

# **DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**

**GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Government**

## **SUPPORT MATERIAL (2021-2022)**

**Class : XII**

# **SOCIOLOGY**

Under the Guidance of

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### **MESSAGE**

I would like to congratulate the members of Core Academic Unit and the subject experts of the Directorate of Education, who inspite of dire situation due to Corona Pandemic, have provided their valuable contributions and support in preparing the Support Material for classes IX to XII.

The Support Material of different subjects, like previous years, have been reviewed/ updated in accordance with the latest changes made by CBSE so that the students of classes IX to XII can update and equip themselves with these changes. I feel that the consistent use of the Support Material will definitely help the students and teachers to enrich their potential and capabilities.

Department of Education has taken initiative to impart education to all its students through online mode, despite the emergency of Corona Pandemic which has led the world to an unprecedented health crises. This initiative has not only helped the students to overcome their stress and anxiety but also assisted them to continue their education in absence of formal education. The support material will ensure an uninterrupted learning while supplementing the Online Classes.

**(H. Rajesh Prasad)**

**UDIT PRAKASH RAI, IAS**  
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### **MESSAGE**

The main objective of the Directorate of Education is to provide quality education to all its students. Focusing on this objective, the Directorate is continuously in the endeavor to make available the best education material, for enriching and elevating the educational standard of its students. The expert faculty of various subjects undertook this responsibility and after deep discussions and persistent efforts, came up with Support Material to serve the purpose.

Every year the Support Material is revised/ updated to incorporate the latest changes made by CBSE in the syllabus of classes IX to XII. The contents of each lesson/chapter are explained in such a way that the students can easily comprehend the concept and get their doubts solved.

I am sure, that the continuous and conscientious use of this Support Material will lead to enhancement in the educational standard of the students, which would definitely be reflected in their performance.

I would also like to commend the entire team members for their contributions in the preparation of this incomparable material.

I wish all the students a bright future.

(UDIT PRAKASH RAI)

**Dr. RITA SHARMA**  
Additional Director of Education  
(School/Exam)



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D.O. No. PA/Addl-DE/Sch/91

Dated: 29.06.2021

### **MESSAGE**

It gives me immense pleasure to present the revised edition of the Support Material. This material is the outcome of the tireless efforts of the subject experts, who have prepared it following profound study and extensive deliberations. It has been prepared keeping in mind the diverse educational level of the students and is in accordance with the most recent changes made by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Each lesson/chapter, in the support material, has been explained in such a manner that students will not only be able to comprehend it on their own but also be able to find solution to their problems. At the end of each lesson / chapter, ample practice exercises have been given. The proper and consistent use of the support material will enable the students to attempt these exercises effectively and confidently. I am sure that students will take full advantage of this support material.

Before concluding my words, I would like to appreciate all the team members for their valuable contributions in preparing this unmatched material and also wish all the students a bright future.

  
(Rita Sharma)



# **DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**

**GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Government**

## **SUPPORT MATERIAL**

**(2021-2022)**

# **SOCIOLOGY**

**Class : XII**

**NOT FOR SALE**

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**PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS**



**भारत का संविधान**  
**भाग 4क**  
**नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य**

**अनुच्छेद 51क**

**मूल कर्तव्य** – भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह –

1. संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करें।
2. स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे।
3. भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे।
4. देश की रक्षा करे।
5. भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे।
6. हमारी सामाजिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका निर्माण करे।
7. प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा और उसका संवर्धन करे।
8. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और ज्ञानार्जन की भावना का विकास करे।
9. सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे।
10. व्यक्तिगत एवं सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे।
11. माता-पिता या संरक्षक द्वारा 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों हेतु प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना (86वां संशोधन)।

# CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## Part IV A (Article 51 A)

### Fundamental Duties

**Fundamental Duties:** It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. to safeguard public property and to adjure violence;
10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.



## भारत का संविधान

### उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक (सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व—सम्पन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य) बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त करने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में,

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और (राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता) सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

हम दृढ़संकल्प होकर इस संविधान को आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

# THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **(SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** and to secure to all its citizens :

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political,

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship,

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the **(unity an integrity of the Nation)**;

WE DO HEREBY GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

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# **SUPPORT MATERIAL**

## **2021-22**

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### **CLASS-XII**

### **SUBJECT : SOCIOLOGY**

**Reviewed and Updated  
by**

<b>Name of the Team Leader</b>	<b>Dr. Renu Bhatia</b> <b>Principal</b> <b>S.K.V. Moti Bagh-1, New Delhi</b>
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# SOCIOLOGY

## CLASS-XII (2021-22)

### (Code No.039)

#### **Rationale**

Sociology is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. The syllabus is designed to help learners to reflect on what they hear and see in the course of everyday life and develop a constructive attitude towards society in change; to equip a learner with concepts and theoretical skills for the purpose. The curriculum of Sociology at this stage should enable the learner to understand dynamics of human behavior in all its complexities and manifestations. The learners of today need answers and explanations to satisfy the questions that arise in their minds while trying to understand social world. Therefore, there is a need to develop an analytical approach towards the social structure so that they can meaningfully participate in the process of social change. There is scope in the syllabus not only of interactive learning based on exercises and project work but also for teachers and students to jointly innovate new ways of learning.

Sociology studies society. The child's familiarity with the society in which she/he lives in makes the study of Sociology a double edged experience. At one level Sociology studies institutions such as family and kinship, class, caste and tribe religion and region-contexts with which children are familiar of even if differentially. For India is a society which is varied both horizontally and vertically. The effort in the books will be to grapple overtly with this both as a source of strength and as a site for interrogation.

Significantly the intellectual legacy of Sociology equips the discipline with a plural perspective that overtly engages with the need for defamiliarization, to unlearn and question the given. This interrogative and critical character of Sociology also makes it possible to understand both other cultures as well as relearn about one's own culture.

This plural perspective makes for an inbuilt richness and openness that not too many other disciplines in practice share. From its very inception Sociology has had mutually enriching and contesting traditions of an interpretative method that openly takes into account 'subjectivity' and causal explanations that pay due importance to establishing causal correspondences with considerable sophistication. Not surprisingly its field work tradition. Indeed Indian Sociology, in particular has bridged this distinction between what has often been seen as distinct approaches to Sociology and Social Anthropology. The Syllabus provides ample opportunity to make the child familiar with excitement of fieldwork as well as its theoretical significance for the very discipline of Sociology.

The plural legacy of Sociology also enables a bird's eye view and a worm's eye view of the society the child lives in. This is particularly true today when the local is inextricably defined and shaped by macro global processes.

The syllabus proceeds with the assumption that gender as an organizing principle of society cannot be treated as an add on topic but is fundamental to the manner that all chapters shall be dealt with.

The chapters shall seek for a child centric approach that makes it possible to connect the lived reality of children with social structures and social processes that Sociology studies.

A conscious effort will be made to build into the chapters a scope for exploration of society that makes learning a process of discovery. A way towards this is to deal with sociological concepts not as givens but a product of societal actions humanly constructed and therefore open to questioning.

#### **Objectives**

To enable learners to relate classroom teaching to their outside environment.

To introduce them to the basic concepts of Sociology that would enable them to observe and interpret social life.

To be aware of the complexity of social processes.

To appreciate diversity in India Society and the world at large.

To build the capacity students to understand and analyze the changes in contemporary Indian Society.



**COURSE STRUCTURE**  
**CLASS XII (2021-22)**

**One Theory Paper**

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

<b>Units</b>		<b>No.of periods</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Indian Society</b>		
	1. Inroducing Indian Society	0	Non-evaluative
	2. The Demographic Structure of Indian Society	10	6
	3. Social Instiutioins-Contunuity and Change	12	6
	4. Maket as a Social Institution	10	6
	5. Patterns of Social Inequality and	18	6
	6. Challenges of Cultural Diversity	22	8
	7. Suggestions for Project Work	10	Non- evaluative
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Change and Development in Indian Society</b>		
	8. Stuctural Change	8	6
	9. Cultural Change	12	6
	10. The Story of Indian Democracy	16	6
	11. Change and Development in Rural Society	10	6
	12. Change and Development in industrial Society	12	6
	13. Globalization and Social Change	10	6
	14. Mass Media and Communications	12	6
	15. Social Movements	18	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>80</b>

	<b>COURSE CONTENT</b>	
<b>A.</b>	<b>INDIAN SOCIETY</b>	<b>32 Marks</b>
Unit1	<b>Introducing Indian Society</b> • Colonialism, Nationalism, Class and Community(Non-evaluative)	0Periods
Unit2	<b>Demographic Structure of the Indian Society</b> • Theories and concepts in demography • Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions	10 Periods
Unit3	<b>Social Institutions: Continuity and Change</b> • The Caste System • Tribal Communities • Family and Kinship	12Periods
Unit4	<b>Market as a Social Institution</b> • Sociological perspectives on market and the economy • Globalization- Interlinking of Local, Regional, National • and International Markets	10 Periods
Unit5	<b>Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion</b>	18 Periods
	• Social Inequality and Social Exclusion • Caste prejudice, Scheduled Castes & Other Backward Classes • Adivasi Struggles • The Struggle for Womes's Equality and Rights • The struggles of the Diffreently Abled	
Unit6	<b>The Challenges of Cultrual Diversity</b> • Cultural communities and the nation state • Problems of Regionalism • The Nation state, religion related issues and identities • Communalism, secularism and the nation state • State and Civil Society	22Periods
Unit7	<b>Suggestions for Project Work</b>	10 Periods
<b>B.</b>	<b>CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA</b>	
Unit8	<b>Structural Change</b> • Colonialism, Industrialization, Urbanization	8Periods
Unit9	<b>Cultural Change</b> • Social Reform Movements and Laws • Different Kinds of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernization, • Modernization, Secularization	12Periods



Unit 10	<b>The Story of Indian Democracy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constitution as an instrument of Social Change</li> <li>• Panchayati Raj and the Challenges for Social Transformation</li> <li>• Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Democratic Politics</li> </ul>	16 Periods
Unit 11	<b>Change and Development in Rural Society</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Emerging</li> <li>• Agrarian society</li> <li>• Land Reforms</li> <li>• Green revolution and its social consequences</li> <li>• Transformation in Rural Society</li> <li>• Globalization, Liberalization and Rural Society</li> </ul>	10 Periods
Unit 12	<b>Change and Development in Industrial Society</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From Planned Industrialization to Liberalization</li> <li>• Getting a Job</li> <li>• Work Processes</li> </ul>	12 Periods
Unit 13	<b>Globalization and social Change</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dimensions of Globalization</li> </ul>	10 Periods
Unit 14	<b>Mass Media and Communication</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of Mass Media: Radio, Television and Print Media</li> <li>• Changing Nature of Mass Media</li> </ul>	18 Periods
Unit 15	<b>Social Movement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theories and Classification of Social Movements</li> <li>• Environmental Movements</li> <li>• Class-Based Movements: Workers, Peasants</li> <li>• Caste-Based Movements: Dalit, Movement, Backward</li> <li>• Castes, Trends in Upper Caste Responses</li> <li>• Tribal Movements</li> <li>• Women's Movements in Independent India</li> </ul>	18 Periods

### PRACTICE EXAMINATION

<b>Periods: 40</b>	
<b>Max. Marks: 20</b>	<b>Time allotted: 3 Hours</b>
<b>A. Project</b> (Undertaken during the academic year at school level) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Statement of Purpose</li> <li>2. Methodology/ Technique</li> <li>3 Conclusion</li> </ol>	<b>10 Marks</b>
<b>B. Viva-based on the project work</b>	<b>02 Marks</b>

<b>C. Research design</b>	
i. Overall format	<b>1 Mark</b>
ii. Research Question/Hypothesis	<b>1 Marks</b>
iii. Choice of technique	<b>2 Marks</b>
iv. Detailed procedure for implementation of technique	<b>2 Marks</b>
v. Limitations of the above technique	<b>2 Marks</b>
B & C to be administered on the day of the external examination	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Marks 20</b>

**Perscribed Books:**

1. Introdcing Sociology, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Understanding Society, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Indian Society, Class XII, Published by NCERT
4. Social Change and developemt in India, Class, XII, published by NCERT

**SOCIOLOGY (Code No. 039)**  
**QUESTION PAPER DESIGN**  
**CLASS XII (2020-21)**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

S. No.	Typology of Questions	Learning Checks (LC) (1 Mark)	Very Short Answer (VSA) (2 Mark)	Short Answer (SA) (4 Mark)	Long Answer (LA) (6 Marks)	Total Marks	% Weightage
1	<b>Remembering:</b> Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms basic concepts and answers	6	2	1	1	20	25%
2	<b>Understanding:</b> Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	6	4	1	1	24	30%
3	<b>Applying:</b> Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts techniques and rules in a different way	6	1	2	-	16	20%
4	<b>Analysing and Evaluating:</b> Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations. Present and defend opinions by making judgments about	2	2	1	1	16	20%

information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria						
<b>S. Creating:</b> Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	-	-	1	-	4	25%
<b>Total</b>	1x20= 20	2x9= 18	4x6= 24	6x3= 18	80 (38)	100%

#### QUESTIONS WISE BREAK UP

Type of Question	Marks per question	Total No. of Questions	Total Marks
Learning Checks	1	20	20
Very Short Answer (VSA)	2	9	18
Short Answer (SA)	4	6	24
Long Answer (LA)	6	3	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>80</b>

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## **BOOK I**

### **CHAPTER 1**

# **INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN SOCIETY NON EVALUATIVE**

### **CHAPTER 2**

# **THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY**

## **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, migration, sex composition etc

### **2. Demography is broadly of two types:-**

- (i) Formal demography which is concerned with quantitative measurement and analysis of population change.
- (ii) Social demography which deals with social, economic and political aspects of population.

