of new opportunities in colonial cities such as Calcutta and settled throughout the country to carry out trade and also involve in money lending.
- Like the Nakarattars, the success of the Marwaris rested on their extensive social networks which created the relations of trust necessary to operate their banking system.
- In the late colonial period and after Independence, some Marwari families transformed themselves into modern industrialists, and even today Marwaris control more of India’s industry than any other community.

6. Jajmani is an economic system where lower castes performed various functions for upper castes and received grains in return. It is also characterised by an
Unbroken Hereditary relationship—wherein the kameen remains obliged to render services throughout his life to a particular jajman. Due to the permanency of relationship both the jajman and kameen families become mutually dependent on each other.

7. (A). Concept of Capitalism (Karl Marx)

- Is a system of commodity production for the market, through use of wage labour.

- private property and the market have penetrated all sectors, converting everything including labour power into a saleable commodity;

- two main classes exist - a mass of wage labourers who own nothing but their labour power (their capacity to perform labour), and a class of capitalists who, in order to survive as capitalists, must invest their capital and earn ever increasing profits in a competitive market economy.

(B) Mode of production → relation of production → class structure

(C) Capitalism → Capitalists + Workers → Surplus Value

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(Owners/Exploiters)} & \quad \text{(Wage Labor/Exploited)} \\
\text{Exploitation}
\end{align*}
\]

8. A Commodity: A good or service that may be bought or sold in the market.

B Comodtitisation/Commodification- Transformation of a non-commodity into a commodity Eg. Sale of kidney, Labor, Skills, marriage bureau etc.

Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities

- For instance, labour or skills

- the sale of human body organs like kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients

- In contemporary India, things or processes that earlier were not part of market exchange have become commodified.
Traditionally, marriages were arranged by families, but now there are professional marriage bureaus and websites that help people to find brides and grooms for a fee.

In earlier times, social skills such as good manners and etiquette were imparted mainly through the family. Now, there are many private institutes that offer courses in ‘personality development’, spoken English, and so on, that teach students (mostly middle class youth) the cultural and social skills required to succeed.

There are also a growing number of privately owned schools and colleges and coaching classes as a process of commodification of education.

**PUSHKAR MELA**

The growing market for international tourism also suggests how culture itself may become a commodity. An example is the famous annual fair in Pushkar, Rajasthan, to which pastoralists and traders come from distant places to buy and sell camels and other livestock.

While the Pushkar fair continues to be a major social and economic event for local people, it is also marketed internationally as a major tourist attraction.

The fair is attractive to tourists because it comes just before a major Hindu religious festival of Kartik Poornima, when pilgrims come to bathe in the holy Pushkar lake.

Thus, Hindu pilgrims, camel traders, and foreign tourists mingle at this event, exchanging not only livestock and money but also cultural symbols and religious merit.

**C. Consumption**— final use of goods & services by people (consumers), means by which social distinctions are created and communicated (eg. Advertisements).

**D. Labour power**: Capacity for labor; the mental and physical capabilities of human beings, that are used in the process of production. (As different from labour, which is work performed)

**9. Status symbol** (Max Weber) goods bought related to people’ status in society (eg. Cell phone, brand of car etc.).
• For example, among the middle class in India today, the brand of cell phone or the model of car that one owns is important markers of socio-economic status.

• Consumption is one aspect of lifestyle, but it also includes the way you decorate your home and the way you dress, your leisure activities, and many other aspects of daily life.

10. Globalization: a complex series of economic, social; technological, cultural and political changes that have increased the independence, integration and interaction among people and economic actors (companies) in different location (eg. BPO, Yoga, Pushkar).

11. World is increasingly getting connected.

• The software services industries and business process outsourcing (BPO) industries (such as call centres) are some of the major avenues through which India is getting connected to the global economy.

• Companies based in India provide low-cost services and labour to customers located in the developed countries of the West. There is now a global market for Indian software labour and other services.

12. Marketisation use of market or market based processes to solve social, political or economic problems.

13. Liberalization: The process whereby state controls over economic activity are relaxed and left to the market forces to decide.

Advantages

• Liberalisation stimulates economic growth and opens up the Indian markets to foreign companies. Thus, many foreign branded goods are now sold, which were not previously available

• Increasing foreign investment is supposed to help economic growth and employment

Disadvantages -

• Some sectors of Indian industry (like software and information technology) or agriculture (like fish or fruit) may benefit from access to a global market
• Other sectors (like automobiles, electronics or oilseeds) will lose because they cannot compete with foreign producers.

• For example, Indian farmers are now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries because import of agricultural products is allowed.

• Many farmers are not able to make a decent living from agriculture because of Liberalisation when support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn.

• Small manufacturers also have been exposed to global competition, as foreign goods and brands have entered the market, and some have not been able to compete.

• The privatisation or closing of public sector industries has led to loss of employment in some sectors. There has been a growth of unorganised sector employment at the expense of the organised sector. This is not good for workers because the unorganised sector does not generally offer better pay and regular or permanent jobs.

14 Support prices - Price at which government agree to buy agricultural, Commodities, ensures minimum income for farmers.

Subsidies - Government pays part of the price charged for inputs, lowers cost of farming.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Define Capitalism.

2. What is Consumption?

3. Define Laissez faire.

4. What is Marketisation?

5. What is Virtual Market?

6. Define Colonialism.

7. Mention the ways in which the World is increasing by getting connected.

8. Differentiate between subsidies & support prices.

9. What is meant by the phrase “invisible hand”?
10. What is Surplus value?
11. What are hundis?
12. What is Globalisation?
13. Distinguish between Liberalisation and Globalisation.
14. What is labour power?
15. Define Class

**4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Explain Commodification with examples.
2. Explain jajmani system.
3. How do caste & kin networks contribute to the success of a business?
4. How did the advent of colonialism in India produce a major upheaval in the economy?
5. Explain status symbol.
6. How does a sociological, perspective on markets & differ from an economic one?
7. What are some of the processes included under the label “globalization”?
8. What is a Sociologist’s view on markets as social institutions?

**6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. In agrarian societies periodic market are a central feature of social & economic organization. Explain.
2. What are the arguments for & against globalization? Explain.

In your opinion, will long term benefits of globalization exceed its costs? Give reasons for your answer.
CHAPTER 5

PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

1. SOCIAL INEQUALITY

- It is inevitable and almost natural in our everyday life.
- Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality.
- Social inequality and exclusion are social as these are -
  - Not-about individuals but groups
  - Not just economic though a link is found between social & economic inequality
  - is systematic & structured.

2. SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- It refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society
- It prevents individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social and political life of the society, in which they live.
- It is a combined outcome of deprivation and discrimination,
- Social exclusion is structural not accidental; i.e. it is a result of social processes and institutions rather than individual action.
- It is involuntary - that is, exclusion is practiced regardless of the wishes of those who are excluded.
For example, rich people are never found sleeping on the pavements or under bridges like thousands of homeless poor people in cities and towns. This does not mean that the rich are being ‘excluded’ from access to pavements and park benches, because they could certainly gain access if they wanted to, but they choose not to.

### Social Resources

- **Economic capital** (material assets and income)
- **Cultural Capital** (educational qualification & Status)
- **Social Capital** (net work of contacts & social associations)

4. **Social Stratifications**

- It is a system in which categories of people are ranked in a hierarchy in Society. This is a system of structured in equalities.

- **3 key principles of social stratification-**
  - If is characteristic of society not simply a function of individual differences.
  - It persists over generations.
  - It is supported by patterns of beliefs or ideology.

5. **Prejudice**

- It refers to preconceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.

- It is an opinion formed before considering any available evidence.

- It is preconceived views that are often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence.

- Ideas that are resistant to change even in the face of new information.

6. **Stereotypes**

- Prejudices are grounded in stereotypes- which are fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people.

- Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women.
Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories; they refuse to recognize the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.

7. Discrimination refers to actual practices / behaviour towards another group, disqualifying a group from opportunities open to others.

8. Caste-is a discriminatory system as -
   - Birth decides an individual's position in caste hierarchy
   - social status in caste hierarchy decides the occupation for an individual

9. Strong co-relation is seen between higher caste & higher economic status of people

10. Untouchability prescribes strong social sanctions against members of the castes located at the bottom of the purity - pollution scale.

11. Three dimensions of untouchably are -
   - **Exclusion**: Dalits experience forms of exclusion that are unique and not practised against other groups - for instance, being prohibited from sharing drinking water sources or participating in collective religious worship, social ceremonies and festivals.

   **Humiliation-subordination**: The practice of untouchability leads to the imposition of gestures of deference as well as abuse and humiliation, (such as taking off headgear carrying footwear in the hand, standing with bowed head, not wearing clean or 'bright' clothes, and so on)

   - **Exploitation** : untouchability is most of the times associated with economic exploitation of various kinds, through the imposition of forced, unpaid labour or the confiscation of property.

12. Meaning of dalit:
   - 'Dalit' term literally means downtrodden and conveys the sense of an oppressed people.
   - The Dalit Panthers, a radical group that emerged in western India, used the term to assert their identity as part of their struggle for rights and dignity.
13. **State and Non-State Initiatives addressing Caste & tribe discrimination.**

**State initiatives**
- Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures.
  - Reservation of jobs in Government services.
  - Reservation of seats in educational institutions.
  - Abolition of untouchability - Article 17.
  - Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850.
  - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act 1989.

**Non-State initiatives-(Movements Struggles)**
- In pre-independence time, efforts made by Jyotiba Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar and others.
- In contemporary times efforts made by political organizations like Bahujan Samaj Party in U.P. Dalit Sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka
- Literary contributions - creating Dalit awareness specially Marathi, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu & Hindi.

14. Other Backward classes/OBCs are described as socially & educationally backward. Largerly the service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower ranks of the caste hierarchy.

15 **ADIVASI STRUGGLES**
- Term Adivasi, coined in the 1930s,
- It connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights,
- literally meaning ‘original inhabitants’.
- ‘Internal colonialism’ faced by tribals in the name of national development (Government monopoly over forests, mining industries, displacement from their lands, dam projects acquisition of land by government)
16. STRUGGLE FOR WOMEN’S EQUALITY AND RIGHTS

- Various Women’s issues arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. They were—
  - The anti-sati campaign led by Raja Rammohan Roy in Bengal who established the Brahmo Samaj in 1828, campaigned against sati, child marriage and efforts were made for widow remarriage.
  - Ranade started the widow remarriage movement in the Bombay Presidency and also attacked the caste and gender oppression,
  - Jotiba Phule who founded the Satyashodak Samaj, was against caste and gender discrimination.
  - The social reform movement in Islam was led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who worked for education of girls.
  - Dayanand Saraswati of the Arya Samaj, worked for women’s education and training. in the arts of housekeeping and handicrafts and rearing of children.
  - Ishwar Ghandra Vidyasagar worked for widow remarriage and fought against child marriage.

- Main features of the Women’s Movement in India since the 1970s
  - There has been changes in organisational structure as well as ideology, There has been an increasing importance of autonomous movements and organisations not linked to any political party.
  - New issues such as violence against women, the rape of women in police custody, dowry, murders, legal changes in land rights, employment have emerged.
  - Recognition of the fact that though all women suffer in a patriarchal society, they do not all suffer in the same way or to the same extent—there are differences between middle class urban women, peasant women, Dalit women etc.
  - Recognition that both women as well as men are oppressed by gender roles a gender-just society will allow both men and women to be free.

- In 1931, the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress issued a declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India which was committed to women’s equality. The declaration reads as follows:
  
  - All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.
  
  - No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.
  
  - The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.
  
  - Woman shall have the right to vote, to represent and the right to hold public offices.
  
  - Special protection of women workers
  
  - Equal rights and duties for all in regard to public wells, schools etc.

18. **Stree Purush Tulana** written in 1882, by a Maharashtrian housewife, Tarabai Shinde is a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. A young Brahmin widow had been sentenced to death by the courts for giving birth to an illegitimate child. No efforts had been made to identify or punish the man who had fathered the baby.

19. **Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain**, written in 1905, wrote Sultana’s Dream. It is a short story and the earliest example of science fiction writing in India. In her dream, Sultana visits a magical country where the gender roles are reversed. Men are confined to the home and observe ‘purdah’ while women are busy scientists vying with each other at inventing devices that will control the clouds and regulate rain, and machines that fly or ‘air-cars’.