### **3. Two processes which happened to take place at roughly the same time in Europe during the latter half of the 18th century.**

- (i) The formation of nation-states as the principal form of political organisation.
- (ii) The beginnings of the modern science of statistics.

### **4. Since, before Independence India has conducted a ten yearly (or decennial) census. So, far, seven decennial censuses has been conducted since 1951 and the most recent being in 2011.**

### **5. The demographic data collected is essential for the planning and implementation of state policies, for economic development and public welfare.**

## 6. Demographic Theories

A. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) states the fact that-

- Population rises in geometric progression (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.)
- agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression (i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.)
- This creates an imbalance in population and food.
- Prosperity can be achieved by controlling growth of population.

Malthus mentions two types of population control preventive checks -

1. Positive checks / Natural control - like famines, diseases, earthquakes etc.
2. Preventive checks / Artificial control - like postponing marriage, practicing sexual abstinence or celibacy etc.

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 to rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources (Liberal and Marxists).

B. Theory of Demographic Transition

- Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development
- This theory highlights three stages of population growth from an underdeveloped & technologically backward stage to a developed technologically advanced stage.

STAGES OF SOCIETY : LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT GROWTH RATE (GR)

- 1 Underdevelopment, Technologically Backward,  
High BR + High DR = High GR
- 2 Transition Movement from backward BR high + Low DR  
Population to advance = increase in GR  
Explosion
- 3 Advanced Technologically Low BR+ Low DR  
= Low GR



- **“Population explosion”** occurs in transitional stage with death rate being lowered through disease control; better health and nutrition facility and unchanged reproductive behaviour.

## 7. Common concepts

- Birth rate** : number of live births in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.
- Death rate** : number of deaths in given area during a given time per 1000 population.
- Growth rate/rate of natural increase**- difference between birth rate and death rate. When this difference is zero (or in practice, very small) then we say that the population has ‘stabilised’, or has reached the (replacement level’.
- Fertility rate** : number of live birth per 1000 women in the child bearing age group of 15-49 years.
- Infant mortality rate** : number of death of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.
- Maternal mortality rate**: number of women who die in child birth per 1000 live births.
- Sex ratio** : number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.
- Age structure of population** - proportions of persons in different age groups relative to total population.
- Dependency ratio : proportion of dependents (elderly people and 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 source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non workers. It is also referred as ‘demographic dividend’
- 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.

- k. **Life expectancy** : it refers to the estimated number of year that an average person is expected to survive.
- m. **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.

**8. Famines** are caused by high level 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.

- 9. Age Structure Of The Indian Population:** Most of Indians are youth. Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. In uttar pradesh high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged.

**Demographic dividend:** When the number of working people is more than the number of dependent people then there is more growth. It means dependency ratio falls. This is called demographic dividend.

**10. Sex - Ratio**

(A) India has had a declining sex ratio. Reasons are -

- \* Sex specific abortions
- \* Female infanticide
- \* Child marriage
- \* Lack of nutritious food

(B) Sex - Ratio is different in different parts of country. In kerala it is highest and in Hariyana, Punjab, Chandigarh it is lowest.

**11. Serval factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including.**

- \* Severe neglect of girl babies in inpancy, leading to nigher death rates.
- \* Sex specific asorticns that prevent girl babies from being born.
- \* And female in panticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or culturall beliefs.)

**12. There are regional variations of low child sex ratio in india.**

- \* The regional pattern of law 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, Gujrat and Maharashtra are among the richest states in India in terms of per capital incomes and they are also the states with the lowest child sex ratio.

\* So, the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty of ignorance or lack of resources. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children and they may wish to choose the sex of their child.

### **13. Mass Density**

\* The number of individuals, such as inhabitants or housing units, per unit of area.

\* Due to increase in Indian population Mass density increasing.

### **14. Failure of entitlements**

Amartya Sen and others have shown famines were not necessarily due to fall in foodgrains production. they were also caused by a ' failure of entitlements' or the inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is the latest state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas.

### **15. Role of literacy in Population growth.**

- Literacy is a prerequisite to education.
- 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.

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

**17.** 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.

**18.** 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.

### **19. National family planning programme**

- It was introduced with the objective of slowing down the rate & pattern of population growth, through birth-control methods and improve public health standards. Other coercive measures was 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.

### **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). Mostly poor and powerless people were the victims.
- Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods.

### **20. Statistics of 15th census of India 2011 : -**

- Sex Ratio : 943 : 1000
- Most populated state : Uttar Pradesh
- Least populated region : Sikkim
- State with maximum maternal mortality rate : Uttar Pradesh
- State with minimum maternal mortality rate : Kerala
- State with maximum infant mortality rate : Madhya Pradesh
- State with minimum infant mortality rate : Manipur
- Literacy : Male - 80.9% , Female - 64.6%
- Largest state (in area) : Rajasthan
- Smallest state (in area) : Goa

## Questionnaire

### 1 mark questions

Fill ups

1. Demography is a field that is of special importance to sociology - in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography.

.....is a systematic study of population .

- a) Statistics
- b) Demography
- c) Sociology
- d) Academic

Ans b) Demography

2. This rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child - bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years .

This rate is termed as

Ans Fertility rate

3. The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of the National Emergency.

.....was the period of national emergency.

Ans 1975 - 76 Choose the correct option

4. The theory of population growth was coined by -

- a) Malthus
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Max Weber
- d) M N Srinivas

Ans a) Malthus

5. In India Census began in the year.....

- a) 2011
- b) 1975
- c) 1875
- d) 1881

Ans d) 1881

**State whether the given statements are True or False**

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

Ans True

7. Dependency ratio is proportion of working age group with dependents.

Ans False

**Correct the given statements**

8. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as The National Family Help Programme.

Ans The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as The National Family Welfare Programme.

9. Epidemics have not been controlled due to vaccination and better sanitation.

Ans Epidemics have been controlled due to vaccination and better sanitation.

10. Population decreases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence.

Ans Population increases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence.

**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 and prosperity?
6. What are the cause of famines?

7. Name the states which till 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'?
12. What is "Sex Ratio"?

#### **4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. State & critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population change.
2. Mention the features responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio.
3. Explain the regional variation of low child sex ratio in India.
4. There is a huge difference in the literacy of genders, regions and social groups. Explain.
5. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow  
 the passage Literacy as a prerequisite to education 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. Further, literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well being of the community. Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence, and almost two-thirds of our population is now literate.

i) Literacy is

- |               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) an art    | (b) an ability to read and write |
| (c) a culture | (d) community                    |

(ii) .....is a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Literacy | (b) school    |
| (c) economy  | (d) community |

(iii) Almost.....of our population is now literate.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) one-thirds  | (b) three-thirds |
| (c) four-thirds | (d) two-thirds   |



(iv) Literacy levels have improved after independence.

- (a) highly                      (b) considerably  
(c) lowly                      (d) roughly

Ans (i) (b) an ability to read and write (ii) (a) Literacy (iii) (d) two-thirds  
(iv) (b) considerably

6. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks

Famines were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality. Famines were caused by high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agroclimatic environment that was very vulnerable to variations in rainfall. Lack of adequate means of transportation and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state were some of the factors responsible for famines. However, as scholars like Amartya Sen and others have shown, famines were not necessarily due to fall in foodgrains production; they were also caused by a 'failure of entitlements', or the inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food.

(a) Scholars like.....and others have shown, famines were not necessarily due to fall in foodgrains production.

(b) .....were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality.

(c) Famines were not necessarily due to fall in foodgrains production, they were also caused by a....., or the inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food.

(d) Lack of adequate means of ..... and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state were some of the factors responsible for famines.

Ans (a) Amartya Sen                      (b) Famines  
(c) Failure of entitlements              (d) transportation

## 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 programme during the National emergency (1975-76) period.
10. Discuss the age structure of India's population.
11. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

Sometimes the city may also 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. The swelling cities bear testimony to this flow of population. This is evident from the rapid rate of urbanisation in the post-Independence period.

1. What do you understand by anonymity? 2
2. Why do people like urban life? 4

## CHAPTER 3

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# SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS; CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

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### **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.

### **Definitons 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.

### **Varna & Jati**

- Varna which literally means 'colour' refers is a fourfold division of society into hierarchical order Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. It is an all India aggregative classification.
- Jati, is a regional or local sub-classification terms consisting of hundred 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.)

### **Vedic & post Vedic period**

- During the Vedic period the caste system was eleborate, very rigid or determined by birth.
- But, in post Vedic period it became very rigid with certain definning 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.

### **Features of caste**

- **Caste is determined by birth.** A child is born into the caste of its parents. Caste is never a matter of choice.
- **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.** Kinds of food may or may not be eaten is prescribed.
- Caste involves a system consisting many **castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.**
- **Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves.** This is referred to as a segmental organisation.
- **Caste were traditionally linked to occupations.** A person born into a caste could only practice the occupation associated with that caste.

### **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."

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

**A proprietary caste group** is a group that owns most of the resources and can command labor to work for them.

**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.

## Colonialism and Caste

- Institution of caste underwent major change during colonial period.
- 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.
- **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.

## Caste in the Present

**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.

**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.

**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.

**New concepts** were coined to understand the process of change. The terms were sanskritization and dominant caste by **M.N. Srinivas**.

**Sanskritization** is a process whereby members of a caste (usually middle or lower) attempt to raise their social status by adopting the rituals & social practices of the higher caste.

**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, and **Vokkaligas** of Karnataka, **the Reddys and Khammas** of Andhra Pradesh, the **Marathas** of Maharashtra, of **Jats** of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh and the **Patidars** of Gujarat.

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.

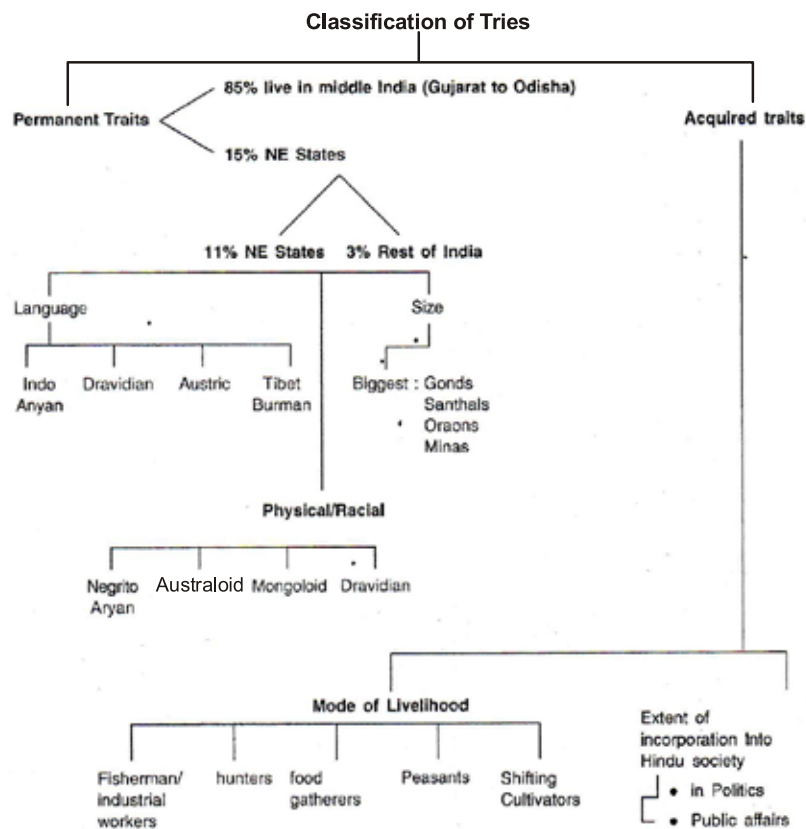
- Upper caste Groups have benefitted the most from the development policies of the post colonial era.
- Took full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development and able to take advantage of the expansion of the state sector jobs, immediately after Independence.
- They did not face any competition and their privileged status got consolidated in the second and the third generations.
- For this group, caste plays no part in their public lives. Whereas for the SC, STs and backward castes—opposite happened.
- Caste has become too visible.
- They have no inherited educational and social capital.
- Moreover, they have to compete with the already established upper caste group. They cannot afford to abandon their caste identity.

## **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

## Classification of Tribal Societies



### Tribe-caste distinction

#### Caste

- Based on the notion of purity and pollution
- Believes in Religion (oral and written)
- Hierarchical system.

#### Tribe

- Kinship based mode of social organization
- Do not practice text a religion with a written text.
- Egalitarian system.

### Tribes are not primitive communities living isolated lives.

- Tribes are seen as secondary phenomenon arising out of the exploitative and colonialist contacts.
- There are several Gond kingdom in central India such as that of Garha Mandala.

- Many of the Rajput kingdoms of central and western India emerged through a process of stratification among Adivasi community themselves.
- Adivasi often exercise dominance over plains.
- Occupied a special trade niche-trading forest produce, salt and elephants.
- Capitalist economic drive the exploit forest resources and minerals and to recruit cheap labour brought Tribal societies into the mainstream.
- Capitalist economic drive exploited the Tribals.

**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 expenses of the tribes. Eg. Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

### **National Development Vs. Tribal Development**

- National Development involving the building of large dams, factories and mines were undertaken at the expense of the tribes.
- Tribals have paid disproportionate price for the development of the rest of Indian Society.
- The loss of the forests on which tribal communities depended has been a major blow.
- Coming of private property adversely affected tribals, especially their community based collective ownership, were placed at a disadvantage in the new system.
- Heavy in migration of non-tribals threatens to disrupt their culture.

**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.

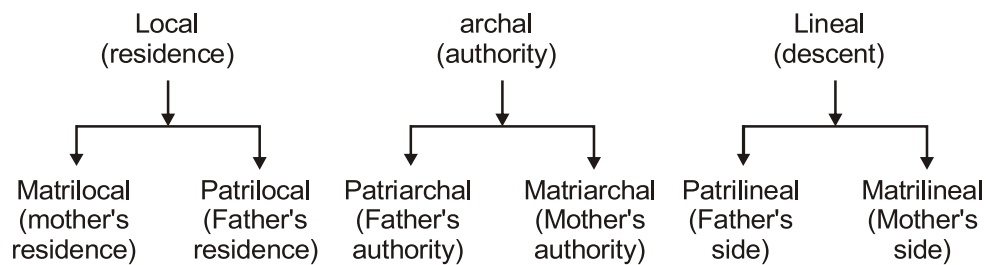
Tribal movements emerged to tackle issues relating to control over vital economic resources, matters of ethnic cultural identity. All this has been made possible due to the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities, though the assertion of identity of tribal middle class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

### 23. 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 there is more than one couple and often more than two generations living together.

**B.** Diverse forms of family

**Diverse forms of family are :**



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

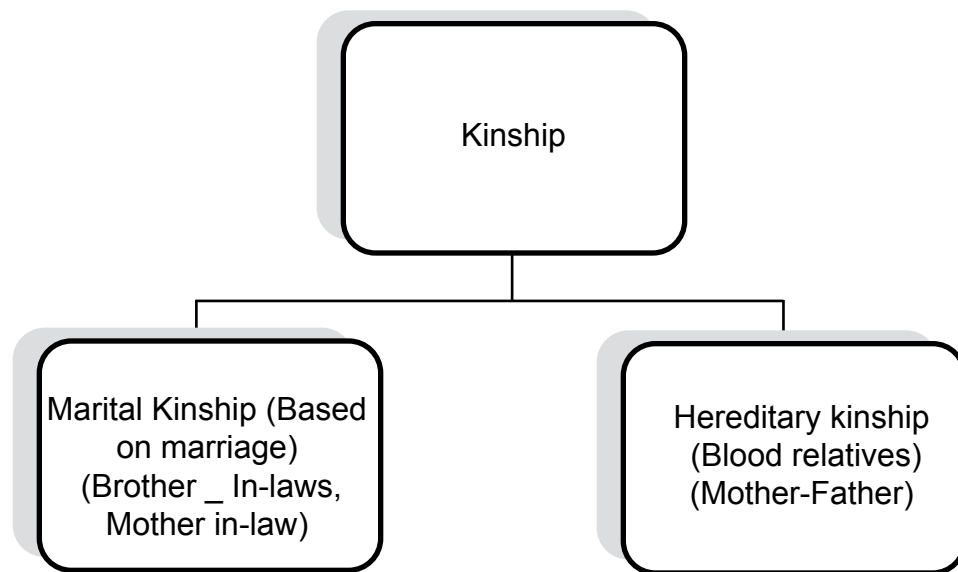
- The tension generated by such role conflict affects Khasi women more intensely. A woman can never be fully assured that her husband does not find his sister's house a more pleasant place than her own.
- The women are more badly affected than men, by the **role conflict** generated in the Khasi matrilineal 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.

### **Kinship:-**

kinship is the relationship between the members of the same family.

or

relationship formed of, based on blood relationships or marriage.



## 1 Mark Questions

1. Correct the statement
  - a) There is no difference between Varna and Casts
  - b) In patriarchal society, Females have the authority and dominance
  - c) Females have to face role conflict in Khasi community.
  - d) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have got separate statehood after a long period of struggle
2. the concepts of Sanskritisation and Dominant Caste were given by  
(a) M N Srinivas (b) Jyotiba Phule (c) Pariyar (d) Ayyankalli
3. The restriction of caste related to  
(a) Marriage (b) Food (c) Occupations (d) All of three
4. The Caste is determined by the.....
5. Examples of Dominant Caste are  
(a) Jats (b) Yadavas (c) Pattidars (d) All above three.
6. Mahatma Gandhi and.....organised protests against untouchability from 1920 onwards.
7. In the holism theory the castes and are based on.....and.....
8. Who said "caste is a closed class"?  
(a) Srinivas (b) Ghurye (c) Mukherjee (d) Majumdar
9. Is this statement True or False?
  - i) An extended family is commonly known as joint family.
  - ii) Approx 85% of population of tribal community live in North India.
  - iii) Jharkhand, a tribal dominated area, has been carved out of Madhya Pradesh to form a separate state.

## 2 Marks Question

- Q1.What is caste?
- Q2.What is dominant caste?
- Q3.Distinguish between Varna & Caste.
- Q4. Mention any 4 types of dominant caste.
- Q5.Define Tribes.
- Q6.Mention isolation and integration debate on tribes.

- Q7. Mention the two board sets of issue most important in giving rise to tribal community.
- Q8. Distinguish between Nuclear and joint family.
- Q9. Define kinship.

#### **4 Marks Questions**

- Q1. Discuss the features of caste.
- Q2. Differentiate between tribes & caste.
- Q3. Explain the main factor influencing the information of tribal identity today.
- Q4. Explain the meaning of Sanskritization.
- Q5. What is the role of the ideas of separation and hierarchy in the caste system.
- Q6. What are the rules that the caste system imposes?
- Q7. How have been tribal been classified in India.
- Q8. In what ways can change in social structure lead to changes in the family structure.
- Q9. Explain the different forms of family.
- Q10. Read the passage and answer the following questions:-Khasi matrilineal 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. In a way, the strain 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 congenial place than her own. Similarly a sister will be apprehensive about her brother's commitment to her welfare because the wife with whom he lives can always pull him away from his responsibilities to his natal house. The women are more adversely 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 when there is a transgression of rules. Women possess only token authority in Knasi society; it is men who are the defacto power holders. The system is indeed weighted in favour of male matri kin rather than male patri-kin.
- (i). What are maternal families?
- (ii). There are two types of kinship are.....and.....
- (iii). The maternal system found in.....community in India.
- (iv). What type of role conflict faced by male in Khasi community

Q11. Read the passage and answer the following questions:-Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements. These are issues relating to control over vital economic resources like and and specially forests, and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity. The two can often go together, bat with differentiation of tribal society they may also diverge. The reasons why the middle classes within tribal soceties may assert their tribal identity may be different from the reasons why poor and uneducated tribals join tribal movements. As with any other community, it is the relationship between these kinds of internal dynamics and external forces that will shape the future.

- (i). What are tribal communities?
- (ii). The main issues related to tribal communities are.....and.....
- (iii). The issue.....people in tribal community to participate in tribal movements in different from those of poor and backward Tribal people.
- (iv). What is ethnic-culture identity?

### **6 Marks Questions**

1. Discuss the theoretical interpretation or principles of the casts 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. Discuss the classification of tribes based on their traits.
5. Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

One of the most significant yet paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become 'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes For these groups, who have benefited the most from the developmental policies of the post-coloniai era, caste has appeared to decline in significance precisely because it has done its job so well. I her caste status had been crucial in ensuring that these groups had the necessary economic and educational resources to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by rapid development. For this group, it now seems that caste plays no part in their public lives, being limited to the personal sphere of religious practice or marriage and kinship.

- (i). To which class of society, the caste has tended to become inv•sible?
- (ii) What changes took place in Caste system after Independence? Discuss.

## CHAPTER 4

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# THE MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

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### Main Point

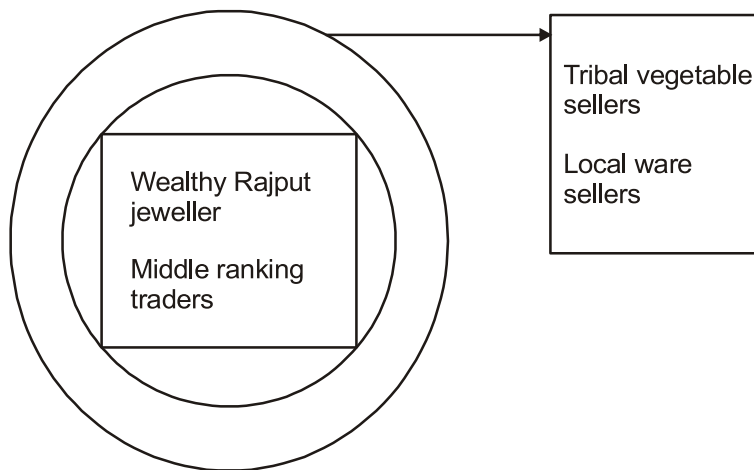
1. **Market** refers to a place where things are bought and sold, gathering of buyers and sellers (weekly vegetable market) or a category of trade or business (market for Cars / readymade clothes).

- Sociologist view market 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 lenders, 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 Gells' 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 NattuKottai Chettiars (Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu.

B. Among, the Nattukottai Chettiars (or caste such as 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 consumers 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 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 Nekarattars, 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 gains 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.

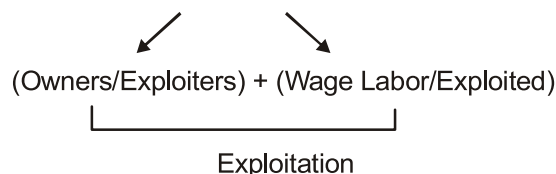


### 7. (A) Concept of **Capitalism** (Karl Marx)

- Is a system of commodity production for the market, through the use of wage labour.
- private property and the market have penetrated in 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 increasing profits in a competitive market economy.

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

(C) Capitalism → Capitalists + Workers → Surplus Value



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

**B. Commoditisation / 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 instant, labour or skills
- the sale of human body organs like kidney by the poor to cater to rich
- 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 poeple to find brides and grooms for a fee.

- In earlier times, social skills such as good manners and etiquettes were imparted mainly through the family. Now, there are many private institutes that offers 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 member 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 festive of the Poornima, when pilgrims come to bathe in the holy Pushkar Lake.

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

**D. Labour power** : Capacity of the labour. 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 are 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 may other aspects of daily life.

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

**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.

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

**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 manufactures 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 permanent jobs.

**14. Support price :** Price at which government agree to buy agricultural, Commodities, ensure minimum income for farmers.

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

## 1 mark questions

### Fill ups

1. Smith supported the idea of a 'free market', that is, a market free from all kinds of regulation whether by the state or otherwise.