20. There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Malnutrition, mothers weakened by frequent childbirth, inadequate immunisation programmes, accidents in overcrowded homes, all contribute to incidences of disability among poor people that is higher than among people living in easier circumstances. Disability also creates poverty by increasing isolation and economic strain, not just for the individual but for the family.
2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is social about social Inequality and exclusion?
2. What are different kinds of social resources?
3. Give the meaning of the following terms -
   - Prejudices
   - Stereotypes
   - Discrimination.
4. What is social exclusion?
5. What is apartheid?
6. What is the co-relation between caste and economic status?
7. Who is a Dalit?
8. What kind of reservations have been provided to SCs & STs by the state?
9. Examine the role of non-state authorities to the issue of caste discrimination.
10. Who are OBC’s?
11. What does the term ‘Adivasi’ mean?
12. What is the corelation between disability & poverty?
13. What did Gandhiji call the untouchables?
14. What does the term social stratification refer to?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the key principles that help explain social stratification.
2. What are some of the contemporary issues related to women?
3. Caste is a discriminatory system. Explain;
4. Examine the role of state’s initiatives to address caste and tribe discrimination.

5. Inequalities between men & women are social rather than natural, explain with the help of examples.

6. State the declarations of the Karachi session of INC which committed itself to women’s equality?

7. What are some of the common features to the public perception towards disability?

8. Distinguish between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

9. Who wrote Sultana’s dream? What does it explain?

10. Who wrote Stree Purush Tulna? What does it explain?

**6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women’s issues during the colonial period.

2. Explain the meaning of the term 'Untouchability', along with its dimensions.

3. Tribals have faced colonialism in the pre independent & post-independent India, explain.

4. What are the major issues taken up by the women’s movements over its history?
1. India is a culturally diverse country having communities of different religious, languages, sects, races and castes.

2. Cultural identities can be a challenge if competition, conflict or social, economic inequalities exist among them.

3. Community Identities are universal
   - ascriptive, based on birth rather than choice
   - give a sense of security and identity

4. **NATION** is a large scale community consisting of different communities. A state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory & people living in it.
   - **NATION STATES** are communities that have a state of their own in the modern world.

5. States feel threatened by the cultural diversity and adopt ASSIMILATION or INTEGRATION policies to create a harmonious society.

6. **ASSIMILATION POLICY:** aim at persuading, encouraging or forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform set of cultural values and norms.

7. **INTEGRATION POLICY:** Aim at restricting public culture to common national pattern while a non-national cultures to be limited to the private sphere.

8. Indian Nation State.
   - Population-1029 million
   - Languages & dialect—1,632
- Religions—Hindus (80'5%), Muslims(13.4%), Christians(2.3%), Sikhs(1.9%), Bhuddhist(0.89%) Jains(0.4%)

Indian nation state has adopted neither assimilationist nor integrationalist model.

9. **REGIONALISM** is the ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.

10. Sociologically minorities are a collective group, have a strong sense of solidarity, feeling of togetherness and belonging having common experiences of disadvantages prejudices and discrimination.

11. **COMMUNALISM** refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity where one religious group sees itself as the legitimate, superior and worthy with other groups being inferior illegitimate and opposed.

12. **CHARACTERISTICS FEATURES OF COMMUNALISM:**
   - Cultivates aggressive political identity
   - Religious identity overrides everything else
   - Communalism is a recurrent source of tension & violence in India—
     - Anti Sikh riots in Delhi in 1984
     - Ant Muslim riots in Gujarat in 2002

13. **SECULARISM**

   **Western meaning**
   - Separation of church and state
   - The separation of religious and political authority

   **INDIAN MEANING**
   - Secular person or state is one that does not favour any particular religion over others
14. AUTHORITARIAN STATE:

- It is a state in which the people have no voice and those in power are not accountable to anyone. Authoritarian states often limit or abolish civil liberties like freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political activity, right to protection from wrongful use of authority, right to the due processes of the law, and so on.

15. CIVIL SOCIETY:

- Civil society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organizations. It is the sphere of active citizenship: here, individuals take up social issues, try to influence the state or make demands on it, pursue their collective interests or seek support for a variety of causes. It consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed by groups of citizens. It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

- The Indian people had a brief experience of authoritarian rule during the 'Emergency'
  - enforced between June 1975 and January 1977.
  - Parliament was suspended
  - new laws were made directly by the government.
  - Civil liberties were revoked
  - large number of politically active people were arrested and jailed without trial.
  - Censorship was imposed on the media and government officials could be dismissed without normal procedures.

Civil society activities

- Today the activities of civil society organizations have an even wider range, including advocacy and lobbying activity with national and international agencies as well as active participation in various movements.
- The issues taken up by Civil Society today are diverse,
  - tribal struggles for land rights,
  - devolution in urban governance,
  - campaigns against rape and violence against women,
  - rehabilitation of those displaced by dams and other developmental projects,
  - fishermen’s struggles against mechanised fishing,
  - rehabilitation of hawkers and pavement dwellers,
  - campaigns against slum demolitions and for housing rights,
  - primary education reform,
  - distribution of land to dalits,
  - keeping a watch on the state and forcing it to obey the law and so on.
  - Among the most significant recent initiatives is the campaign for the Right to Information

## 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<td>1</td>
<td>What does the term cultural diversity mean?</td>
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<td>Differentiate between western and Indian meaning of secularism.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>What are ascriptive identities?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Define nation-State.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Who are minorities in sociological sense?</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>State the features of an authoritarian state.</td>
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<td>What is ‘regionalism’?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Who are privileged minorities?</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>How are minorities politically vulnerable?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>How can commitment to the protection of minorities can also be a challenge to the state?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Write a note on religious diversity found in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minorities rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>What do you understand by the term communalism?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Discuss communalism in the Indian context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explain how India as a state has managed cultural diversity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Describe some of the important characteristics of communalism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Differentiate between the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mention the contentious issues found in the federal system, which led to inter-regional disparities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Differentiate between a democratic and authoritarian state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Explain Regionalism in the Indian context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What is a Civil society? What is its role and significance today? Support your answers with suitable examples.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Colonialism** can be understood as the rule by one country over another.

2. **Pre-colonial rule**—invaders and rulers were interested in continuous flow of tribute but did not interfere with the socio-economic system in place.

3. **Impact of colonial rule**
   - new land ownership laws were introduced
   - what crops to be grown was dictated
   - the way of production and distribution of goods was altered
   - tea plantations were introduced
   - Forest Acts changed the life of the pastoralists.
   - western education was introduced to create Indians who could assist in administration.’
   - Certain industries closed down as it could not compete with machine made goods from Europe.
   - old urban centres declined, while coastal cities were developed.
   - unintended consequence was the growth of nationalism

4. **Many sided impact of English language on Indian society**
   - widely used
   - a major contributor to growth ‘of nationalism.
its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market post globalization

Linked to social prestige and status and sometimes able to reduce the importance of caste position

5. **Capitalism** is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and is organised to accumulate profits within a market system.

6. **Two structural changes brought about by colonialism.**
   - Urbanization
   - Industrialization

**Urbanization:** Cities replaced villages as places to live for many (as living and working arrangements)

**Industrialization** refers to emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resource like steam, or electricity.

**De-industrialization:** It is a process of social and economical change caused by the removal or reduction of industrial activity in a region. In India the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialization in some sectors.

- *decline of old urban centres.* Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition.

- This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.

7. **Urbanisation & Industrialisation are linked processes.**
   - British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors.
   - Old urban centres like Surat, Masulipatnam, Dhaka, Murshidabad declined.
   - Coastal cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were developed for exporting raw materials-cotton, jute, indigo, coffee-and importing machine made goods from Britain.

8. **There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times.**
- Pre capitalist conquerors did not interfere with the economic base. Whereas British colonialism was based on a capitalist system which directly interfered to ensure maximum profit.

- Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.

- It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops ought to be grown and what not.

9. **Tea plantations**

- Undemocratic measures were used to get work done by the workers, for the benefit of the ‘British planters.

- The planters enjoyed lavish lifestyles

- The workers worked under unjust contract and unfavorable conditions

10. **Early industrialization in Independent India**

- Development of heavy and machine making industries

- Expansion of public sector

- Development of a large cooperative sector

11. **Urbanization in Independent India**

- M.S.A. Rao identified the impact of urban influences on many Indian villages.

  (a) Villages where sizable population are employed in far off cities or in overseas towns. Members of families are left behind.

  (b) Villages situated near an industrial town like Bhilai, Bokaro

  (c) Villages surrounding ever expanding metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai

12. **Difference between western and Indian patterns of industrialisation.**

- In western pattern of industrialization majority of people are employed in the service sector, while in India majority are in agriculture sector.

- In western pattern majority are formally employed and getting regular salaries. Whereas in India very few are in regular salaried employment.
2. MHARKS QUESTIONS

1. How has English language impacted our society?
2. What is colonialism?
3. What was the impact of western education in India?
4. What is capitalism?
5. What was the effect of British industrialization on Indian industries?
6. How did industrialisation take place after independence in India?
7. Urbanisation & industrialisation are linked processes. Justify
8. State the difference between western and Indian patterns of industrialisation.
9. What is the difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times?
10. What is deindustrialization?

4. MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How has colonialism impacted our lives?
2. Explain how colonial rule is different from earlier rules in India?
5. Which cities were developed by the British in India & why?
6. Explain M.S.A. Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in independent India.
CHAPTER 2

CULTURAL CHANGES

1. Cultural changes during colonialism rule can be understood at two levels-
   - efforts of social reformers and nationalists
   - Indirect influence of four processes - sanskritisation, modernisation, secularisation and westernisation.

2. MODERN FRAMEWORK OF CHANGE IN COLONIAL INDIA according to Sociologist Satish Saberwal

   - **Modes of communication**
     - New technologies for eg printing press; telegraph
     - New microphone, steamship & railways helped exchange of ideas, Movement from one place to another

   - **Forms of organization.**
     - Modern social organization Like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj debated, discussed, held meetings; translations of writing done

   - **Nature of Ideas**
     - Ideas of liberalism & freedom for eg. ideas of home making, marriage, new roles for women, meaning of modernity

3. Sanskritisation (term coined by M.N. Srinivas) is a process by which some members of a low caste or tribe try to imitate/follow, the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and lifestyle of a high, in particular ‘twice born’(dwija) caste.

4. De-sanskritisation is the process where influence of non- Sanskritic castes was found to be dominant instead of high castes.
5. Sanskritisation has **been criticised at different levels**.

- No structural change only positional change for some individual.
- Assumption of upper castes as being superior hence to be imitated
- Justification of the practice of inequality & exclusion as marked privileges of upper castes hence a discriminatory system.
- Process that is gendered- though progressive for men, upper caste practices like purdah system, low age of marriage, dowry in place of bride price are regressive as far as women are concerned.
- Erosion of Dalit culture would be an expected outcome

6. Assertion of Dalit identities in recent years & backward classes movement leading to rejection of upper caste culture.

7. **Westernisation**

- M.N. Srinivas defines Westernization as the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of British rule, changes occurring in technology, institutions, ideology and values. He believed as lower castes sanskritised, the upper caste westernized by considering the British colonialists as reference group.

- Different kinds of westernization
  1. Emergence of a westernized sub-cultural pattern brought forward by the western educated middle class
  2. General spread of western cultural traits in the fields of food and eating habits, clothes and life-styles due working or serving the British colonialists over a long period.
  3. Impact of westernization can be seen in the fields of art, literature, music, architecture etc.

8. **Modernization** refers to improvement in technology, production processes; path of development taken by much of West Europe or North America.

- Modernisation assumes that local ties and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes
- a scientific and rational approach develops
- work is based on achievement not birth individualism is encouraged

9. **Secularisation** - In the west - modernization seems to have led to secularization - a process of decline in the influence of religion especially in the public sphere.

10. **Rituals have secular dimensions** - it provides occasion to socialize with friends and kin, to show off wealth and style to enhance social status.

11. **Secularisation of caste**
- formation of caste based associations and political parties
- seeking votes and fielding candidates on caste lines - assertion of rights, by caste based organisations

### 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What were the various social issues taken up by the social reformers in the 19th century?
2. Name some of the modern social organizations formed in 20th century.
3. Why was 'Dharma Sabha' formed?
4. Give the meaning of the terms-
   
   (a) Sanskritisation

   (b) **De-Sanskritisation**

   (c) Westernisation

   (d) Modernization

5. What are some of the basic assumptions of modernity?
6. Examine the relationship of westernization and secularization.
7. Sankritisation is a gendered process. Justify.
4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on secularization of caste.