This economic philosophy was also given the name.....a French phrase that means 'leave alone' or 'let it be'.

- a) free market b) commerce c) economics d) laissez-faire

Ans d) laissez-faire

2. According to , the anthropologist who studied Dhorai, the market has significance much beyond its economic functions.

Name of the anthropologist mentioned here is.....

- a) Alfred Gell b) Alfred bell c) Alfred boss d) Alfred taylor

Ans a) Alfred Gell

3. The Nattukottai Chettiars (or Nakarattars) of Tamil Nadu, provide an interesting illustration of how these indigenous trading networks were organised and worked.

what is, ' indigenous trading networks ' refers to

- a) role of markets in trading
- b) role of agents in trading
- c) role of relations in trading
- d) role of money in trading

Ans c) role of relations in trading

4. which is not a example of symbol of status.  
(i) Cell phones (ii) New car (iii) Costly watch (iv) High status in Society
5. Example of Caste based trading system.  
(i) Nakkartars (ii) Vocalingas (iii) Yadavas (iv) (teddies
6. Who wrote book "the wealth of Nation" was written by-  
(i) Durkheim (ii)Marx (iii) Adorn Smith (iv)Max Waber

**Correct the statement**

7. "The things that people buy and consume are the symbol of their status in the society." Karl Marx said this statement.
8. NASDAQ electronic exchange is situated in Mumbai.

**Is the given statement True or False.**

9. Privatisation has led to retrenchment of government employees.
10. Karl Marx was full supporter of modern capitalism.

**2 Marks Questions**

1. Define Capitalism.
2. What is Marketisation?
3. Define Colonialism.
4. Mention the ways in which the World is increasing by getting connected.
5. Differentiate between subsidy and support prices
6. What is meant by the phrase invisible hand'?
7. What is Surplus value?
8. What is a "Hundi"?
9. Define Laissez faire.
10. What is Virtual Market?

#### 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 market differ from an economic one?
7. What are some of the processes included under the label 'globalisation'?
8. What is a Sociologist's view on markets as a social institution?

9. Read the passage and answer the following question:-

NASDAQ is the "name of a major electronic stock exchange based in New York. it operates exclusively through computerized electronic communications. It allows stock brokers and investors from around the world to buy and sell shares in the companies it lists. These transactions are conducted in real time' - i.e., they take effect within seconds, and they involve no paper - no paper documents or paper currency.

- (i). NASDAQ is the name of a major electronic stock exchange. It operates exclusively through computerized electronic communications. It is an example of ..... markets
- (ii). NASDAQ stock exchange is different from other markets. How?
- (iii). Where is an important stock exchange like NASDAQ situated?  
(a) Bangalore (b) Mumbai (c) Kolkata (d) Mohali
- (iv). Correct the given statement:

The shares are sold and bought in like NASDAQ with paper documents and paper currency.

10. Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

Commoditisation or commodification - these are big words that sound very complicated. But the process they refer to is a familiar one and it is present in our everyday life. Here is a common example - bottled water. In cities and towns and even in most villages now it is possible to buy water packed in sealed plastic bottles of 2 liters, 1 liter or smaller

capacity. These bottles are marketed by a wide variety of companies and there are innumerable brand names. But this is a new phenomenon, not more than ten or fifteen years old. It is possible that you yourself may remember a time when bottled water was not around. Ask older people. Your parents' generation will certainly remember the initial feeling of novelty when bottled water became widely available. In your grandparents' generation, it was unthinkable that anyone could sell drinking water, charge money for it. But today we take bottled water for granted as a normal, convenient thing, a commodity that we can buy (or sell).

(i). Commodity means

(a) An object or a thing (b) Belief (c) Service (d) A thing or service both

(ii). What do you mean by Commoditisation?

(iii). Name any two things or services which can be commoditised

(iv). Correct the statement

Education is not being commoditised in present.

### 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.
3. When a market becomes a commodity: The Pushkar camel fair



cattle market in Pushkar fair

'Come the month of Kartika ..., Thar camel drivers spruce up their ships of the desert and start the long walk to Pushkar in time for Kartik Purnima ... Each year around 200,000 people converge here, bringing

with them some 50,000 camels and cattle. The place becomes an extraordinary swirl of colour, sound and movement, thronged with musicians, mystics, tourists, traders, animals and devotees. It's a camel-grooming nirvana, with an incredible array of cornrows, anklets, embroidery and pom poms." The religious event builds in tandem with the Camel Fair in a wild, magical crescendo of incense, chanting and processions to dousing day, the last night of the fair, when thousands of devotees wash away their sins and set candles afloat on the holy water.'

1. What are the new circuits of goods, services, money, and people that have been created at Pushkar because it is now a part of the international tourist circuit?
2. How does the religiosity of the place add to its marketability? Can we say that there is a market for spirituality in India?



## CHAPTER 5

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# PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

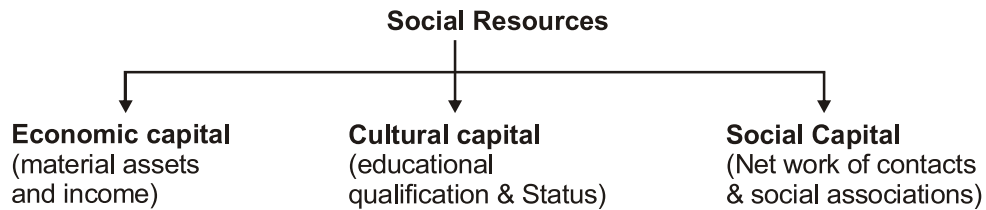
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### 1. Social Inequality

- 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.



#### **4. Social stratifications**

- It is a system in which categories of people are ranked in a hierarchy in a Society. This is a system of structured inequalities.
- **3 Key principles of social stratification–**
  - It 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 view 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
- Strong co-relation is seen between higher caste & higher economic status of people.

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

- Three dimensions of untouchability are -
  1. **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.
  2. **Humiliations & 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)
  3. **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.

**10. 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.

**11. 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 in Marathi, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu & Hindi.

**12.** Other Backward classes/OBCs are described as socially & educationally backward. Largely the service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy.

## Other Backward Classes (OBC's)

- Commission appointed to look into measures for the welfare of OBC's are
  - (a) Kaka Kalelkar
  - (b) Mandal Commission
- Upper OBC's are largely landed castes and enjoyed dominance in rural society in many regions of India while the lower OBC's are very poor & disadvantaged and are often not very different from Dalits in Socio-Economics terms. They are known as creamy layer OBC's & non-creamy layer OBC's now a days.

## 13. 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).

#### 14. Issues of Tribes

- (1) National forest Policy vs. Tribal displacement
- (2) Industrialisation Policies in tribal areas.
- (3) Tribal identity and awareness.

#### 15. 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, campaign 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** among Muslims was **led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who worked for** education of girls.
  - **Dayanand Sarawati** of the Arya Samaj, worked for women's education and training in the arts of housekeeping and handicrafts and rearing of children.
  - **Ishwar Chandra 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. In 21st century, declining sex ratio, implicit social bias against the girl child are the new challenges of gender in equality.

- 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.

#### 16. Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress

- 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 of 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 offices, schools etc.

**17. Stree Purush Tulana** written in 1822, by a Maharashtrian housewife, Tarabai Shinde as 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.

**18. 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 visit 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'.

### **19. The struggle of the disabled**

Disability has some common features to the public perception thus making it social.

- (i) Disability is understood as biologically given.
- (ii) Whenever, a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from his/her impairment.
- (iii) The disabled person is seen as a victim.
- (iv) Disability is supposed to be linked with the disabled individual's self perception.
- (v) The very idea of disability suggest that they are in need of help.

The disabled are rendered disabled not because they are biologically disabled but because society renders them so.

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.

## **1 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. When considering the 'wishes' of the individual, social, exclusion is-----  
a. Voluntary    b. semi-voluntary    c. involuntary    d. None of the above
2. Members of stereotype group share common identities like----  
a. Race    b. homogeneity    c. ethnicity    d. all the above

3. 'Dalit' means-----  
 a. Poor      b. discriminated      c. downtrodden      d. excluded
4. Untouchability was abolished through-----  
 a. Article 15      b. Article 16      c. Article 17      d. Article 18
5. Adivasis literally means-----  
 a. Forest inhabitants      b. ancient inhabitants  
 c. Involuntary inhabitants      d. original inhabitants.
6. In our everyday life social inequality is seen as a systematic and well organised----- system.
7. Economic, social, and cultural capitals are components of ----- owned by the people in society.
8. OBCs are described as-----and----- backward.
9. The Indian Government's monopoly over forests and acquisition of land in the name of 'National Development' made the tribals suffer from----- colonialism.
10. Stree Purush Tulana was written by-----
11. Economic strain & isolation create more incidents of disability among the ----- section of the society.
12. Social Stratification is a system in which people are not 'ranked' in a hierarchy. (True or False).
13. Peaceful groups like 'Dalit Panthers' emerged to struggle for the rights of the Dalits. (Correct the statement)
14. Caste as a 'discriminatory' system classified people by their occupation and status. (True or False)
15. Standing with 'bowed head' before a higher caste person is an act of exploitation faced by an untouchable. (correct the statement)
16. When opinions are based on 'hearsay' it may also be termed as .....
17. Declaration of Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India in 1931, at Karachi session was committed to women's equality. (True or False)



## 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 correlation 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?

**Read the Paragraph & Answer the given questions**

- 11 It is an extreme and particularly vicious aspect of the caste system that prescribes stringent social sanctions against members of castes located at the bottom of the Purity - Pollution scale. Strictly speaking, these castes are outside the caste hierarchy they are considered to be so impure that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals
  - (a) What we are talking here about?
  - (b) What is the role of caste system in Social Stratification?
  - (c) which provision/Article of Indian constitution abolishes this.
  - (d) Name any movement which worked for this kind of discrimination
- 12 In India, labels such as 'disability', 'handicap', 'crippled', 'blind', and 'deaf' are used synonymously often these terms are hurled at people as insults. In a culture that looks up to bodily 'Perfection', all deviations from the perfect body signify abnormality, defect and distortion labels such as bechara (poor thing) accentuate the victim status for the disabled person. The roots of such attitudes lie in the cultural conception that views an impaired body as a result of fate.
  - (a) About what category of persons we are talking here?
  - (b) What are 'Disabled - unfriendly' courts.
  - (c) In what sense one can say that 'disability' is social?

(d) What are the types of disabilities? (existing in our society)

### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issue during the colonial period.
2. Explain the meaning of the term 'Untouchability' along with its dimensions.
3. Tribal 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?
5. study the given table and Answer the given questions.

Percentage of Population lying below poverty line 2011-12.

Caste and Community	Rural India Expenditure of Rs327 or less per person per month	urban India Expenditure of Rs 424 or less per person per month
Schedule Tribes	45.3%	24.1%
Schedule Castes	31.5 %	21.7%
other Backward classes	22.7%	15,4%
Higher caste muslims	26.9 %	22.7%
Higher caste Hindus	25.6%	12.1%
Higher caste christians	22.2%	05.5%
Higher caste Sikhs	06.2%,	05.0%
All communities	27.0%	13.7%

- (a) Most of the persons of which caste are living their life in extreme poverty? which community has least number of persons living in poverty?
- (b) What do you understand by the term other backward classes? What can you conclude about OBC's after reading the above table and discuss their social problems.

## CHAPTER 6

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# CHALLENGES TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

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The term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

1. India is a culturally diverse country having communities of different religions, languages, sects, races and castes.

- Cultural identities are very powerful-can arouse intense passions.
- Able to mobilise large numbers of people.
- Sometimes cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities can provoke opposition from other communities.
- Situation becomes worse when scarce resources like river waters, jobs of govt. funds have to be shared.

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

The importance of community identity

- Our community provides us with languages (our mother tongue) and cultural values. It also anchors our self identity.
- Expanding and overlapping circles of communities (family, kinship, caste, region or religion). They give us a sense of identity of who we are.
- People react emotionally or even violently whenever there is a perceived threat to their community identity.

### 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. Indian Nation State

**State:** A state is a regional community regulated by a sovereign government and free from external control.

**Nation:** A nation is a large-scale community that tries to live voluntarily within the same political system and is bound by powerful sources of moral sentiment.

**Nation-state:** A special type of state which has the specialty of the modern world and a government has sovereign power over a certain area and the people living there are called its citizens.

- Population-1,029 million.
- Languages & dialect — 1,632
- Religions — Hindus (80.5%), Muslims (13.4%), Christians (2.3%), Sikhs (1.9%), Buddhist (0.89%), Jains (0.4%).