6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the three aspects responsible for the modern framework of change in colonial India.

2. Examine the different levels at which sanskritisation as a concept has been criticized.
CHAPTER 3

THE STORY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

1. Democracy is government of the people by the people and for the people.

2. Two kinds of categories are - DIRECT & REPRESENTATIVE

**Direct Democracy** - all citizens without the intermediary of elected officials can participate in making public decisions, is practical with small number of people, for eg. tribal council, community organisation, local unit of a trade union etc.

**REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY** - citizen elect officials to represent them and take decisions. Features of modern society with large populations.

For eg - Municipal Boards State Assembles, Parliament etc.

3. **PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY** - members of a group or community participate collectively in taking of major decisions for eg Panchayati Raj System

4. **Basis of the core values of Indian Democracy** -

   - **Ancient-epics** - like Mahabharata, various folk tales that has elements of dialogue, discussions and debates(essential requirements of democracy)

   - **Western theories on democracy** - values like liberty, fraternity and equality derived from the French and the Russian revolutions

   - **Karachi congress resolution** 1931 which pointed out even before independence the goal of equal rights for all citizens across caste, gender and religion.

5. **Basic objectives laid down by the constitution**

   - Empowerment of the poor and marginalised.
- Ending of caste discrimination
- Equality to all diverse groups.

6. Law carries the means to force obedience, has the power of state behind it. The essence of law is force and coercion.

**Justice** - essence of justice is fairness, It functions through the hierarchy of authorities and follow the basic procedured as prescribes in the constitution. A hierarchy of courts interpret the laws.

7. **Constitution** is a document based on the ideals on which a nation rests. It is the basic norm from which all other rules and authorities flow. The Supreme court is the highest court and the ultimate interpreter of the constitution.

8. **Panchayati Raj** literally translates to governance by five individual. The idea has been to create a vibrant democracy at the village or grassroot level.

9. **Views on Panchayati Raj**
   - Dr B.R. Ambedkar was critical of the panchayati Raj system. He believed that local self-government meant giving extra power to the already dominating local elites and upper castes. Thus such a system would lead to further exploitation of the lower castes and the downtrodden.
   - Mahatma Gandhi on the other hand believed in ‘gram swarajya’, i.e village self-governance as an ideal model to adopt after Independence. He envisioned villages as self sufficient units and hence supported Panchayati Raj system.

10. **73rd amendment** of constitution in 1992 introduced grass root democracy or decentralised governance, granting various provisions.-.
   - Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institution (PRIs)
   - Local self government bodies in rural and municipal areas to be elected every 5 years.
   - Control of local resources given to the elected local bodies

11. **74th constitutional amendment** -
   - Reservation of one third of total seats for women in rural & urban local elected bodies.
   - 17% of seats reserved for women of scheduled castes & tribes.
12. **Various powers & responsibilities undertaken by Panchayats.**

- To prepare plans and schemes for economic development
- To ensure social justice
- To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, tolls and fees
- To maintain burning and burial grounds.
- To keep record of birth and death.
- To propagate family planning
- To establish child care and maternity centre's
- To construct roads, buildings, schools for community use

13. **Main source of income for Panchayats**

- Taxes levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles
- Cess on land revenue and rentals
- Grants received through the Zilla Panchayat

14. **Nyaya Panchayat** are constituted in certain villages. They have authority to pass judgement on petty civil and criminal Cases. they can impose fines but cannot award sentences.

15 **Van Panchayat** - these are environmental groups comprising mostly of village women who develop nurseries and nurture tree saplings. They also guard nearby forests to check illegal deforestation.

16. **Interest groups.** - are organized to pursue specific interest in the political arena operating primarily by lobbying with the members of legislative bodies.

---

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is a Participatory Democracy?

2. Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy by giving suitable examples.

3. What is a representative democracy?
4. Examine the conflict found in British colonial practices and the western theories of democracy.

5. What is Panchayati Raj?

6. What was the significance of 73rd amendment?

7. What is the source of revenue for the panchayats?

8. Mention the steps taken by the Panchayats for a transparent functioning.

9. What are Nyaya Panchayats?

10. What is the significance of political parties in a democracy?

11. Name some of the Industrial associations.

12. What are pressure groups?

**4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the various kinds of pluralities present in Indian society.

2. Explain the concept of competing interests with the help of examples.

3. Differentiate between law and justice.

4. Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar & Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the constitution.

5. 73rd & 74th amendment has been monumental in bringing voice to the people Justify.

6. Give a detailed account of various powers & responsibilities of Panchayats.

7. Explain the significance of Van Panchayats.

8. Describe the grass root democratic functioning in tribal areas.

**6 MARKS QUESTIONS:**

1. Explain the various core values adopted in the Indian Democracy.

2. Explain the significance of Panchayati Raj’s inclusion in the Indian constitution. Also give an account of its various powers & responsibilities.
1. Indian Society is primarily a rural society. Agriculture and related occupations are the source of livelihoods for the majority of rural population.

2. Occupation of the rural population
   - Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population.
   - Many activities also support agriculture and village life and are also sources of livelihood for people in rural India. For example, a large number of artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, ironsmiths, and goldsmiths are found in rural areas;
   - Rural life also supported many other specialists and crafts persons as storytellers, astrologers, priests, water-distributors, and oil-pressers.

3. Diversity of occupations in rural India is reflected in the caste system, Explain.
   - Rural life also support many other specialists and crafts persons as storytellers, astrologers, priests, water-distributors, and oil-pressers.
   - The diversity of occupations in rural India is reflected in the caste system which in most regions includes specialist and ‘service’ castes such as Washermen, Potters, and Goldsmiths.

4. AGRARIAN CLASS STRUCTURE
   (access to land creates rural class structure)
In rural areas no straight forward relationship exists between caste and class. In many cases there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy but in some cases it is not so for eg: Brahmins the higher castes are not the major landowners.

In most regions a proprietary caste group owns most of the resources and commands labour from low ranked caste group.

5. **Begar** is free labour

- It is prevalent in many parts of northern India.
- Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.
- Lack of resources, and dependence on the landed class for economic, social, and political support, meant that many of the working poor were tied to landowners in hereditary labour relationships (bonded labour).
- It is know by different names such as the halpati system in Gujarat and the jeeta system in Karnataka.
- COLONIAL PERIOD Most rural areas were administered through ZAMINDARI SYSTEM and RAIYATWARI SYSTEM

6. **Primary objective of land reforms in India**

- To remove the obstacles which arose from the inherited agrarian structure of the past.
- To eliminate all elements of exploitation & social injustices that existed within the agrarian system, in order to ensure equality of status and opportunities to all sections of the population.
- Various land reforms introduced after independence. (1950s to 1970's).
  - **ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM**: removed the layer of intermediaries, rights taken from zamindars weakening their economic & political position.
  - **TENANCY ABOLITION AND REGULATION ACTS**—More security to the tenants, granted land rights to tenants(West Bengal & Kerala)
CEILING ACTS — Limits to be imposed on the ownership of land. Ceiling depended on the productivity of land ie High productivity land low ceiling, while low productivity land had higher ceiling.

Drawbacks of Land Ceiling Act/"Benami Transfers"

- Most landowners were able to escape from having their surplus land taken over by the state.
- Some very large estates were broken up, and landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others, including servants, in so-called ‘benami transfers’ - which allowed them to keep control over the land (in fact if not in name).
- In some places, some rich farmers actually divorced their wives (but continued to live with them) in order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which allowed a separate share for unmarried women but not for wives.

7. A. GREEN REVOLUTION: (1960’s& 1970’)

- The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.
- It was largely funded by international agencies that was based on providing high- yielding variety (HYV) or hybrid seeds along with pesticides, fertilisers, and other inputs, to farmers.
- Green Revolution programmes were introduced only in areas that had assured irrigation, because sufficient water was necessary for the new seeds and methods of cultivation.
- It was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice-growing areas.
- Hence, only certain regions such as the Punjab, western U.P, coastal Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamil Nadu, received the first wave of the Green Revolution package.

B. Social transformations that were brought about as a result of Green Revolution.

- Agricultural productivity increased sharply because of the new technology.
- India was able to become self-sufficient in food grain production
Increase in agricultural productivity especially in Punjab, Haryana etc. It has been considered a major achievement of the govt. & scientists.

C. The negative social & economic effects of Green Revolution

(1st phase)
- Only the medium & large farmers benefitted.
- Displacement of tenancy cultivators
- Displacement of service caste groups
- Worsening of economic condition for agricultural workers due to rising prices & shift in the mode of payment.

(2nd phase)
- Commercialsation & market - oriented cultivation, leading to livelihood insecurities.
- Worsening of regional inequalities.
- Traditional system of cultivation practices & seeds is being lost.
- Environmental hazards
  - The medium and large farmers benefitted from the new technology.
  - This was because inputs were expensive, and small and marginal farmers could not afford to spend as much as large farmers, to purchase these inputs.
  - It was only the farmers who were able to produce a surplus for the market who were able to reap the most benefits from the Green Revolution and from the commercialization of agriculture that followed.

8. ‘Subsistence agriculture’?

When agriculturists produce primarily for themselves and are unable to produce for the market, it is known as ‘subsistence agriculture’

- Difference between Peasants and Farmers

Peasants: Agriculturalists who primarily produce for themselves and unable to produce for the market are peasants.
Farmers: Those agriculturalists who are able to produce surplus over and above the needs of the family and are linked to the market.

9. CIRCULATION OF LABOUR

- The commercialisation of agriculture led to the growth of migrant agricultural labour that circulated between their home villages and more prosperous areas.
- Men migrated periodically in search of work and better wages, while women and children were often left behind in their villages with elderly grandparents.
- Migrants were more easily exploited by the wealthy farmers and were usually not paid the minimum wages.
- These migrant workers were termed ‘footloose labour’ by Jan Breman.
- These labourers got employment only during a part of the year i.e. the harvesting time.
- As migrant labourers are not locals and come from poor regions, they were in a weak position relative to employers.
- Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the ‘feminisation’ of agricultural labour force.

10. FARMER SUICIDES:

- Many farmers who committed suicide were marginal farmers because of loss of crop due to disease, excessive rainfall or drought.
- Lack of adequate support or market price unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families.
- Unable to meet the needs expected for marriage, dowries, education, medical care etc.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>What are the various occupations followed in rural society?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What does ‘agrarian structure’ refer to?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[Class XII : Sociology]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>What does the term ‘Begar” mean?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>What is ‘Raiyatwari system’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>What was the condition of Indian agriculture after Independence?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>What are ‘Benami transfers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>How did Green Revolution benefit Indian Agriculture initially?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Why have areas like Eastern UP and Telangana witnessed inter-caste violence in recent years?</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>What are the various factors behind Kerala’s ‘mixed economy’?</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>What do you mean by ‘Feminization of agricultural labour”?</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Differentiate between Peasants and Farmers.</td>
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### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Explain the various factors behind the increasing farmer’s suicide in India.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explain the agrarian structure of Rural society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Examine the caste &amp; class relationship in rural society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mention the loopholes found in the implementation of the land ceiling Act.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>What were the major land revenue systems followed by the British in India?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Explain the ‘Green Revolution’ program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Explain the regional inequalities created due to the Green revolution Program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Mention the various aspects of social transformation in rural society as a result of the Green Revolution Program.

9. ‘Commercialization of Agriculture is indicative of Capitalist Agriculture according to some scholars’. Explain.

10. Discuss the emergence of New regional elites of rural society.

11. Explain Jan Breman’s concept of ‘Foot Loose labor’

12. Describe ‘Contract Farming’

**6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Enumerate the social consequences of Green Revolution.

2. Explain the various land reforms introduced in India after Independence.

3. Explain the agrarian structure of rural society and also examine the caste and class relationship that exists.
CHAPTER 5

CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

1. Features OF Industrialisation

- Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation,

- loss of face-to-face relationships.

- Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour.

- Marx called this situation alienation, when people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, and even that survival depends on whether the technology has room for any human labour.

- Industrialisation leads to greater equality, in some spheres. For example, caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes.

- In developed countries, the majority of people are in the services sector, followed by industry and less than 10% are in agriculture (ILO figures).

- In developing countries like India, nearly 60% were employed in the primary sector (agriculture and mining), 17% in the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction and utilities), and 23% in the tertiary sector (trade, transport, financial services etc.)

2. A. Organised or formal Sector

- The organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year.
• registered with the government.
• Jobs are secure with benefits.
• Recruitment is more transparent
• there are mechanisms for complaints and redressals

B. Unorganised or informal sector
• The units need not be registered with the government,
• employees may not get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits.
• Jobs are not secure.

3. Mixed Economy
• In mixed economy, some sectors are reserved for government, while others were open to the private sector.

4. LIBERALISATION
• Private companies, especially foreign firms, are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government, including telecom, civil aviation, power etc.
• Licenses are no longer required to open industries. Foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops.

5. Disinvestment
• Privatisation of public sector or government companies
• The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies.
• Eg: Modern Foods

6. HOW DO PEOPLE FIND JOBS
• Jobs are advertised-(Times Ascent).
• Through employment exchange
7. A. BADLI WORKERS/CONTRACT WORK IN ORGANISED SECTOR

- badli workers substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave.
- Many of the badli are not given the same status and security.
- This is what is called contract work in the organised sector.

B. CONTRACTOR SYSTEM

- used in the hiring of casual labour for work on construction sites, brickyards and so on.
- The contractor goes to villages to ask people if they want work.
- the contractor loans them some money, which, includes the cost of transport to the worksite.
- The loaned money is treated as an advance wage and the worker works without wages until the loan is repaid.
- In the past agricultural labourers were tied to their landlord by debt.
- They can break the contract and find another employer.

Sometimes, whole families migrate and the children help their parents

8. HOW IS WORK CARRIED OUT

Task of manager

- Control workers
- Get more work out of workers

WAYS OF MAKING WORKER PRODUCE MORE

- Extend the working hours
- Increase the amount to be produced within a given time period
- Organising work
• Production is speeded up through ‘Scientific Management’ and “assembly line”.

9. Scientific Management” or ‘Taylorism’

• An American called Frederick Winslow Taylor invented the “Scientific management” in the 1890s, also known as Taylorism or industrial engineering.
• all work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements, and divided between workers.
• Workers are timed with the help of stopwatches.
• Workers are made to fulfil a certain target every day.

10. A “Assembly line” production?

• Each worker sits along a conveyor belt.
• Worker assembles only one part of the final product.
• The speed of work is set by adjusting the speed of the conveyor belt.

B. Use of machinery actually desskills workers.

• The famous sociologist Harry Braverman argues that the use of machinery actually desskills Workers.
• For example, earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them.

11. SERVICES SECTOR

Software professionals are middle class and well educated. Their work is supposed to be self- motivated and creative.

12. Working conditions of coal miners.

• Sub-contracting is widespread.
• Many contractors do not maintain proper registers of workers.
• They avoid any responsibility for accidents and benefits.
After mining has finished in an area, the company is supposed to cover up the open holes and restore the area to its earlier condition. But they don’t do this.

13. Dangers faced by coal miners

Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions,

- due to flooding,
- fire,
- the collapse of roofs and sides,
- the emission of gases and.
- ventilation failures.
- Many workers develop breathing problems, diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis.
- Those working in over ground mines work in both hot sun and rain, and face injuries due to mine blasting, falling objects etc.

Thus, the rate of mining accidents in India is very high compared to other countries.

14. HOME-RAISED WORK

- important part of the economy.
- It includes the manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products.
- work is mainly done by women and children.
- An agent provides raw materials and also picks up the finished product.
- Home workers are paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make.
- For e.g.: the bidi industry.

15. A. STRIKE

- In a strike, workers do not go to work,
To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour.

Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

**B. LOCK OUT**

In a lock-out the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.

**16. Two demands of the workers in the Bombay Mill Strike.**

- The Bombay Textile strike of 1982 was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Datta Samant.
- The strike lasted nearly two years.
- The workers wanted
  - better wages and
  - the right to form their own union

**17. Basic features of capitalism**

- Means of production are privately owned.
- To accumulate profits.
- Earn more profits by paying less to workers.
- Comoditisation/consumption/com modification

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2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What is industrialisation?</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Differentiate between developed and developing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>What is ‘mixed economy’?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>What is disinvestment?</td>
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### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>List the two demands of the Bombay Textile workers' strike of 1982.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>How do people find jobs?</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Who are Badli worker?</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>What is ‘home based work’? Why is it an essential part of the economy?</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Differentiate between Strikes and Lock outs.</td>
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### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What are the social implications/advantages of the organized sector?</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>What are the basic tasks of the manager? How can he make the worker produce more</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>‘The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed’ Justify the statement with a suitable example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Explain the concept of industrial engineering/scientific management/ Taylorism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>How does job recruitment take place through the ‘contractor system’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Examine the working conditions of the mine workers.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Explain home based work with the help of an example.</td>
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### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Discuss the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalization and Liberalisation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>How has Liberalisation affected employment patterns in India?</td>
</tr>
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</table>
CHAPTER 6

GLOBALISATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Globalisation

- It refers to the growing interdependence between different peoples, regions and countries in the world

The effect of globalisation is far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Thus, while for some it may mean new opportunities, for others the loss of livelihood.

For eg _ Women silk spinners and twisters of Bihar lost their jobs once the Chinese and Korean silk yarn entered the market

2. GLOBAL INTERCONNECTIONS NOT NEW TO WORLD AND TO INDIA

(1) Since the early years, India has never been isolated from the world. For eg: Silk route, which centuries ago connected India to the great civilisations, which existed in China, Persia, Egypt and Rome.

(2) Colonial Period

- Greatest movement of people was navigation of people.
- Labourers were taken away in ships to distant parts of the world.

(3) INDEPENDENT INDIA AND THE WORLD

Independent India retained a global outlook, even after Independence. For instance migration export and import of raw material, goods and technology was very much part of development since independence. Foreign firms did operate in India.
3. DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALISATION

- **Indentured labour** work under a restrictive contract of employment for a fixed period in a foreign country in exchange for payment of passage, accommodation, and food.

- Indentured labour was widely used as a source of workers from India for employment on sugar plantations in the Caribbean from 1839, following the abolition of slavery.
4. The Economic Policy of Liberalisation

- The state after independence put in place a large number of laws that ensured that, the Indian market and Indian indigenous business were protected from competition of the wider world.

- Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations.

- Since 1991, the Indian economy witnessed a series of reforms in all major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology, public sector, financial institutions etc) As Greater integration into the global market would be beneficial to Indian economy.

5. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION

- TNCs are companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country. For e.g.: Coca Cola, General Motors, Colgate-Palmolive, Kodak, and Mitsubishi

6. ELECTRONIC ECONOMY

- Banks, corporations, fund managers and individual investors are able to shift funds internationally with the click of a mouse.

7. Weightless Economy or Knowledge Economy

- In weightless economy products have their base in information, not in the physical production or distribution of material goods as in the case with software, media and entertainment products and internet based services. For e.g. event managers.

- Due to the information technology revolution, a globalisation of finance, takes place. Globally integrated financial markets undertake billions of dollars worth transactions within seconds in the electronic circuits. There is a 24-hour trading in capital and security markets.

8. GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS

- Important advances in technology and the world's telecommunications infrastructure has led to revolutionary changes in global communication. We, now have multiple links to the outside world, including telephones.
(land lines and mobiles), fax machines, digital and cable television, electronic mail and the internet

- DIGITAL DIVIDE: It exists in situations where some homes and many offices have multiple links with the outside world but some may not have.

9. GLOBALISATION AND LABOUR: GLOBALISATION AND A NEW INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR

- In new international division of labour more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities.—outsourcing

- Nike shoes founder Phil Knight imported shoes from Japan and sold them at athletics meetings.

- The company grew to a multinational enterprise, a transnational corporation.

- As costs increased, production shifted to Thailand and Indonesia then to India.

- Instead of mass production of goods at a centralised location (Fordism), we have moved to a system of flexible production at dispersed locations (post-Fordism).

10. GLOBALISATION AND EMPLOYMENT

- There is uneven impact of globalisation on employment. For the middle class youth from urban centres, globalisation and the IT revolution has opened up new career opportunities.

11. GLOBALISATION AND POLITICAL CHANGES

- Political developments that accompanied globalisation were:
  - The collapse of the erstwhile socialist world that hastened globalisation.
  - the growth of international and regional mechanisms for political collaboration.

  Eg: The European Union (EU), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Regional Conference (SARC) and South Asian Federation of Trade Association (SAFTA).
The rise of International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)

INGOs differ from intergovernmental organisations in that they are not affiliated with government institutions, they are independent organisations, which make policy decisions and address international issues. Some of the best known INGOs are Greenpeace, The Red Cross and Amnesty International, Medecins Sans Frontiers (Doctors without Borders).

12. Globalisation of culture

- Globalisation of culture refers to the mixing of the global culture with the local culture.
- Glocalisation of culture: Glocalisation refers to the mixing of the global with the local.
- It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local traditions in order to enhance their marketability.
- In India, all the foreign television channels like Star, MTV, Channel V and Cartoon Network use Indian languages. Even McDonald sells only vegetarian and chicken products in India and not its beef products, which are popular abroad. McDonald's goes vegetarian during the Navaratri festival.

13. GENDER AND CULTURE

- Fixed traditional idea of cultural identity defends undemocratic and discriminating practices against women in the name of cultural identity.
- These could range from a defence of sati to defence of women's exclusion from education and participation in public matters.

14 A. CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION

- Cultural consumption (of art, food, fashion, music, tourism) shapes to a large extent the growth of cities.
- This is evident in the spurt of growth of shopping malls, multiplex cinema halls, amusement parks and ‘water world’ in every major city in India.
Advertisements and media also promotes culture where spending is important.

B. CORPORATE CULTURE

- Corporate culture is a branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness though the creation of a unique organisational culture involving all members of a firm.

15. THREAT TO MANY INDIGENOUS CRAFT AND LITERARY TRADITIONS AND KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

- Modern development even prior to the stage of globalisation did make inroads into traditional cultural forms and occupations based on them.
- unable to compete with power looms, traditional craft of weaving are dying out.
- (1) For instance about 30 theatre groups, which were active around the textile mills area of Parel and Girgaum of Mumbai city, have become defunct, as most of the mill workers are out of jobs in these areas.
- (2) Some years back, there were large number of suicides by the traditional weavers in Sircilla village of Karimnagar district and Dubakka village in Medak district, both in Andhra Pradesh.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<td>What is globalisation?</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>What is Liberalisation?</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Who are indentured labourers?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>What are Transnational corporations?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>What is globalisation of finance?</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Differentiate between Fordism and post-fordism</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Name any two INGo’s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
8 What is digital divide?

9 State the importance of the silk route

10 What is migration?

11 What is Glocalisation?

**4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1 Are Global interconnections new to India and the World? Give reasons

2 Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation

3 Explain culture of consumption.

4 Explain Homogenisation versus Glocalisation of culture. Give suitable examples.

**6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1 The effect of globalization is far reaching. It affects us all but affects us differently. Explain

2 With the help of an example explain the impact of globalization and the new International Division of labour

3 Examine the political changes brought about as a result of globalisation.
CHAPTER 7

MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

1. Definition

- ‘Mass’ media they reach mass audiences – (very large numbers of people)
- Mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films, magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs.

2. Mass media during colonial period.

- The growth of Indian nationalism was closely linked to its struggle against colonialism.
- It emerged in the wake of the institutional changes brought about by British rule in India.
- Anti colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelised by the nationalist press, which was vocal in its opposition to the oppressive measures of the colonial state.
- This led the colonial government to clamp down on the nationalist press and impose censorship for instance during the Ilbert Bill agitation in 1883.
- Association with the national movement led some of the nationalist newspapers like Kesari (Marathi), Mathrubhumi (Malayalam), Amrita Bazar Patrika (English) to suffer the displeasure of the colonial state.
- But that did not prevent them from advocating the nationalist cause and demand an end to colonial rule.
3. Beginning of modern mass media

- The first modern mass media institution began with the development of the printing press.
- This technique was first developed by Johann Gutenberg in 1440. Its effects were:
  - With the Industrial Revolution, the print industry also grew.
  - Newspapers began to reach out to a mass audience.
  - People across the country began to feel connected and developed a sense of belonging or 'we feeling'—growth of nationalism.


- Anti-colonial public opinion was nurtured and channelised by the nationalist press, vocal in its opposition to the oppressive measures of the colonial state.
- Imposed censorship, e.g., Ilbert Bill agitation in 1883.
- Nationalist newspapers like Kesari (Marathi), Mathrubhumi (Malayalam), Amrita Bazar Patriks (English).
- Advocating the nationalist cause and demand an end to colonial rule.