Why is it easy to describe a nation but hard to define it?

A nation is a peculiar sort of community but is easy to describe but hard to define. Nations can be founded on the basis of common cultural, historical and political institution like a shared religion, language, ethnicity, history or regional culture.

However for every possible criterion these are exceptions and counter examples.

The criterion that comes closest to distinguishing a nation is the state.

Unlike the other kinds of communities, nations are communities that have a state of their own. That is why the two are joined with a hyphen to form the term nation state.

State 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 to restricting public culture to common national pattern while a non-national cultures to be limited to the private sphere.

How do assimilationist and integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities.

Interventions are :

- Centralising all powers to forums where the dominant group constitutes a majority, and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups.

- Imposing a unified legal and judicial system based on the dominant groups traditions and abolishing alternative systems used by other groups.
- Adopting the dominant groups language as the only official national language and making its use mandatory in all public institutions.
- Promotion of the dominant groups languages and culture through national institution including state controlled media and educational institution.
- Adoption of state symbols, celebrating the dominant groups history, heroes and culture, choice of national holidays or naming of streets etc.
- Seizure of lands, forests & fisheries from minority groups and indigenous people and declaring them "National resources."

In terms of the nation-states relationship with community identities, the Indian case fits neither the assimilationist nor the integrationist model.

The constitution declares the state to be a secular state, but religion, language and other such factors are not banished from the public sphere. By international standards very strong constitutional protection is offered to minority religions.

## 8. Regionalism in the Indian Context

- Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of these identity markers in particular regions and fueled by sense of regional deprivation.
- Language coupled with regional and tribal identity are the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity of India. However all linguistic communities have not got statehood. for instance, in the creation of three new states in 2000, namely Chhatisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand, language did not play a prominent role.

- **Indian federalism and the three lists of subject.**

There are lists of subjects or areas of governance which are the exclusive responsibility of either states or centre along with a concurrent list, of areas where both are allowed to operate

## 9. Sociological Definition of the term 'Minority'

- The notion of minority groups is widely used in sociology

- It usually involves same sense of relative disadvantage.
- The sociological sense of minority also implies that the members of the minority form a collectivity i.e. they have a strong sense of group solidarity, a feeling of togetherness and belonging.
- Subjected to prejudice and discrimination.

**Minority group is disadvantaged in one sense but not in another.** For e.g. religious minorities like parsis and sikhs may be relatively well-off economically. But may be disadvantaged in cultural sense because of small numbers. Religions of cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority.

### **10. Privileged Minorities**

Extremely privileged or wealthy people are not referred to as minorities.

Why should the minorities be given constitutional protection?

- Cultural minorities need special protection because of the demographic dominance of the majority.
- In democratic politics, it is always possible to convert a numerical majority into political power through elections.
- This means that religious or cultural minorities are politically vulnerable.
- Minorities also face the risk that the majority community will capture political power and use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions, ultimately forcing them to abandon their distinctive identity.
- Article 29 and Article 30 are a part of the Indian constitution with special reference to Minorities and Cultural Diversity.
- Minority problems
 

I. Social status	II. Non-viable status
III. Disconnected from society	IV. Prejudice and stereotypes
V. Culturally unviable status	VI. Politically weak

### **Article 29**

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

part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

### 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

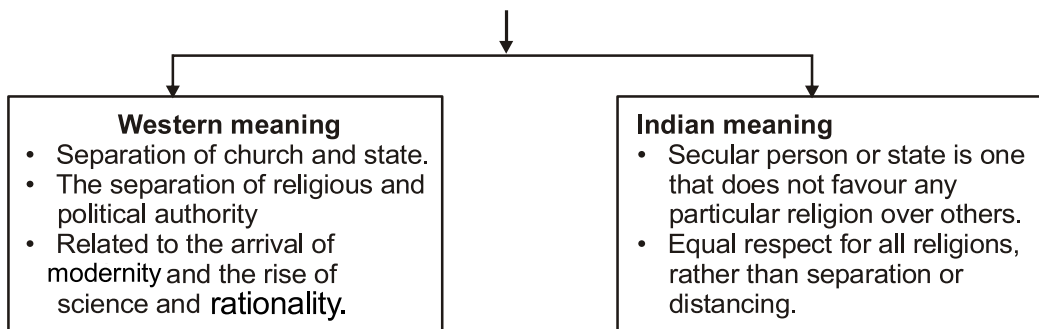
11. **Communalism** refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity where one religious group sees itself as a legitimate, superior and worthy with other groups being inferior, illegitimate and opposed.

### 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
  - Anti Muslim riots in Gujarat in 2002

13.

### SECULARISM



### 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.



#### Results of authoritarian rule in India.

- Infringement of Fundamental Rights.
- Wave of participation.
- Start of social movement.
- Women's movement, environmental protection movement, human rights and Dalit movement.

**15. Civil Society** is the name given to the broad arena which not only lies beyond the private domain of the family but also outside the domain of both state and market.

- 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**. It illustrates the crucial importance of civil society in ensuring that the state is accountable to the nations and its people. The answer to the RTI has to be given within 30 days.
- **Benefits of the Right to Information Act 2005**
  - According to this Act, any person can demand allocation of funds, tax from the government and copy the fund document.
  - People have the right to get information about the allocation of funds for various projects.
  - Right to receive documents
  - Inspection of documents, works and records
  - Right to take certified samples of work materials To collect citizen information through printouts, discs, floppy tapes, video cassettes and other electronic means.

## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The policy which persuades or forces all citizens to adopt a common set of cultural values and norms is-----
  - a. Cross cultural policy
  - b. regionalism policy
  - c. assimilation policy
  - d. favouritism policy
2. Suspension of parliament and censorship of media usually takes place during.
  - a. Democratic rule
  - b. communal unrest
  - c. authoritarian rule
  - d. none of the above
3. Appeasement of minorities by giving special consideration is considered by the majority community as---
  - a. Injustice
  - b. Favouritism
  - c. Partiality
  - d. Competition
4. When religious identity overrides everything else it leads to----
  - a. Secularism
  - b. Communalism
  - c. Nation state
  - d. Diversity
5. Ethno-national identity in India has mainly been formed by factors like-----
  - a. Language & religion
  - b. language & tribal identity
  - c. language & infrastructure
  - d. none of the above
6. Community identities give a sense of----- and-----
7. Geographical concentration of identity markers like languages or tribes along with a feeling of 'deprivation' leads to-----
8. When a 'small group' of people experience the 'same sense of relative disadvantage' they are known as a-----
9. The states adopt assimilation or integration policies to create a harmonious society because they feel----- by cultural diversity, which may result in disunity.
10. (Act) is the most recent initiatives of the Civil society which makes the state accountable to the citizens of India.
11. The term diversity emphasizes inequalities rather than differences. (True or False)

12. People react emotionally when their community identity is threatened. (True or False)
13. Minorities like Parsis and Sikhs are economically and socially strong. (Correct the statement)
14. The contentious issues of the 'federal system' today is determined by the role of private backward regions. (True or False)
15. Political parties, media, institutions, NGOs are part of authoritarian society. (correct the statement)

## **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

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

## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss communalism in the Indian context.
2. Explain how India as a state has managed cultural diversity.
3. Describe some of the important characteristics of communalism.
4. Differentiate between the Western and Indian meaning of secularism.
5. Mention the contentious issues found in the federal system, which led to inter-regional disparities.
6. Differentiate between a democratic and authoritarian state.
7. Explain Regionalism in the Indian context.
8. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

The meanings of communalism have become bad today. Due to this, the poison of discrimination, hatred and bitterness is being spread all around. The person, society and nation affected by communalism transmit imperfections towards each other. When religion and religion policy revives madness, then communalism arises there. Religion no longer remains at that time, it is bent on ending humanity by assuming the form of while. Then morality, courtesy, generosity, simplicity, sympathy, etc., do not find refuge in the moral and divine qualities and influences.

Q1. Due to the poison of discrimination, hatred and is being spread all around.

Answer: bitterness

Q2. Correct the statement  
Communalism is bringing good results.

Answer: Communalism is bringing bad results

Q3. Whose enemy is communalism?  
1. Inequality 2. Lawlessness 3. Humanity 4. Passengers

Answer: 3 Humanity

4. There are no qualities of communalism. 1. Ethics 2. Simplicity 3. Chivalry 4. Hypocrisy

- i) 1, 2 & 4                      ii) 2, 3, & 4  
iii) 1, 2, & 3                      iv) 1, 2, 3, & 4

Answer: iii

9. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow the passage.

The Union of India is made up of several federal units like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh etc. We call them states. Even in the Constitution, the word state has been used for them in some places. Similarly, the term state is used for all units in the United States. It is wrong to use the word state for these federal units because these units of union states have the first three elements (definite land area, population and government) that form the state, but their internal sovereignty is limited and they do not achieve external sovereignty at all.

Q1. The main three elements for the state are....., .....and.....

Q2. The term is used for all units in the United States.  
1. Unit 2. Nation 3. Union 4. State

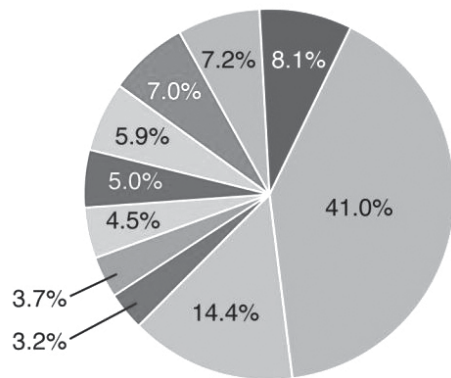
Q3. In the Consitution the word..... is used for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc.

Q4. Correct the statement.  
Internal sovereignty of the state is not attained at all and external sovereignty is limited.

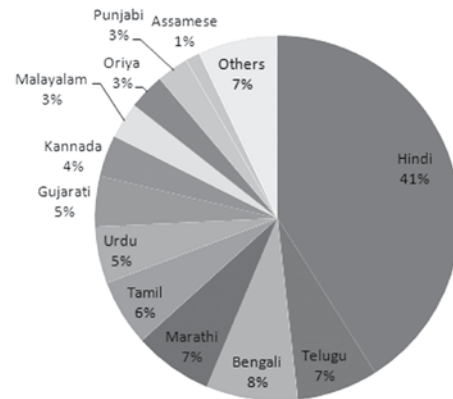
## 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is a Civil society? What is its role and significance today? Support your answer with suitable examples.
2. What is Communalism? Has it been a recurring source of tension and violence?
3. In your opinion, the linguistic reorganisation of states has increased or damaged the unity of India.