5. Mass media during British period.

- During British rule mass media comprised a range of newspapers and magazines, films, and radio.
- Radio was wholly owned by the state.
- Circulation as news and information was read and spread by word of mouth (from commercial and administrative hubs like markets and trading centers as well as courts and towns.)

6. A. MASS MEDIA IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

- The media expected to spread the spirit of self-reliance and national development among the people.
- The media seen as a means to inform the people of the various developmental efforts.
to fight against oppressive social practices like untouchability, child marriages, and ostracism of widows

- formulate public opinion.
- It provide a platform for voicing grievances.
- promotion of national scientific ethos.

B. RADIO

- At the time of independence there were only 6 radio stations located in the major cities catering primarily to an urban audience.
- an active partner in the development of the newly free India. The AIR's programmes consisted mainly of news, current affairs, and discussions on development.
- Vividh Bharati, a channel for entertainment broadcasting Hindi film songs
- The transistor revolution in the 1960s made the radio more accessible
- In 2000 around 110 million households were listening to radio broadcasts in 24 languages. More than 1/3rd of them were rural households.

C. TELEVISION

- Television programming was introduced experimentally in India to promote rural development as early as 1959.
- Later the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) broadcasted directly to community viewers in the rural areas
- Television stations were set up under Doordarshan in 4 cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Srinagar and Amritsar) by 1975. Three more stations in Kolkata, Chennai and Jalandhar
- As programmes become commercialized, there was a shift in target audience.
- Entertainment programmes grew and were directed to the urban consuming class
- The advent of colour broadcasting during the 1982 Asian Games in Delhi
D. PRINT MEDIA.

- After independence, the print media helped in the task of nation building by taking up developmental issues as well as giving voice to the widest section of people.

- The greatest challenge that the media faced was, the declaration of Emergency in 1975 and censorship of the media.

7. GLOBALISATION AND THE MEDIA

A. PRINT MEDIA

- There has been an amazing growth in the circulation of newspapers especially in the Indian Language newspaper because of—

- the rise in the number of literate people who migrate to cities.

- the needs of the readers in the small towns and villages are different from that of the cities and the Indian language newspapers cater to those needs such as Malayala Manorama and the Eenadu.

- Indian language newspapers having adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets.

- Entry of glossy magazines into the market.

- In order to compete with the electronic media, newspapers, especially English language newspapers have reduced prices, brought out editions from multiple centres and increased dependence on the sponsors of advertisements.

- New Marketing strategies have been adopted such as, door-to-door surveys, research, consumer contact programmes, increased sales of colour supplements, glossy finish etc.

B. TELEVISION

- In 1991 there was one state controlled TV channel Doordarshan in India but by 1998 it increased to almost 70 channels. Privately run satellite channels have multiplied.

- There has been a manifold increase in viewership.

- There has been an expansion in the cable television industry. Video viewing at home and in community-based parlours increased rapidly.
The coming in of transnational television companies like Star TV, MTV, Channel [V], Sony

Foreign network has introduced regional language channels, such as Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi and Gujarati.

Most television channels telecast throughout the day, 27x7

Television has fostered public debate.

There are a large number of reality shows, talk show, Bollywood shows, family soaps, interactive shows, game shows and comedy shows.

C. RADIO

Globalisation led to the opening up of govt. controlled broadcasting system

Variety of programmes like sports, cultural, etc became popular among the masses.

The advent of privately owned FM radio stations provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio.

Most of the FM channels belong to media conglomerates. Like ‘Radio Mirchi belongs to the Times of India group, Red FM is owned by Living Media and Radio City by the Star Network

Radio is now used as an active medium of communication to inspire the youth—shown in the two films ‘Rang de Basanti’ and Lage Raho Munna bhai’

8. Mass media is bridging the gap between rural and urban areas by:-

- Bringing images of urban life styles and patterns of consumptions into the rural areas.

- Urban norms and standards are becoming well known even in the remote villages creating new desires and aspirations for consumptions.

Effects are:

- Increase in non-farm rural occupations like transport services, business enterprises etc.

- If close to urban areas may travel daily to the nearest urban centre to work while staying in the village.
• A combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of the reader.
• a wide coverage of different issues to appeal to the readers across all age groups.
• There is a rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities.
• The Indian language newspapers cater to the needs of the readers in the small towns and villages and also of the readers from that of the cities.
• The Indian language newspapers have adopted advanced printing technologies.
• They have also brought out supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets, glossy papers, advertisement (property, matrimonial) etc.
• Effective marketing strategies have helped in the growth of Indian language newspapers.
• It is reasonably priced.

2 MARKS QUESTION

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<th>What is meant by the term infotainment?</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>How does mass media bridge the gap between rural and urban areas?</td>
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4 MARKS QUESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister, called upon the media to function as the “watchdog of democracy”. Why? OR What is the mass media expected to do in order to function as the “watchdog of democracy”?</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>What were the reasons for the amazing growth in Indian language newspapers?</td>
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### 6 MARKS QUESTION

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<td>1</td>
<td>Discuss the role of radio broadcasting in newly free India.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In what ways has Globalisation affected the print media</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Discuss the role of TV broadcasting in newly free India.</td>
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CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1. Social movements have shaped the world we live in

2. FEATURES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- Requires sustained collective action
- Directed against the state
- Aim of bringing about changes on a public issue,
  - Organisation
  - Shared objectives and ideologies.
  - Leadership
  - Structure
3. **Counter movements** sometimes arise in defence of status quo. For eg; when Raja Rammohun Roy campaigned against sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defenders of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

4. **Difference Between**

- Social changes is continuous and ongoing. E.g.; sanskritisation and westernisation.
- Social movements are directed towards some specific goals. It involves social effort and action by people.

5. **THEORIES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

- **Theory of relative deprivation**
  - Social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than other around it.
  - Role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage.
  - The limitations of this theory are that while perceptions of deprivation may be a necessary condition for collective action, but not a sufficient reason in themselves.

- **The Logic of Collective Action**
  - Mancur Olson’s book The Logic of Collective Action argues that a social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest.
  - A person will join a social movement only if s/he will gain something from it.
  - McCarthy and Zald rejected Olson’s assumption that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self-interest.

- **Resource mobilization theory**
  - It depends on the ability to mobilize resources or means of different sorts.
  - Critics argue that a social movement is not limited by existing resources. It can create resources such as new symbols and identities.
  - Scarcity of resources need not be a constraint.
6. TYPES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- **REFORMIST**
  - Reformist change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps.
  - Eg: the Right to information campaign.

- **REDEMPTIVE OR TRANSFORMATORY**
  - A redemptive social movement bring about a change in the personal consciousness and actions of its individual members.
  - Eg: people in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices.

- **REVOLUTIONARY**
  - Revolutionary social movements attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.
  - Eg: The Bolshevik revolution in Russia

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7. Social reform movements before Independence

- changes in social practices that discriminated against women and lower caste
- issues taken up by the reformers were sati. Child marriage, widow remarriage, caste discrimination etc.
- a creative combination of modern ideas and western liberalism and a new look on traditional literature.
- The varied reform movements did not have common themes. For some the concerns were confined to the problems of upper caste and middle class men and women. For others, the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were the central issue

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8. Reasons for Social Reform movements in the 19th and 20th centuries.

- The concerns for injustices suffered by the discriminated castes.
• problems faced by upper caste and middle class men and women
• gender oppression and social evils

9. Differences between OLD AND NEW MOVEMENTS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD SOCIAL MOVEMENT</th>
<th>NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 The old social movements functioned within the frame of political parties</td>
<td>Were not about changing the distribution of power in society but about quality-of-life issues such as having a clean environment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 the role of political parties was central</td>
<td>non party political formations in order to put pressure on the state from outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Reorganisation of power relations</td>
<td>quality-of-life issues such as having a clean environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 restricted to certain regions/nations</td>
<td>International in scope</td>
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10. ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENT

• The Chipko movement, an example of the ecological movement, started in the Himalayan foothills; to stop exploitation/depletion of forests and consequent environmental degradation.

• When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large numbers of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled.

• The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit.

• The movement focussed on economy, ecology and political representation.

11. CLASS BASED MOVEMENTS

- Peasant movement
- Workers movement
A. PEASANT MOVEMENT

- Have taken place from pre-colonial days.
- Eg—— the Bengal revolt of 1859-62 against the indigo plantation system and the “Deccan riots’ of 1857 against moneylenders.
- The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928. Surat District). A ‘non-tax’ campaign was part of the nationwide struggle.
- Between 1920 and 1940 peasant organisations such as the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929) and in 1936 the All India Kisan Sabha was founded. They demanded freedom from economic exploitation for peasants, workers and all other exploited classes.
- At the time of Independence peasant movements, namely the Tebhaga movement (1946-7) and the Telangana movement (1946-51) emerged.

B. NEW FARMER’S MOVEMENT:

- It began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- regionally organised,
- non-party organisation
- The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban.
- The focus of demand was ‘price and related issues’ (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, prices for agricultural inputs, taxation, non-repayment of loans).
- They use novel methods of agitation such as: blocking of roads and railways, refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, environment and women’s issues. Etc

C. WORKERS’MOVEMENTS

- During the colonial regime raw materials were procured from India and goods manufactured in the United Kingdom were marketed in the colony.
- These factories were, established in the port towns of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), in Madras (Chennai).
Labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions.

Later, trade unions emerged as workers started to protest.

There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.

12. CASTE BASED MOVEMENTS

A. THE DALIT MOVEMENT

- a struggle against economic exploitations, political oppression, recognition as fellow human beings, for self-confidence, for self-determination, for abolishment of stigmatisation. a struggle to be touched.

- The word Dalit is commonly used in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and many other Indian languages, meaning the poor and oppressed persons, broken, ground down by those above them.

- For Eg: Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chattisgarh plains in eastern MP,

- Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab,

B. BACKWARD CLASS CASTE MOVEMENTS

- emerged as political entities both in the colonial and post-colonial contexts. The colonial state often distributed patronage on the basis of caste.

- people stayed within their caste for social and political identity in institutional life

THE UPPER CASTE RESPONSE

The rise in both Dalits and other backwards classes' movements has led to a feeling among sections of the upper caste that they are being given short shrift,
the government, does not pay any heed to them because they are numerically not significant enough

13. THE TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

largely located in the so called ‘tribal belt’ in middle India, such as the Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas

A. JHARKHAND

- Jharkhand is one of the newly-formed states of India, carved out of south Bihar in the year 2000
- had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British.
- Literate adivasis, helped to create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.
- It was the middle-class adivasi intellectual leadership that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad.
- Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and money-lenders who had settled in the area and grabbed its wealth, impoverishing the original residents.
- Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilized to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action

B. The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkand agitated were:

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted
C. THE NORTH EAST

- The process of state formation initiated by the Indian government with the attainment of independence generated unrest even in all the major hill districts in the region.
- This was so (unrest), since these hill districts, were also conscious of their distinct identity and traditional autonomy
- Alienation of tribal's from forest lands.
- Hence, ecological issues are central to tribal movements, just as cultural issues of identity and economic issues such as inequality.

14. THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

- The early 20th century saw the growth of women's organisations at a national and local level.
- The Women's India Association (WIA) (1917)
- All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926),
- National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925)

B. POST 1947

- In the mid 1970s there was a renewal of the women's movement in India.
- Women's movement included issues such as violence against women, land rights, employment along with rights against sexual harassment and dowry.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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<table>
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<td>1</td>
<td>What are social movements?</td>
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<td>Differentiate between social change and social movement.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Give two examples of peasant movement.</td>
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<td>What were the demands of the Bombay textile worker?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Name two trade unions</td>
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<td>6 Give four examples of caste based movement.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Name four tribes</td>
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<td>Name two women organisation.</td>
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<td>Mention the issues against which the leader’s of Jharkhand agitated</td>
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### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1 Differentiate between Reformist and Revolutionary movement.</th>
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<td>Explain the Ecological movement.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Explain the issues taken up by the women’s organisation</td>
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### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1 Describe the features of the social movement.</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Explain the theories of the social movement.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Differentiate between peasant and New Farmer’s movement.</td>
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</table>
General Instructions:

(i) There are 25 questions in all

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Question Nos. 1-14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

(iv) Question Nos. 15-21 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.

(v) Question Nos. 22-25 are very long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words. Question No. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

1. In what way formal demography is different from social demography? 2

2. Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalization. 2

3. State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights. 2

4. Who are the privileged minorities? 2

5. What does the term modernity assume? 2

6. State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats. 2

7. In what ways are agriculture and culture linked? 2

8. What do mean by the term ‘Beggar’? 2

9. Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism. 2

10. State the features of transnational corporations. 2
11. In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?  

12. Distinguish between social change and social movement.  

13. How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?  

14. In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?  

15. Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.  


OR  

Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.  

17. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.  

18. Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.  

19. Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.  

20. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming  

OR  

Explain circulation of labours.  

21. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisaton and liberalisation.  

22. ‘Tribes have been classified according to their “permanent” and “acquired” traits.’ Explain.  

23. How far has the status of women improved in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer.  

OR
Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.

24. Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

The Indian Language Newspaper Revolution

The most significant happening in the last few decades has been the Indian language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization. The top two dailies in India are Danik Jagaran and Danik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent).

Source: National Readrship Survey 2002

The Eenadu story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of Eenadu, had successfully organized a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-attack movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch ‘district dailies’ in 1989. These were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages ans small towns of the same. By 1998 Eenadu was being published from ten towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent of the audited Telugu daily circulation.

(a) What are the different forms of Print media?

(b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER—2

-2015 CBSE

General Instructions:

(i) There are 25 questions in all

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(iii) Question Nos. 1-14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.

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(v) Question Nos. 22-25 are very long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words. Question No. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

1. Why is low dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity? 2

2. According to Adam Smith, what is meant by ‘invisible hand’? 2

3. What is a Nation state? 2

4. What right does the right to Information Act give to citizen? 2

5. In what way do rituals have secular dimensions? 2

6. What are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha? 2

7. How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land? 2

8. Distinguish between a strike and a lock-out. 2

9. Mention two features that define the organized sector. 2

10. How is work organised through scientific management? 2
11. What is meant by ‘Globalisation of culture’? 2
12. How is mass media different from other means of communication? 2
13. Give the meaning of the term ‘Infotainment’. 2
14. How does media function as a watch-dog of democracy? 2
15. Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion? 4
16. According to Alfred Gell, the market has significance much beyond its economic function. Explain 4

OR

Explain Colonialism and emergence of new markets.

17. In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganization of states helped or harmed India? Give reasons. 4
18. Do you think westernization is one of the reasons for generation conflict? 4
19. Explain the concept of competing interest with examples. 4

OR

Is inequality a hurdle in the working of democratic country? Explain.

20. Describe the various reasons for farmers’ suicide in India. 4
21. Are global interconnections new to the World and India? Discuss. 4
22. Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to become invisible for the upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment. 6

OR

Discuss some of the rules that the caste system imposes.

23. Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status? 6
24. Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India. 6
Read the following passage and give the answer to the following questions:

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 a nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness

(a) What do you by the term ‘Colonialism’?

(b) What structural changes were seen in India during the Colonial period?
1 Q In what way formal demography is different from social demography?

A Formal demography-
- Quantitative field
- Analysis
- Measurement
- Statistics
- Mathematical
- Counting and enumeration.

(Any one) 1

Social demography—
(i) Focus on social, economic and political aspects
(ii) Enquires into causes & consequences of population structures and change.
(iii) Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes.
(iv) Trace: the racial reasons for population trends.

(Anyone) 1

2 Mention any two adverse impact of liberalization.

A Adverse effects of liberalization :-
(i) Small local industry / manufacturers exposed to MNC’s and could not compete.
(ii) Some sectors like automobiles, electronics did not benefit from the policy of liberalization as they cannot compete with foreign products.

(iii) Indian farmers now exposed to competition from farmers in other countries, because import of agricultural products is allowed.

(iv) Support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn affecting the farmers. 

(Any other relevant point) (Any two)

3. Q State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.

A Article 29

(1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a district language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or received out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 30

(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

(Any other provision particular to “Minority”)

4Q Who are the ‘privileged minorities’?

A Privileged Minority:

Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group.

(Any other relevant explanation)
5. Q. What does the term modernity assume?

A. Modernity Involves -

(i) Local and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes.

(ii) Behaviour, thought, attitude is not decided by family, tribe, caste, community etc.

(iii) Occupation/work based on choice not birth.

(iv) Scientific & rational approach/attitude prevails over emotion.

(v) Positive and desirable values - humanitarian, egalitarian etc. (Any two) 1+1

6. Q. State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.

A. Social responsibilities of panchayats -

(i) Maintenance of burning & burial grounds.

(ii) According of birth & deaths.

(iii) Establishment of child welfare & maternity centres.

(iv) Control of cattle, ponds.

(v) Promotion of agricultural activities.

(vi) Propagation of family planning.

(Any two) 1+1

7. Q. In what ways are agriculture and culture linked?

A. Agriculture & cultural linkages -

(i) Cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds - e.g. Baisakhi, Ugadi etc.

(ii) Celebration of new year festivals in different regions of India - Pongal, Bihu, Onam etc.

(iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices.
8 Q What do mean by the term 'Begar'?
A Begar-
(i) It is free - labour - members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.
(ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in “hereditary” labour relationships - Bonded labour.

9 Q Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.
A FORDISM -
(i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location - popularized by Henry Ford
POST FORDISM -
(i) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations.

10 Q State the features of transnational corporations.
A Transnational corporations:
(i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.
(ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based
(iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.
(iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations cross-cross the globe

11 Q In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?
A Increase in productivity & competitiveness by corporate culture
(i) Management seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm.
(ii) By involving in company events, rituals and traditions - enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.

(iii) By creating new ways of promoting & packaging products

12 Q Distinguish between social change and social movement.

A Differentiate between social change & social movement -

(a) Social Movement-
   (i) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals
   (ii) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people.

(b) Social Change -
   (i) Its continuous & ongoing
   (ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space.

13 Q (Any one point from both A & B)

A How has, the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?

Colonial Govt, was cautious -
   (i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest
   (ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours
   (iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed

(Any other relevant point) (Anyone)

14Q In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?

A Difference between Reformist & Redemptive Movements
Reformist-

Change the existing social and political arrangement through gradual incremental steps e.g. RTI campaign

Bring about a change in the personal consciousness and action of its individual members e.g. people in the Ezhava Community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices

(Any other relevant point)

15Q. Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.

A Regional variations of low sex ratio in India

- Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India
- Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per Capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio
- The problem of selective, abortions is not due to poverty, dowry or lack of resources
- Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

16 Q Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.

A. Trade & Commerce operated through Caste & Kinship network.

- Pre-colonial India had well organized indigenous merchant groups, trading networks and banking system.
- Nakarattars of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial networks
- Traditional business communities in India include not only Vaisyas but also other groups with distinctive religious identities.
• Exchange of credit through Hundi encouraged merchant to engage in long distance trade.

(Any other relevant point)

OR

Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.

A Commodification

• Growth of capitalism led to the extension of markets into places and sphere of life that were previously untouched by this system

• Things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities

• Labour, or skills became things that can be bought or sold

• The process of commodification has negative social effects.

(Any other relevant point)

17 Q Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.

A Forced response of state to RTI -

(i) RTI enacted by the Parliament in India in 2005 gives the right to any citizen to seek information from public authority

(ii) Public authority should disseminate information as it leads to transparency

(iii) Spending of Govt. funds.

(iv) Citizens have a right to inspect documents, works & records on public issues.

(Any other relevant point)

18Q Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.
A Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas -

(1) Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass-root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization.

(2) For example-

Among the Khasis, Jaintias and the Garo have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for 100 years.

These institutions were fairly well developed and functioned at village level, clan level and state level.

Political system of Khasis each clan had its own council known as ‘Durbar Kur’ presided by clan headman.

(Example of any other tribal area of India may be explained)

19 Q Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.

A Three aspects of change in colonial India - Satish Saberwal

(1) Modes of communication
(2) forms of organisation
(3) The nature of ideas

(Explanation of the above aspects has to be considered for 4 marks even if the question says THREE aspects.)

20 Q: Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.

A Contract farming -

(a) Advantages

(1) Company provides inputs know how and working capital.
(2) Farmer is assured of a market.
(3) Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a pre-determined fixed price.
(4) Financial security to farmers.
(5) Company identifies the crop to be grown.

(6) Company buys the crop for processing or export.

(b) Disadvantages

(1) Farmers become dependent on companies for their livelihood - insecurity.

(2) Disengages people from the production process.

(3) Makes indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.

(4) Only caters to the production of elite items.

(5) Farmer’s suicide - debt etc.

(6) Crops require high doses of fertilizers and pesticides - not ecologically sustainable.

(Any two from both (a) and (b))

OR

Q Explain circulation of labour.

A Circulation of Labour— 1+1+1+1

• Demand for seasonal agriculture labour in prosperous agricultural region.

• Higher wages in those regions attracted the labour from less developed regions.

• Migrant labour mainly are from drought prone areas - "foot loose labour": cheaper & easily exploited.

• The local labourers move out to big towns.

• Feminisation of agricultural force.

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

21 Q- Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation.
A Globalization & Indian industry-

- Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government.
- Licenses are no longer required to open industries.
- Privatisation of public sector or Government companies
- Indian companies are becoming MNCs.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

22 Q

A ‘Tribes have been classified according to their “permanent” and “acquired” traits.’

Explain. Classification of Tribes -

**Permanent Traits**

1. In terms of language - tribes are classified into four categories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric & Tibeto - Burman).

2. Region - The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas. 1+1+1+1

3. Racial classification - Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan

4. In terms of size - largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas; smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders.

(Any three)

**Acquired Traits**

1. Basis of livelihood - fisherman, food gathers and hunters

2. Assimilation into Hindu Society

3. Attitude towards Hindu Society 1+1+1

23 Q How has the status of women improved in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer.
A Improvement of status of women -.
   - Development of Women's Organisations
   - Feminist movement
   - Declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship in Karachi session
   - Empowerment of women
   - Right to vote, women's role in planned economy
   - Reservation policy as stated in 73rd and 74th amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc. 1+1+1+

   (Any other relevant point) 1+1+1

Q OR Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification. 2+2+2

A Principles of social stratification-
   - Patterns of unequal access to social resources is known as social inequality
   - Social stratification is a characteristic of society
   - Social stratification persists over generation
   - Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.

   (Any other relevant point)

24. Q Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.

A Changes brought about by colonialism -
   The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization
   - Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production
   - Emergence of new cities
- Capitalism became the dominant economic system
- Changes in mobility of peoples
- Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern. 1+1+1+

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+

25 Passage

Q(a) What are the different forms of Print Media?
A Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc. (Any two)

Q (b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?
A Reasons attributed to growth Indian language newspapers - 1+1
- Rise of literate people in numbers
- Introduction of local news
- Adoption of advanced printing technologies
- Marketing strategies. 1+1+1+1
1Q Why is low dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?

Dependency ratio - a source of economic growth and prosperity 2

(a) Due to larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers or dependents

(b) When ratio is low it is beneficial: when high it is a cause for worry.

2Q According to Adam Smith, what is meant by ‘invisible hand’?

A Invisible hand - According to Adam Smith

It is an unseen force at work that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society.

Market economy is made up of a series of individual exchanges based on self-interest which create; a system involving the interesting all.

(Anyone) 2

3Q What is a Nation state?

A Nation - State

(1) Pertains to a particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world.

(2) Government has sovereign power within a territorial area and the people are citizen of a single nation.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1

4Q What right does the Right to Information Act give to citizen?

A RTI - right of citizens

(1) Any person may request information from a public authority.
5Q In what way do rituals have secular dimensions?

A Rituals — secular dimensions
  u It provides men and women to socialize with their peers and superiors
  u Showing of’ the Family’s Wealth, Status etc.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1

6 Q What are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha?

A Gram-Sabha - role
  • An open ‘cum for discussions and village level development activities 1+1
  • Ensuring Inclusion of the weaker Sections in the decision - making process

(Any other relevant point) 1+1

7Q How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land?

A Benami transfers -
  • Landowner:; managed to divide the land among relatives and others including servants.
  • In some places rich farmers actually divorced their wives in order to avoid provisions of the Land- ceiling Act

(Any other relevant point) 1+1

8Q Distinguish between a strike and a lock-out.

A Strike and lock out
  • In a Strike, workers, do not go to work
  • In a Lock- out, the management shuts the gates & prevents workers from coming to work 2
9Q Mention two features that define the organized sector.