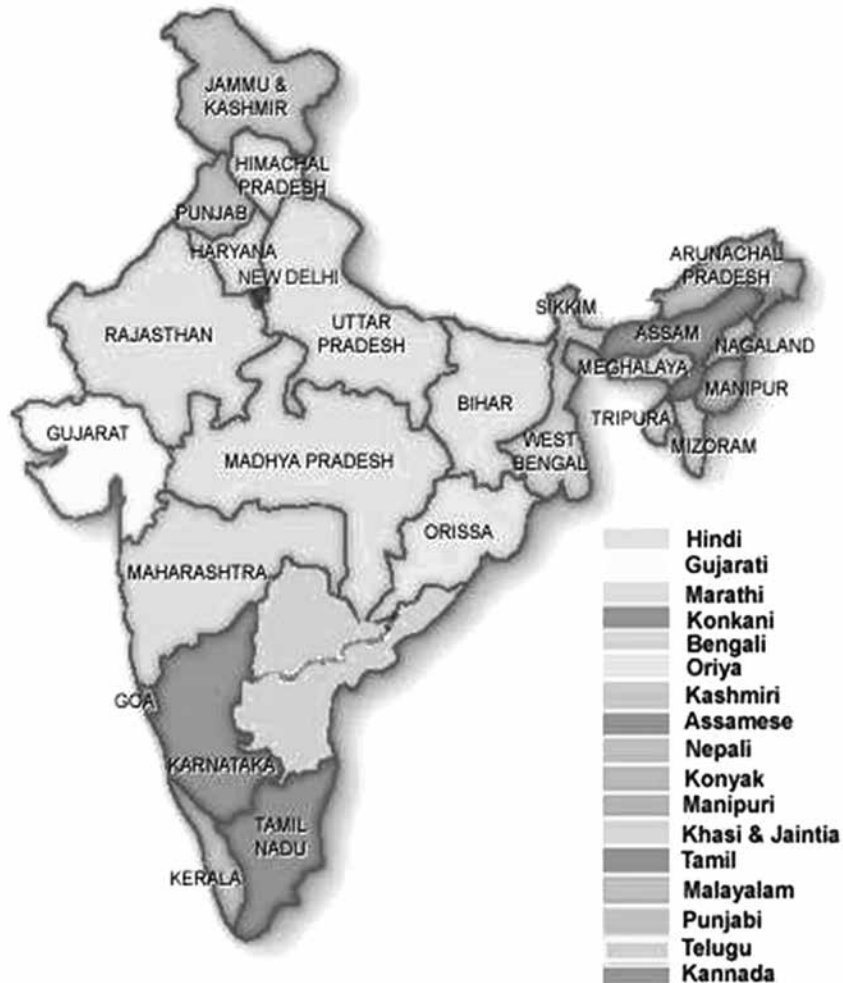
Linguistic composition (2001)\*



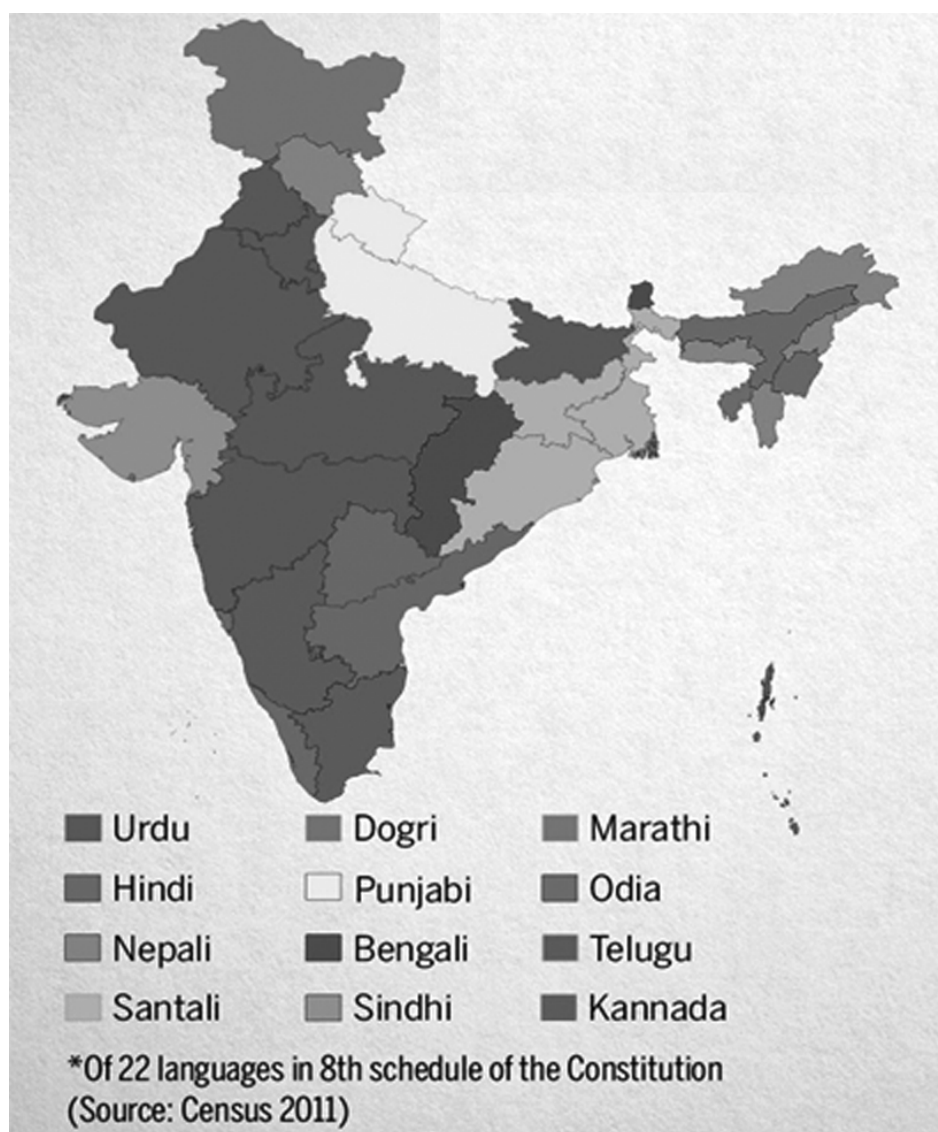
Linguistic Distribution in India (2001 Census)



Q4. Express the nature of linguistic structure in India



Q5. Express the regional nature of linguistic structure in India





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**PRACTICAL EXAMINATION**

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CLASSSS-XII

(MARKING SCHEME)

S.No.	MARKS	ITEM	TOTAL
1.	परिचय (Introduction)	2 अंक	
2.	प्रयोजन का कथन (Statement of Purpose)	2 अंक	
3.	शोध प्रश्न (Research Question )	2 अंक	
4.	कार्यप्रणाली (Methodology)	3 अंक	
5.	डाटा विश्लेषण (Data Analysis)	4 अंक	
6.	निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)	2 अंक	
	VIVA	5 अंक	कुल अंक = 20

## **INTRODUCTION**

Under this, we will tell the prior knowledge of the subject, so far what we know about that subject. Give a general introduction to the topic taken. State your research problem and purpose. Briefly write relevant literature on your subject. Describe the current state of the subject. Note any gaps in the topic that your study will address.

### **Statement of purpose**

Introduce yourself, your interests and motivations. Briefly describe your previous career. Discuss the relevance of your recent and current activities. Briefly explain what the rationale for choosing the subject is. Briefly describe what the challenges are and what you want to understand

### **Research question**

#### **Surveys**

Surveys involve collecting information, usually from fairly large groups of people, by means of questionnaires but other techniques such as interviews or telephoning may also be used. There are different types of survey. The most straightforward type is administered to a sample of people at a set point in time.

#### **Interviews**

Interviews are usually carried out in person i.e. face-to-face but can also be administered by telephone or using more advance computer technology such as Skype. Sometimes they are held in the interviewee's home, sometimes at a more neutral place. It is important for interviewees to decide whether they are comfortable about inviting the researcher into their home and whether they have a room or area where they can speak freely without disturbing other members of the household.

#### **Participant and non-participant observation**

Studies which involve observing people can be divided into two main categories, namely participant observation and non-participant observation. In participant observation, the researcher becomes (or is already) part of the group to be observed. This involves fitting in, gaining the trust of members of the group and at the same time remaining sufficiently detached as to be able to carry out the observation. In non-participant observation studies, the researcher is not part of the group being studied. The researcher decides in advance precisely what kind of behavior is relevant to the study and can be realistically and ethically observed.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Under this, we will tell the prior knowledge of the subject, so far what we know about that subject. Give a general introduction to the topic taken. State your research problem and purpose. Briefly write relevant literature on your subject. Describe the current state of the subject. Note any gaps in the topic that your study will address.

### **Statement of purpose**

Introduce yourself, your interests and motivations. Briefly describe your previous career. Discuss the relevance of your recent and current activities. Briefly explain what the rationale for choosing the subject is. Briefly describe what the challenges are and what you want to understand

### **Research question**

In general, a good research question should be clear and focused. In other words, the question should clearly state what the researcher needs to do. The question should not be too broad nor too narrow.

### **Research methods**

Research method may be chosen for the convenience of time, money and demand of the topic. some research methods are given below.

### **Data analysis**

Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical / or logical techniques to describe and depict data, summarize and iterate, and evaluate data. Actually, researchers usually collect and analyze entire data. Analyzing and studying information received from information donors is called analysis.

### **The conclusion**

Thus in the end we can get results based on information.

### **Project VIVA**

On the exam day, the external examiner determines the marks of the viva by asking questions based on the project.

## **Sample project**

### **Subject: Teaching work by Delhi Education Department in Corona period Introduction**

As everyone knows that the world is currently suffering from the corona epidemic and the whole world has come to a standstill. In March 2020, the whole world is facing the situation of folk down and the education of children has been disrupted. The schools and universities have been closed and the exit from homes is also done only under special circumstances. People have returned back to their village. Children are imprisoned in homes. At such a time, the Education Department of Delhi Government started exploring possibilities of continuing the teaching work and started online education by taking the help of modern technologies.

### **Statement of purpose**

My aim in choosing this subject is that when the normal way of studying is not being done, then which methods can be used to continue studies? It is the age of modern technology and the new generation understands modern technologies very well. Mobile, Internet or other modern equipment is accessible to the common man, so why not resort to this method. How successful was the study using these techniques and can it be continued if needed in future? Every trouble goes through a new path. Due to the corona, we could also use the new techniques to combine studies with new techniques and touch new dimensions.

### **Research question**

**To what extent can modern technologies be helpful in continuing studies?**

Or

**Have we not learned modern techniques to depend on them?**

Or

**How successful was the online class of education department of Delhi government?**

### **Research method**

Questionnaire based survey method can be used to know the above mentioned issue. We can know the answers to these by posing various questions. Because in such a time it would not be appropriate to get out of the house more. Therefore, people should be contacted online by taking

the help of online technology and data can be collected or they can be met only by fully following the methods of prevention from Corona. For this, a questionnaire of 15 to 20 questions should be made and create Google forms and responses can be received from email by using online apps such as WhatsApp, Face Book, and Twitter etc. Simple language should be used for the questions and the questions should be made in such a way that the informer can give information easily. The questions should be multiple choice so that the informer feels easy to answer them. Some of these questions can be: -

1. What modern equipment do you have?
2. Do you know how to use internet in mobile?
3. Does the mobile live with you or with the family?
4. At what time do you have the facility to use the equipment?
5. Are you getting education through these mediums?
6. What new things could you learn by getting education through this?
7. Are you in favor of continuing this in future too?

### **Data analysis**

After getting the above information, these information should be tabulated and their data be separated like how many people had mobile, what percentage of people could avail of them. How many people could this new format of education reach? These information can be shown through pie charts or graphs or bar diagrams.

### **Conclusion**

Through pictures or pie charts or bar diagrams, etc. one can conclude based on these information how successful this method of study was and whether or not this method can be used when the time is up.

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## **SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR THE PRACTICAL PROJECT WORK**

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1. Youth and Politics
2. Poverty in India
3. Religion and its impact on society
4. Teenage Crimes
5. Impact of Globalisation
6. Fashion and Teenagers
7. Changing face of families in India
8. Effects of Pollution on Society.
9. Problems faced by teenagers
10. Problems faced by Migrant workers
11. Impact of Social Media
12. Higher Education and its status in India.
13. Substance Abuse and Youth
14. Challenges to National Integration
15. The changing status of Women
16. Crimes against women and children
17. Inclusive Education
18. Inter Caste marriages.
19. Underprivileged and their status.
20. Media and Modernisation
21. Life after corona
22. Education in corona times
23. LIFE DURING EPIDEMIC
24. Lockdown experience
25. Work from home
26. Problems faced by labourers of unorganised sectors.

## BOOK 2

### CHAPTER 1

---

# STRUCTURAL CHANGES

---

**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 introduced
- the economy was strengthened .
- 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.
- It brought changes in law, order, culture and architecture.
- 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, nationalist
- Conscious and anti-colonial feeling. .

**4. Many sided impact of English language on Indian society**

- widely used
- a major contributor to the growth of nationalism.
- its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market (post globalization)

- Linked to social prestige and statuses 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 by a few people 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 economic 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.
- Cities were an expression of global capitalism.

#### **7. Urbanisation and Industrialisation are linked processes.**

- British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors.
- Old urban centres like Surat, Masulipatnam, Dhaka, Murshidabad declined. i.e. decline in urbanisation.
- Coastal cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were developed for exporting new 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 out 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 British planters enjoyed lavish lifestyles.
- The workers worked under unjust contract and unfavorable conditions. They were facing exploitation.
- The planter and his family lived in huge bungalows surrounded by an army of liveried servants.
- The workers were recruited from far off places and many got infected with strange fevers due to inhuman conditions.

### **10. Early industrialization in Independent India**

- Development of heavy and machine making industries
- Expansion of public sector
- Development of a large cooperative sector.

A National Planning committee of 1938 was set up with Jawahar Lal Nehru as the Chairman and KT Shah as the General Editor. The major areas of focus were

- Agriculture and other sources of primary production.
- Exchange and finance
- Public utilities, transport and communication
- Education-general and technical.
- Women's role in a planned economy.

The Planning commission was set up in March 1950 by the resolution of the Government of India.

### **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 townlike Bhilai, Bokaro
  - (c) Villages surrounding ever expanding metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai.