A Features of organised sector

- Consists of all units employing ten & more people throughout the year
- Registered with the govt, to ensure that employees gets the benefits

(Any one) 2

10Q How is work organised through scientific management?

A Scientific Management - 

- All work is broken down into its smaller repetitive elements and divided between workers.
- Workers were timed with the help of stop watches to fulfill a certain target every day. u Introduction of assembly line along with conveyer belt

(Any one) 2

11Q What is meant by ‘Globalisation of culture’?

A Globalisation of culture - 

- Circulation of culture & cultural products around the world.
- Mixing of global with local

(Any suitable example of the above should be considered.) (Any one) 2

12Q How is mass media different from other means of communication?

A Mass media

- Reaches mass audiences
- It requires a formal structural organization to meet large-scale capital, production & management demands
13Q Give meaning of the term ‘Infotainment’.

A Infotainment.

A combination of information & entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.

(The term is mentioned in the ‘blue-box’ which is not part of evaluative portion.)

14Q How does media function as a watch-dog of democracy?

A Media as a watch dog of democracy

- To spread the spirit of self-reliance
- Means to inform people of the various developmental activities.
- Fights against oppressive social practices.
- Formulates public opinion
- Provides a platform for voicing grievances
- Promotes rational, scientific ethos.

(Any other relevant point) (Any two)

15Q Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion?

A Theory of Demographic Transition

- First stage - high birth rate and high death rate leads to low growth rate.
- Second state - high birth rate and low death rate leads to high growth rate, (transitional stage)
- Third stage - both birth rate & death rate are low leading to low growth rate.
- The “population explosion” occurs in the second stage:- death rate is brought down relatively quickly, through advanced methods of disease control etc.; birth rate however remains high.
16Q According to Alfred Gell, the market has significance, much beyond its economic function. 

Explain.

A Alfred Gell - Significance of market.

- Layout of the market symbolizes the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region.
- Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market system.
- The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold.
- Interactions between tribal and non-tribal are different.

(Any other relevant point.) 1+1+1+1

OR

- Disruptions in production, trade and agriculture.
- Demise of handloom industry
- India began to be fully linked to the world capitalist economy.
- New groups entered into trade & business.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

17Q In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganization of states' helped or harmed India? Give reasons.

A Linguistic reorganization of states

- In 1920's the Indian National Congress was reconstituted on linguistic lines.
- Gandhi and other leaders promised that the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces on the principle of language.
- This led to fear of further sub-division of India which did not happen
• Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthened it.

(Any other relevant point.)

18Q Do you think westernization is one of the reasons for generation conflict?

A Westernisation - Reason for generation conflict.

• Often conflict between generations is seen as cultural conflicts resulting from westernisation.

• Westernisation among the middle class makes generational difference more

(Explain with examples)

19Q Explain the concept of competing interest with examples.

A Competing interests -

• Competing interests operate on the Indian social scene and clamour for control of the state’s resources.

• Competing interests do not always reflect a clear class divide.

• Issue of the close down of a factory as it emits toxic waste.

• The flipside is that closure of the factory will render people jobless.

(Any other relevant point)

OR

Inequality a hurdle in the working of democratic country-

• Democratisation is not easy in a society that has had a long history of inequality based on Caste, community and gender.

• Certain members belonging to particular groups, communities are not included or informed about meetings and activities of the village in Indian rural structure.

• The Gram Sabha are often controlled by rich landlords.
• They make decisions on development activities, allocate funds, leaving the silent majority as mere onlookers.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1 + 1

20Q Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicide in India.
A Farmer's suicide - Reasons.
• The cost of production increased due to decrease in agricultural subsidies, unstable markets etc.
• Farmer's distress - Increased income are required for marriages, dowry etc.
• Agrarian distress caused by structural and economic changes in agriculture pattern of landholdings, cropping patterns - cash crops.
• Liberalisation policies exposed them to the forces of globalization.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

21Q Are global interconnections new to the World and India. Discuss.
A Global interconnections - New to the World and India.
• Silk route, centuries ago connected India to the great civilizations.
• People from different parts came to India as traders, conquerors, migrants and scaled down here.
• Modern capitalism had a global dimension since colonial rule.
• Colonialism led to considerable movement, India was the source of raw material.'

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

22Q Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to become invisible for the upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment.
A Caste system - Contemporary period.
• Upper castes and upper - middle castes benefited significantly from the developmental policies of the post - colonial era.
Upper caste elite are able to benefit from subsidized public education.

Status got consolidated in the second and third generations and they believed that caste had little to do with their advancement.

For SC, ST and OBCs, Caste has become all too visible.

They have no inherited educational and social capital. They cannot afford to abandon their Caste identity.

Policies of reservations serve as their lifelines.

(Any other relevant point)

**OR**

Discuss some of the ru’cs that the caste system imposes.

**Rules of the Caste system -**

- Determined by birth
- Strict rule of marriage - Endogamous (Endogamy).
- Rules about food and food sharing
- Arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.
- Sub-divisions within themselves - segmental organization
- Traditionally linked to occupations. (Any other" rule “could be considered)

23 Q Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status?

A by the Government to uplift their status?

Problems of Adivasis - steps taken by the Government for their upliftment

- Impoverished and exploited circumstances.
- Accelerated resources extraction started during colonial period.
- Denied “access to forests and land for cultivation.
• Adivasis lands acquired for new mining and dam projects in the name of ‘National development’.

(Any other relevant point) (Any three) 1+1+1

Steps taken by the Government for their upliftment -

• Reservation
• Special Laws to protect them.
• Schemes for development - Five year plans, Tribal sub-plans, Tribal welfare blocks, special multipurpose schemes.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1 + 1

24Q Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India.

A Class based movements - Peasant movement, worker's movements etc.

• Peasant movements or agrarian struggles have taken place from pre-colonial days.
• Bengal revolt of (1859 - 62) against Indigo plantation system and Deccan riots of 1857, against moneylenders.
• Between 1920 and 1940 peasant's organizations such as Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (demanded freedom from economic exploitation. At the time of independence Tebhaga and Telangana movements emerged.
• New farmer's movements - Price and related issues.
• Worker's movements - In the early stages of colonialism, labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate wages or working conditions.
• Emergence of Trade union.
• Waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay.

(Any six points) 1+1+1+1+1+1
25Q Passage

Q What do you understand by the term ‘Colonialism’?

(a) Colonialism - Means the establishment of rules by one country over another.

What structural changes were seen in India during the Colonial period?

(b) The structural changes brought about in the colonial period were

- The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization.
- Emergence of machine based production.
- Decline of old cities and towns - emergence of new cities.
- Changes in agricultural practices and cropping patterns, mobility of people
PASSAGE-1

CHALLENGES TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Obama spoke at a White House dinner he hosted to celebrate the holy month of Ramzan. The meal, or iftar, breaks the day of fasting when Muslim families and communities eat together after sunset.

Obama said Ramadan is “a time of reflection, a chance to demonstrate ones devotion to God through fasting, but it’s also a time for family and friends to come together.”

He said it is a White House tradition to celebrate sacred days various faiths, adding that these occasions celebrate diversity that defines the country and reaffirms the freedom to worship.

Obama said Americans and people in the Middle East also have a common goal for economic opportunity and entrepreneurship.

“We work a little harder, we aim a little higher and we keep striving to create more opportunity for our children and future generations, “Obama said. “Of course this isn't just the American dream, it's the aspiration of people around the world, it's the basic, human desire for progress, to find dignity that comes from, work to give our children something better.”

He said these yearnings for economic freedom and opportunity, just as much as political freedom, “are at the roof of so much of the change we’ve around the world in the past few years, including in North Africa and in the Middle East.”

JUL 20, 2013, 08.09 AM IST

1. State the lines in the above passage that are indicator of secularism.
2. Differentiate between the Western and Indian concept of secularism.
“Missing labour in India” - the recent fluctuations in the labour participation of women - is probably due to short-term shifts in activities responding to favorable economic conditions, such fluctuation need to be placed in the context of a structural change in labour participation wherein the share of women in the labour force as well as labour participation rate of women has been declining for the last quarter of a century. Upward social mobility in India patriarchal society in the wake of growing incomes is probably symbolised by women’s withdrawal from paid labour and their confinement to unpaid domestic activities. Even-under such adverse condition employment growth of women is not stagnant. Those who do enter and remain in the labour market are women from the most vulnerable households, as marginalised informal paid labour, thus feminising the precarious forms of labour in the country.

EPW - Vol – XLVIII No. 31, August 03, 2013 Vinoj Abraham

1. Why are women withdrawing from “paid labour”? 
2. Compare the feminization of labour in the urban society with that of “feminization of agricultural labour.”
The caste-based antagonism between the dalit and Vanniyar communities has been present in Tamil Nadu for time. The Vanniyar agitations in the late 1980s were directed not only at obtaining action; but also against the fact dalits were “beneficiaries” of the reservation policy.

The Vanniyar have traditionally been poor, caste community. The socioeconomic state of the dalits in northern Tamil Nadu has been worse. Yet following migrations of upper and middle caste communities to urban areas, many among the Vanniyar become landowners, and dalits farm labourers on these lands.

As a result of reservation, the Vanniyar have improved their socio-economic status and have done well for themselves among the most backward classes. The recent rise socio-economic condition of dalits, sections of whom are moving form labour into various forms of urban or migrant work, has created a situation of conflict with the landowning backward classes. This has occasionally resulted in aggressive violence against dalits in several parts of Tamil Nadu in the past decade with the dalits facing attacks largely from the landed backward classes - Vanniyaars in the north, Kallars in the south. The ruling Dravidian parties have been unable (or perhaps unwilling) to do much about this issue, for they too derive a fair amount of support from these landed backward communities. These pages had commented (“dalits in Tamil Nadu”, 21 July 2012) on the need for a stronger political mobilisation of the dalits in the state.

**Vol - XLVIII No. 29, July 20, 2013**

1. Who are Dalits? 2
2. Name two Backward classes community mentioned in the passage. Mention any two initiatives taken by the State to address Caste discrimination. 4
Organ transplantation rules need to be simple and not susceptible to confusing interpretations.

India needs nearly 2,00,000 kidney transplants and 1,00,000 liver transplant every year but only about 3% of these numbers are available.

Inevitably, the organ sale or trade rackets thrive in India as is evident from relative’s the regular exposes in the media. The illegal trade can be halted if organ donations were encouraged and facilitated. Yet the recently posted transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2013 on the Union Ministry of Heath website to elicit suggestions might fall short of doing this.

For one, the draft rules are submerged in unnecessary detail and bureaucratic hurdles. And in any case, is there adequate infrastructure as well as enough skilled medical professionals to meet the demand?

Reducing Bureaucracy, Saving Lives

Vol-XLVIII No. 20-27, June 29, 2013

1. What steps have been mentioned in the above passage to control the illegal trade of organs? 2

2. What is commodification? Explain with help of an example other than that mentioned in the passage. 4
As a modern republic, India felt duty-bound to “abolish” caste, and this led the State to pursue the conflicting policies social justices and caste-blindness. As a consequence, the privileged upper castes are enabled to think of themselves as “casteless”, while the disprivileged lower castes are forced to intensify their caste identities. This asymmetrical division has truncated the effective meaning of caste to lower caste, thus leaving the upper castes free to monopolize the “general category” by posing as casteless citizens.

EPW Vol. - XLVIII No. 15, April 13, 2013 Satish Deshpands

1. Which group constitutes the “general category”?  
2. How has caste’ become “invisible” for the upper caste group?
General Instructions :

(i) There are 25 question in all.
(ii) All questions are compulsory
(iii) Questions No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each are to be answered in about 30 words.
(iv) Questions No. 15-21 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 80 words.
(v) Questions No. 22-24 6 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.
(vi) Questions No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.
(vii) Answers should be precise and to point.

1. What is participatory democracy? 2
2. Industrialization and urbanization are linked processes. Explain. 2
3. Why are working conditions dangerous in mines? 2
4. Differentiate between reformist and revolutionary movements. 2
5. Write a note on tribal political institution by giving suitable example. 2
6. Differentiate between developed and developing countries on the basis of various sectors. 2
7. What is a status symbol? 2
8. How was colonial rules different from earlier rules in India? 2
9. What authority does nyaya panchayats possess? 2
10. What is the process of disinvestment? 2
11. What is the reasons for the growth of Indian language newspapers? 2
12. What is the significance of the caste “Dalit”? 2
13. Briefly state any two features of caste system. 2
14. What are the basic features of capitalism? 2
15. What does social exclusion mean? What are its basic characteristics? 4

OR

Explain the principles of social stratification.