### **12. Difference between Western and Indian pattern 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.

## **1 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. One of the major languages contributing to Nationalism were-----  
a. Hindi      b. Tamil      c. English      d. Urdu
2. The life of pastoralists was changed by-----  
a. Village    b. Tribal Acts.    c. Forests Acts.    d. none of the above
3. The dominant political system introduced by colonial rule was----  
a. Nation-State      b. State Nation      c. Democratic Nation  
d. Union State
4. The economic base of our country was not interfered by-----  
a. Capitalist conquerors      b. Vedic invaders  
c. pre-capitalist conquerors    d. Planters

5. Urban impact has been experienced in India in ways like-----
  - a. Monetary inputs from migrants in cities
  - b. Uprooting of village      c. Land used for urban development
  - d. all of the above
6. Steam & electricity were used as sources of power for machine production known as deindustrialization. (correct the statement)
7. Impact of industrialisation was same in Britain and India as people moved to urban areas. (correct the statement)
8. The colonial administration used kind measures against labourers to extract maximum profits for planters. (correct the statement)
9. The principles of Nationalism and that of colonialism were contradictory components of the dominant political system of British India. (True or False)
10. Building of dams, power stations, steels plants to usher in the post-independent industrial era was the dream of-----
  - a. MSA Rao   b. Jawahar Lal Nehru   c. Mahatam Gandhi
  - d. K T Shah
11. When Indians were denied Liberty and freedom during the 40'S and 50's the period of rule will be known as-----
12. The Indian Parliamentary system, Legal system, the police and education system is very much built on one of the following models--
  - a. French model      b. British model      c. German model
  - d. Russian model
13. The two structural changes----and----were brought about in by colonialism.
14. Surat and Masulipatam declined as manufacturing boomed in Britian leading to the emergence of the process called .....
15. -----cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras were developed for exporting jute, indigo etc and importing machine made goods.
16. During the colonial period the workers and their families lived a

lavish lifestyle under just and favourable conditions. (True or False)

## **2 MARKS 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 industrialization take place after independence in India?
7. Urbanisation and 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?
3. Which cities were developed by the British in India & Why?
4. Explain M.S.A. Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in Independent India.
5. Read the passage and Answer the given Questions:

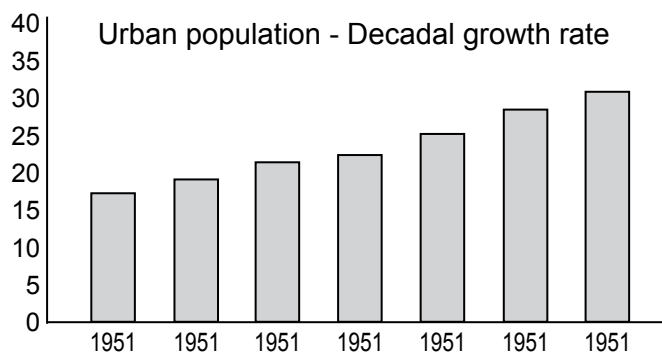
The Magnitude and depth of the structural changes that colonialism unleashed can be better grasped if we try and understand some basic features of capitalism. Capitalism in the west emerged out of a complex process of European exploration of the rest of the world, its plunder of wealth and resources, an unprecedented growth of science and technology, its harnessing to industries and agriculture.

(A) What is capitalism

- (b) What are its characteristics
  - (c) why it is harnessing to industries and agriculture
  - (d) How can you relate capitalism and colonialism.
6. Read the Passage & Answer the given questions,
- Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires, Coastal cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured from here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.
- (a) What is structural change?
  - (b) How urbanisation & Industrialisation are two sides of the same coin?
  - (c) what commodities were exported by India in British era?
  - (d) why did development of cities near sea took place so fast

### 6 Marks Questions

1. Urbanisation and Industrialisation are related to each other. Discuss.
2. According to M. S. A. Rao, what were the effects of cities on Indian villages in Independent India. Discuss
3. study the graph & Answer the given questions



- (a) What do you understand by Urbanisation.
- (b) How did the Urbanisation change from 1951 to 2011 and what were the reasons for that. Discuss with the help of Examples.

## CHAPTER 2

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# CULTURAL CHANGES

---

1. Cultural changes during colonial rule can be understood at two levels–

- efforts of social reformers and nationalists
- Indirect-influence of four processes- sanskritisation, modernisation, secularisation and westernisation.

### **Social Reform Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

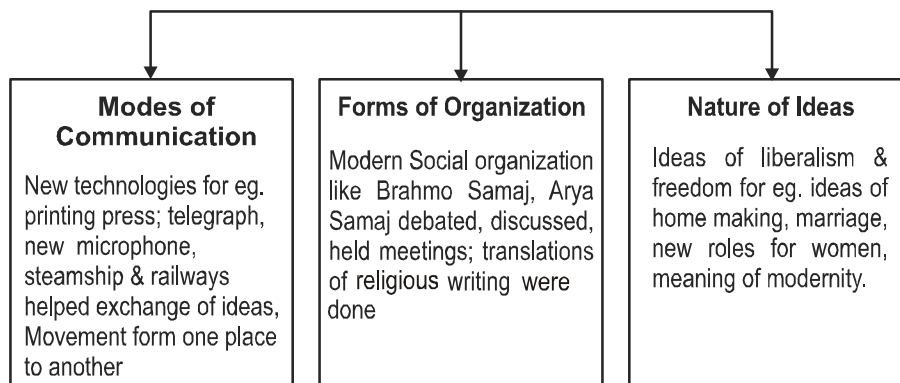
The well known issues or the social evils that plagued Indian society were

- Sati Pratha
- Child marriage
- Widow remarriage
- Caste discrimination

Caste discrimination was the central idea of reform for Buddhist, Bhakti and Sufi movements.

- The 19th Century social reform attempts was the modern context and mix of ideas.
- Modern ideas of Western liberalisation and traditional literature were combined creatively.
- Social organisations like Brahmo Samaj in Bengal and Arya Samaj in Punjab were set up.

**2. Modern Framework of Change in Colonial India** according to Sociologist Satish Saberwal



**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 150 yrs of British rule, changes occurring in technology, institutions, ideology and values. He believed as lower castes sanskritised, the upper caste

were 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.
- In contemporary times, conflicts between generations are seen as cultural conflicts resulting from westernisation.

**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



## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The first school for women was opened by---  
a. Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak      b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
c. Jyoti Ba Phule              d. Sayed Ahmed Khan
2. Sanskritisation is a process, that pertains to---  
a. Political mobility    b. economic mobility  
c. social mobility      d. all of the above
3. The path of development called modernization was taken up by---  
a. Europe or South America  
b. Eastern Europe or North America  
c. Western Europe or North America      d. All the above
4. When men and women meet for socializing and for showing of family wealth rather than religious celebrations it is known as--- dimension of rituals.  
a. Cultural    b. Social    c. Secular    d. Political
5. Sufi, Bhakti and Buddhist movements were forms of movements to remove---- discrimination.  
a. Religious    b. economic    c. caste      d. political
6. Orthodox Hindus often opposed social reform movements and formed their own organizations like the-----
7. Printing press, telegraph and movement of people & goods are the various forms of ----- which were speeded up by new technologies.
8. The grounds of gender and caste was broken up by a Dalit women name ----- when she wrote her autobiography as a Sanskrit teacher.
9. Sati, caste discrimination, child marriage etc are issues of ----- reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
10. Regional Self-consciousness and pride to be a 'dominant caste' were ideologies of OBCs/Dalits which accelerated with the growth

of ---- movement.

11. The two processes, of cultural change, which are limited by a set of 'modern ideas' are----- and-----
12. Sanskritisation helped in raising the 'status of women'. (correct the statement)
13. According to M N Srinivas when lower castes sought to be westernised, upper castes sought to be sankritised. (correct the statement)
14. We experience 'westernisation' when social relationships are based on truths of utility, calculations and science. (correct the statement)
15. Formation of caste-based associations, and political parties is known as 'popularization of caste' (correct the statement)
16. Colonial impact of modernization can be seen in the field of art, literature, music, & architecture in the Indian society. (correct the statement)

## **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 modernisation and secularization.

7. Sanskritisation is a gendered process. Justify.

#### **4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Write a short note on secularization of caste.
2. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain
3. Read the passage and Answer the given questions.

Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. It appears to suggest that to believe in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable or all right. Therefore, to be able to look down on some groups just as the 'upper castes' looked down on the 'lower castes' is a mark of privilege.

- (a) The concept of sanskritisation was given by
- (b) Which aspect of Sanskritisation is talked about in above given paragraph.
- (c) Can Sanskritisation change the status of a group in a society,
- (d) In what context the words Pollution and purity are used here,

4. Read the Passage and Answer the given questions

It is assumed that modern ways would necessarily lead to decline in religious ways has not been entirely true. You will recall how western and modern forms of communication, organisation and Ideas led to the emergence of new kinds of religious reform organisations.

- (a) What do you understand by secularism?
- (b) Does westnisation means modernisation?
- (c) How modernisation plays a role in declining the influence of religion in our society?
- (d) Discuss the changes brought in our society by Modernisation.

## 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.
3. Read the passage and Answer the given questions,  
  
you have already seen the far reaching impact of colonialism in our lives. The Social reform movements which emerged in India in the 19th century arose to the challenges that colonial Indian Society faced. You Probably are familiar with what were termed social evils that plagued Indian Society  
  
(a) Discuss the effects of colonialism n Indian society.  
  
(b) Write about the social evils that plagued indian society and also discuss the attempts made by social reformers to remove them.

## CHAPTER 3

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# THE STORY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

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1. Democracy is a 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** : citizens elect officials to represent them, formulate laws and take decisions. Features of modern society with large populations.

For eg. - Municipal Boards State Assemblies, Parliament etc.

3. **Participatory democracy** : members of a group or community participate collectively in taking of major decisions for eg Panchayati Raj System.

**Decentralised Democracy** : It is the grass root level democracy.

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

- **Ancient-epics** : like Mahabharata, various folk tales that has elements of dialogue, discussion 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.

**Competing Interest do not always reflect clear class divide.**

- Operate on the Indian social scene and clamour for control of the state's resources.
- Empowerment of the poor and marginalised, poverty alleviation, ending of caste.
- The issue of the close down of a factory because it emits toxic waste and effect the health of those around. This is a matter of life, which the constitution protects.
- Closure of the factory will render people jobless livelihood again, is a matter of life that the constitution protects.

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 procedures as prescribed 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 individuals. The idea has been to create a vibrant democracy at the village or grassroot level.

- Three tier system of the Panchayati Raj has the Gram Sabha at the base.

**9. Views of 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 envisaged each 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 area 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 and urban local elected bodies.
- 17% of seats reserved for women of scheduled castes & tribes.
- Three tier system of Panchayati Raj system  
Zilla Parisad at district level - Panchayat Samiti at block level - Gram Panchayat at village level

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 births and deaths.
- To propagate family planning
- To establish child care and maternity centres.
- 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.

### Panchayati Raj in Tribal Areas

- Many tribal areas have a rich tradition of grassroot democracy. 'Durbar Kur' in Khasis presided over by a clan headman.
- A large chunk of tribal areas lie outside the provisions of 73rd Amendment as the policy makers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institutions.

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

### Pressure Groups

- Industrialist form associations such as FICCI Assocham. Workers from trade unions such as INTUC, CITU. Farmers form unions like Shetkari Sangathan.
- A political party is an organisation oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process.

## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. When members of tribal council and community organisations can make public decisions it is called-----form of democracy.  
a. Representative b. Direct c. Competing d. none of the above
2. Grants from Zila Parishad and variety of taxes on property, profession & animals are sources of-----for the Panchayat.  
a. Income b. status c. conflict d. none of the above
3. Organisations oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process is known as-----  
a. Associations b. Political Parties  
c. Interest Groups d. Pressure groups
4. Farmers form Unions like the-----  
a. Kisan Sangathan b. isan Sabha  
c. Shetkhari Sangathan d. none of the above
5. Values like liberty and fraternity are derived from-----and-----revolutions.  
a. French & America b. British & French



c. French & Russian                      d. British & Russian

6. In India every citizen has the Right to vote for his/her representatives & is known as-----democracy.
7. The Panchayati Raj is an initiative towards decentralised and democracy. (T or F)
8. Crimes like harassment of women for dowry are resolved by -----  
---- panchayat in rural areas.
9. Nurseries are developed and tree saplings are maintained by-----  
---- in rural areas.
10. Maintenance of burial ground & promotion of agricultural activities are known as-----responsibilities.
11. Groups which organise to pursue specific interests in the political arena are known as interest groups. (T or F)
12. In the political system of the Mundas each clan had its own council known as 'Durbar kur'. (Correct the statement)
13. Closure of factories because they emit toxins is an example of Non-competing Interests. (T or F)
14. The basic norm from which all other rules & authorities flow & on which the Nation rests is the constitution. (T or F)
15. Amendment led to the establishment of the Panchayati Raj system.
16. There are three types of democracy. (Correct the statement)
17. Gram Panchayat functions at the block level of Panchayati Raj System. (Correct the statement)

## **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. What is 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. Who 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 and 74th amendment has been monumental in bringing voice to the people justify.
6. Give a detailed account of various powers and responsibilities of Panchayats.
7. Explain the significance of Van Panchayats.
8. Describe the grass root democratic functioning in tribal areas.
9. In Uttarakhand, women avoided cutting trees under Chipko movement and helped to keep the greenery of the mountains left. Do you agree with the statement that women were more environmentally conscious? Explain the importance of Van Panchayats in support of your answer.
10. In the village of Sehdu, Karma and Santosh used to hear the letter between the husband and wife about the dowry and the quarrel went up to the panchayat. What do you think the role of the panchayat might be in this context?