16. Explain the meaning of communalism in the Indian context. 4
17. What were the features of new farmer’s movement? 4

OR

What is meant by counter movements? Explain by giving some example.

18. Write a note on ‘National Development versus tribal development’. 4
19. What are the main arguments made for and against liberalization? Explain? 4
20. India is socially and culturally one of most diverse countries of the world. Explain. 4
21. Discuss the concept of ‘imagined community’ as given by Bendict Anderson. Also examine it in the India context. 4
22. Why are land reforms necessary? Discuss their impact on Indian agriculture after Independence? 6

OR

Explain the concept of circulation of labour. Also discuss its effects on rural society.
23. Explain globalization and any three economic of a global society.  

24. Define sankritization. Why was it criticized at different levels?  

25. Read the following passage and answer the question below:  

HEALTH SURVEY REVEALS BEST AND THE WORST  

New Delhi: A few districts in the eight empowered action group (EAG) states have excelled by achieving the targets set by the United Nations under the millennium development goals (MDGs.) The EAG states are Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Of the 248 districts of the ESG states and Assam categorized as having the worst health ——— six have reduced the infant mortality rate (IMR) to 28. The MDG target is to bring down the IMR - the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births - to 28 by 2015. The districts are Purbi Singhbhum and Dhanbad (Jharkhand); Chamoli, Rudrapryag, Pithoragarh and Almora (Uttrakhand).

Bokaro and Ranchi (Jharkhand), Bageshwar an Nainital (Uttrakhand) are also close, to achieving the goals but sadly enough, female infants in these districts experience a higher mortality than male infants and mortality in rural areas is worse in urban centre.

Source: The Hindu, New Delhi, August 11, 2011)  

1. What does Millennium Development Goal target for 2015?  

2. Define sex -ratio. What are the reasons for declining child sex-ratio in India?
1. What do you understand by dependency ratio?

2. Who gave the concept of ‘invisible hand’? What did he mean by it?

3. What is corporate culture?

4. What are the characteristic features of an organized sector?

5. What was the 73rd amendment of the Constitution?

6. What is a political party?

7. What are Nyaya panchayats?

8. What do you understand by dominant cast? Give examples.

9. Give two reasons why tribes are still a segregated lot.

10. How does the Indian Constitution define secularism?

11. What is regionalism?

12. What positive checks did Malthus suggest to control population growth?
13. What are transnational corporations?


15. What were the social consequences of Green Revolution?

16. What do you understand by community identity? Why is it so important for an individual?

17. Discuss the main features of the age structure of the Indian population.

OR

Why is India said to be enjoying a demographic dividend?

18. How and why is radio still a popular means of mass communication?

OR

How has the print media changed from colonial period to the present time?

13. How did M.N. Srinivas explain the concept of westernization?

19. What are social movements? How are the reformist movements different from revolutionary social movements?

Or

Trace the growth of peasant movements in India.

21. How is the industrial experience of India different from the western countries?

22. What do you understand by social stratification? What are its key principles?

Or

What do you understand by social exclusion? Explain the plight of any one socially excluded group?

23. Critically explain the concept of sankritisation?
24. How has the policy of Liberalisation adopted by the government affected the farmers and the industrialists? What benefits do the consumers enjoy due to this policy?

Or

What is the social implication of a very small organized sector? With the help of an example (mines/brick kiln) explain how work is carried out here.

25. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Kalavati, a a dalit by caste was apprehensive about standing in the elections. She is a panchayat member and realizes that her confidence and self esteem has grown ever since she has become 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’ or ‘Hiralal’s wife’. If she lost the elections for the post of pradhan, she felt her friends would lose face.

a. What makes Kalavati’s feat so special? (2)

b. What does the passage reflect about the status of women? (2)

c. Does election to the panchayat mean real empowerment of women? Suggest ways how the situation can improve? (2)
SAMPLE RESEARCH DESIGNS

RESEARCH DESIGN -I

TOPIC : YOUTH AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH QUESTION : Are the teenagers today addicted to their mobile phones?

OR

HYPOTHESIS : There is a growing addiction to mobile phones among teenagers today.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

Rationalize the reason for choosing the above research question.

It has been frequently observed that excessive use of mobile phones by the young students have impacted greatly their academic performance, face-to-face interactions have reduced, lot of time has been devoted to it, cameras in the phones have often impinged upon privacy, the model/brand/special features/peer pressures have led to demand for frequent change of phones according to the latest trends.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUE :

To know about the above issue, research technique of survey using questionnaire would be the most suitable. I would like to conduct this survey among at least 50 to 60 teenagers of both the genders. A survey across a cross-section of known-unknown respondents would help me generalize and ultimately get an answer to my research question.

The questionnaire would comprise of intelligently framed questions that would aim at finding out how much are the youth obsessed and addicted to this gadget. The questions would be framed in simple language and mainly multiple choice onus so that the respondents find it easy and willing to fill.
Some the questions would be:

1. When did you first get a mobile phone of your own?
2. How much time do you spend on mobile phone?
3. Which feature of the phone, apart from making and receiving calls, do you use the most?
4. How many phones have you changed so far?
5. How frequently do you change your phone?

CONCLUSION:

After conducting the survey, the responses of the respondents would be converted into quantitative data and represented in the form of bar-graph or pie chart. Based on the detailed analysis, an answer to the research question would be arrived at.

RESEARCH DESIGN-2

TOPIC : ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

RESEARCH QUESTION : Are most people of urban areas apathetic towards environmental issues?

Or

HYPOTHESIS : Most people of urban areas are unconcerned and apathetic towards environmental issues.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: The above question has been chosen with the aim of finding out to what extent the educated urbanites are unconcerned about environmental hazards and non-participative at individual levels. Certain environmental issues like air pollution, littering, use of plastic bags, spitting and urinating in public, smoking, wasting water etc have been commonly experienced by most of us. However most of us are passive contributors too. The intention of this research would be to bring about the areas where even the literate and
aware population lack in their involvement and contribution to try to improve the situation.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUE:

For the above research I would choose to conduct a survey among a random group of about 50 to 60 adults living in different parts of Delhi to find why and to what extent is public responsible for the environmental issues that plague our city. A questionnaire would be prepared comprising of 15 to 20 questions, which would be mainly multiple choice type.

Some of the questions that I would want to include in the questionnaire:

1. What type of transport do you use while commuting daily?
2. Have you ever been a part of car-pool for commuting to your place of work?
3. Do you segregate the garbage of your home into bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable wastes?
4. Do you carry any jute or cloth bag every time you go to buy provisions?
5. Have you ever tried to point out or stop someone from spitting on the roads?

CONCLUSION

After conducting the survey, the responses of the respondents would be converted into quantitative data and represented in the form of bar-graph or pie chart. Based on the detailed analysis, an answer to the research question would be arrived at.
General Instructions

1. Questions No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words.
2. Questions No. 15-21 are of 4 marks each and are to be answered in about 80 words each.
3. Questions No. 22-29 are of 6 marks each and are to be answered in about 200 words each.
4. Question No. 30 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

1. Give any two examples of peasant movements
2. What is Redemptive movement? Give an example.
3. Name any two nationalist newspapers.
4. What is Weightless Economy or Knowledge Economy
5. What is “Disinvestment”? Why is ‘disinvestment’ not preferred by workers?
6. What is a proprietary caste group?
7. What is decentralisation or decentralised governance?
8. Name the Constitutional Amendment that incorporated the panchayati raj system.
9. What is Sanskritisation?
10 How are labourers recruited in tea industry?  
11 What is Maternal mortality rate?  
12 Mention the ‘Isolation’ and ‘Integration’ debate on tribes.  
13 Define Laissez-faire.  
14 Define Jajmani system.  
15 Explain the features of a ‘Social Movement’.  
16 What is the mass media expected to do in order to function as the “watchdog of democracy”?  
17 Explain the impact of Globalisation on print media.  
18 Explain ‘culture of consumption’.  
19 Write a note on home based industry with suitable examples  
20 Differentiate between ‘Pressure Groups’ and ‘Political Parties’.  
21 Explain the two theories associated with population growth.  
22 Discuss the features of New Farmer’s movement?  

OR  
Discuss tribal movement with special reference to Jharkhand.  

23 Agrarian society can be understood in terms of its class structure and the structured caste system. Explain.  
24 Analyse the success and failures of the family planning programme.  
25 Carefully read the passage and answer the questions given below:-  

Hum Log was India’s first long-running soap opera. This pioneering program utilised the entertainment-education strategy by intentionally placing educational content in this entertainment message. Some 156 episodes of Hum Log were broadcast in Hindi for 17 months in 1984-85. The television program promoted such social themes as gender equality, small family size, and national integration. About 50 million individuals watched the average broadcast of Hum Log.
Another soap opera, Buniyaad gripped the nation in the mid-eighties and emotionally charged grandparents, husbands, wives and children with its true-to-life depiction of the heroic struggles of two Punjabi families ravaged by communal riots, which erupted all over the country post the India-Pakistan partition in 1947.

The advertising carried by Hum Log and Buniyaad promoted new consumer products in India. The public rapidly accepted these new consumer products, suggesting the power of television commercials. Advertisers began to line up to purchase airtime for television advertising, and the commercialisation of Doordarshan began.

(a) In your opinion how can themes like communal riots, bride-burning and other social issues promote equality? 2

(b) Many movies and programmes are dubbed in different languages. What do you feel about it? Mention how a mass medium like television can act as a powerful agent of social change 2+2
General Instructions

(1) Question No. 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each and are to be answered in about 30 words each.
(2) Question No. 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each, and are to be answered in about 80 words each.
(3) Question No. 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each, and are to be answered in about 200 words each.
(4) Question No. 25 carries 6 marks, and is to be answered based on the passage given.

1. What is social about social inequality? 2
2. What is trade union? 2
3. Write two examples of caste based social movements. 2
4. Mention two factors that encourage regionalism. 2
5. What kind of factors is community identity based on? 2
6. Mention any two structural changes brought about by colonialism. 2
7. In what ways did colonial labour laws benefit the owners of tea plantations? 2
8. What is contract farming? 2
9. Distinguish between ‘lock out’ and ‘strike’? 2
10. What is a political party? 2
11 Mention any two policies or laws for land reform introduced after independence.

12 What are transnational corporations?

13 Write the meaning of globalization in your own words.

14 What are the dangers and risks faced by mine workers?

15 Highlight the sources of conflict between ‘National development’ and ‘tribal development’

OR

Explain the ways in which tribal societies have been classified on the basis of permanent traits.

16 Explain the social consequences of green revolution?

17 Municipal authorities in cities often have to undertake controversial campaigns for the demolition of illegal structures and encroachments. Discuss the role of competing interests in this context.

18 Explain with examples the meaning of the term ‘commodification’.

19 Migration and lack of job security create poor working and living conditions for migrant labourers. Explain with reference to the circulation of labour in India.

20 What is the difference between law and justice, and how is this relationship expressed in constitutional norms?

21 Describe the main features of the Women’s Movement since the 1970s.

22 Analyse the success and failures of the family planning programme.

OR

Highlight the main social aspects of the process of Urbanisation

23 Globalisation affects different sections of people differently. Discuss.

24 Summarize the major changes in the institution of caste from colonial times to the present day.
Read the following passage, which reproduces a news item from the *Times of India* (20th July, 2009, p.7) and answer the questions below:

**Three Die Attempting Aamir Stunt**

Three teenaged friends in Punjab attempted Aamir Khan’s Ghulam stunt of outracing an incoming train to reach a spot in their real life. But they failed and lost their lives too. Police said the boys had struck a bet to run on the track towards the train. However, they were run over by the train before they could jump off the tracks in Ludhiana. Kala and Lalu died on the spot while Anees succumbed to his injuries in a hospital. He told police that they had struck a bet to see who could run for the longest duration in front of a running train, said a railway official.

Q25a. The mass media often promotes a strong sense of identification with stars and the characters they play on screen. While this can sometimes result in tragedy (as in the above case), can you think of examples where it can have positive effects on viewers?

Q25b. Many Indian films and tv serials are very popular even though they usually depict situations that are far from real life. On the other hand, ‘reality shows’ and competitions featuring ordinary people (rather than stars) are also becoming very popular. In your opinion, what explains the popularity of these very different mass media products?
Important Notes to Remember

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