11. Answer the questions given below by reading the following passage.

The third level of governance was established under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 and local self-governance was ensured by providing constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Its goal is to realize Gandhi's vision of village Swaraj. It is an important step towards converting representative democracy into a basic participatory democracy which is a community-based contribution to governance and decision-making. Overall, the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act has helped to institutionalize participatory democracy at the local level. There is a need to strengthen public awareness and system to ensure a genuine conversion of representative democracy to a participatory democracy.

Question 1: Under 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the following were given constitutional status.

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Public awareness | 2. Panchayati Raj institutions |
| 3. Administration   | 4. Schools                     |

Question 2: 73rd Constitution Amendment Act passed in -----.

Question 3: Nehru dreamed of village Swaraj. (True or false)

Question 4: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is an important step towards converting representative monarchy into a basic participatory democracy (correct statement).

12. Answer the questions given below by reading the following passage.

India is secular, meaning there can be no discrimination on the basis of religion. There is a democratic system in the country. The power rests with the public, which is exercised in the hands of its elected representatives. Governance is limited and accountable. Parliament passes the bill with its simple majority and makes a Constitution Amendment Act. Therefore, there is no difference between ordinary law and constitutional law as we can see about the British Constitution. In contrast, a rigid

constitution is one whose amendment process is very difficult. The bill of amendment is passed by a special majority i.e. two-thirds majority from Parliament and may be subsequently passed by Lok Sabha or supported by the provinces in the federal system. In such countries there is a clear distinction between ordinary law and constitutional law; because the above method is considered the high method of the country. The situation in India is peculiar. Many of the provisions of the constitution can be changed by the ordinary law made by the Parliament, such as making or breaking a Legislative Council in a state, giving state status to a union territory, changing the area or name of a state, etc. But there are some provisions (such as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy) in which the bill for amendment should be passed by two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament.

Question 1: Amendment bill of the constitution is passed by majority

1. One third                      2. Two thirds
3. Three quarters          4. Simple majority

Question 2: Many of the provisions of the Constitution can be changed by the ordinary law made by ----- . (Fill in the blanks)

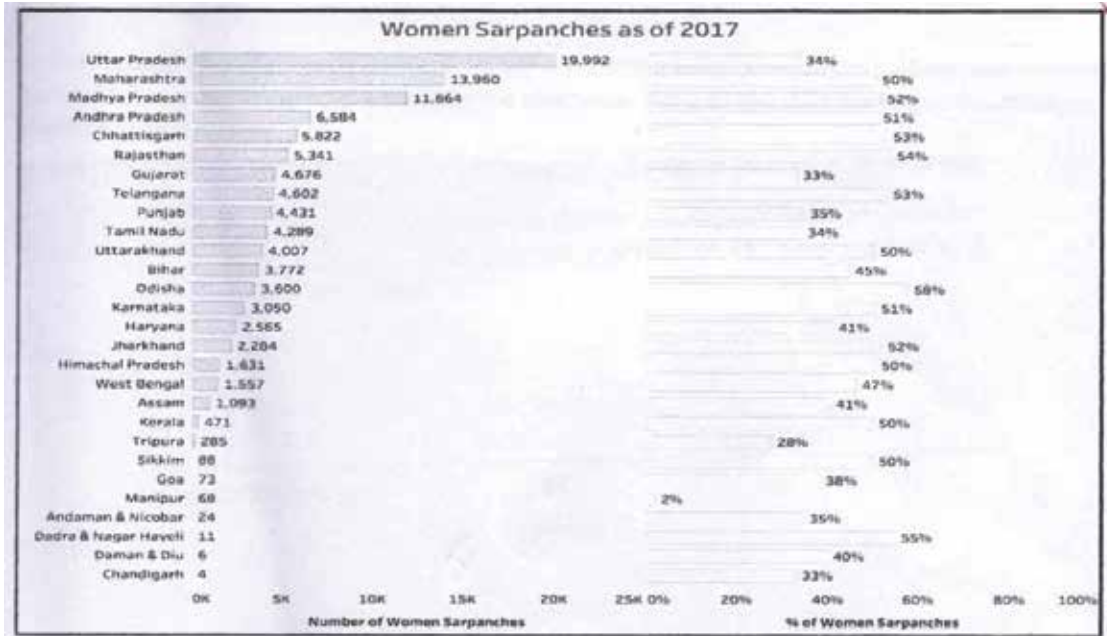
Question 3: India is a religious state, that is, there can be discrimination on the basis of religion. (Correct the statement)

Question 4: There should be a one third majority to amend the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. (Right/ wrong)

## 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.

Q3.



On the basis of the given table, while discussing the Panchayati Raj Amendment Act (73rd Constitution Amendment) for women, explain how women empowerment came from this act?

## CHAPTER 4

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# CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY

---

1. Indian Society is primarily a rural society. Agriculture and related occupations are the source of livelihood for the majority of rural population.

- Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds.
- Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Bihu in Assam, Baisakhi in Punjab and Ugadi in Karnataka.

### 2. Occupation of the rural population

- Agriculture is the single most important sources 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.**

- 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.

### **Class and Caste Structure in Rural Areas**

Class and Caste Structure in rural areas are interrelated.

The upper caste was considered high class.

Upper caste, rich people, large and medium landowners controlled the resources and labor force in villages.

Bonded Labourers: were illiterate and did not know how to do any skilled work.

4. Agricultural land is the single most important resource and form of property in rural society.

Large and medium Landowners: Own large amount of land, earlier known as Zamindars.

Small and Marginal landowners: These are small farmers who have less land. They are only able to produce grains for their family's consumption. They do not have additional products to sell in the market.

Tenants: These are the cultivators who lease the land from landowners.

Landless agricultural labourers: Have no land of their own, work for others.

Status of women: Law gives equal land rights to women. But the woman's name is only for appearances. Men have authority over it.

- 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.
- The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholding.
- Examples of the dominant landowning groups are the Jats and Rajputs of UP, the Vokkalingas in Andhra Pradesh and Jat Sikhs of Punjab.
- 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 known 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.
- **Zamindari system**: In this system the landlord was considered the owner of the land. The farmer did not have direct contact with the government but the land tax was paid to the government through the landlords. Raiyatwari system: (Raiyat
- **Raiyatwari system**: (Raiyat means farmer) in this system the land tax was directly paid to the government by the farmers. In this system the landlords were removed between the government and the farmers.

#### 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 statuses and opportunities to all sections of the population.
- Various land reforms introduced after independence. (1950's 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 and Kerala).
  - **Ceiling Acts** : Limits to be imposed on the ownership of land. Ceiling depended on the productivity of land i.e., High productivity land had 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's)**

- The Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.
- It was largely founded 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 and economic effects of Green Revolution**

### **(1st Phase)**

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

### **(IIInd Phase)**

- Commercialisation & market - oriented cultivation, leading to livelihood insecurities.
- Worsening of regional inequalities giving rise to intercaste violence.
- Traditional system of cultivation practices and 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.

### **Transformations in the Rural Society after independence.**

- increase in the use of agricultural labour
- shift from payment in kind to payment in cash
- loosening of traditional bonds between farmers and agricultural workers.
- rise of a class of free wage labourers.  
John Bremen's concept of shift from 'Patronage to Exploitation':  
change in the nature of relationship between landlords and agricultural workers
- More commercialized agriculture
- Crops grown primarily for sale in the market
- Transformation into capitalist-agriculture
- Capitalist mode of production
- Farmers in more developed regions becoming oriented to market
- As cultivation became more commercialized, these rural areas were integrated into wider economy.
- Increase of flow of money into villages led to the expansion of business and employment opportunities
- Though the process of transformation began during colonialism, the pace and spread of change rapidly increased after independence.
- Government promoted modern methods of cultivation and attempted to modernise rural economy.
- State invested in the development of rural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, roads, and electricity.
- Agricultural inputs including credit through banks and cooperative societies
- Efforts of Rural development not only transformed rural agriculture and economy but also the agrarian structure and rural society itself.

- In 1960s and 1970s, we witnessed enrichment of the medium and large farmers who adopted new technologies.
- In agriculturally rich regions, farmers belonging to dominant caste began to invest their profits in other ventures.
- Rise of new entrepreneurial groups and regional elites who became economically as well as politically dominant.
- Spread of higher education, pvt. and professional colleges in rural areas allowed them to educate their children.
- Most of them joined professional, white collar occupations and started business. This led to the expansion of urban middle class.
- In areas such as Eastern U.P. and Bihar there was lack of effective land reforms, political mobilisation and redistributive measures.
- Thus, relatively few changes in the agrarian structure and hence life conditions of most people. Lot of these people were then forced to migrate to cities or prosperous Green Revolution regions and work as wage labourers, who are factually free but possess very few rights.
- political mobilisation, redistributive measures and linkages to external economy have brought about a substantial transformation of the rural country side.
- Mixed economy that integrated some agriculture with wide network of retail sales and services.
- Large number of families are dependent on remittances from abroad.

## **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 as 'footloose labour' by John 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.
- Effect of Liberalization in Indian AGRICULTURE
- Expansion of Agricultural market
- Producers get attractive prices
- Consumers receiving cheap agricultural goods
- Increased production\_in agriculture

### **Contract farming**

Contract farming involves agricultural production being carried out on the basis of an agreement between the buyer and farm producers. Sometimes it involves the buyer specifying the quality required and the price, with the farmer agreeing to deliver at a future date

### **Globalisation, Liberalisation and Rural Society Contract Farming.**

The policy of liberalisation that entails participation in the World Trade Organisation, aims to bring about free international trading system.

- Many farmers in regions of Karnataka and Punjab enter into contracts with multinational companies such as Pepsico to grow certain crops.
- The company identifies the crop to be grown
- provides the seeds and other inputs.
- the know how and the working capital is also provided.
- Company guarantees to purchase the produce at a pre determined fixed price.

#### **Negative impacts**

- It leads to greater financial insecurity as the farmer become dependent on the company for their livelihood

- farming of export oriented products such as flowers and gherkins means that land is diverted from food grain production.
- It disengages people from the production process
- Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.
- Production of elite items requires high doses of fertilizers and pesticides which are ecologically not sustainable.

The agricultural 'extension agents' have been replaced by agents of fertiliser and pesticide companies who make the farmers dependent on expensive fertiliser and pesticides thus reducing profits and increasing debts and ecological crisis.

### **10. Farmer Suicides**

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

### **Village Uday to Bharat Uday Abhiyan**

Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan is a nationwide campaign with the help of which we will strengthen Panchayati Raj and through it to promote social harmony in villages, rural development and farmers' development. It was launched on 14 April 2016.

### **National Rural - Urban Mission**

The program is run by the Ministry of Health. This scheme of the central government in health protection in rural areas was launched on 12 April 2005. Initially the mission has been kept for only seven years (2005-2012), it is a flagship scheme. The program is run by the Government of India through which routes of integrated assistance have been opened for farmers across the country. Apart from this, there has been a qualitative improvement in the livelihood of rural people through these programs.

## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Many of our cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds Which of the festival is not a part of it.  
a. Pongal in Tamil Nadu      b. Bihu  
c. Baisakhi                      d. Holi
2. Agriculture is the single most important source of livelihood for the majority of the rural population in India (true/false)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ castes such as washerman, potters, goldsmith, are examples of diversity of occupation in \_\_\_\_\_ India.
4. Cultivators who lease the land from landowners and have lower income than owner- cultivators are called \_\_\_\_\_
5. A system of tax collection in colonial India in which the government settled the revenue directly with the cultivator are called.  
a. zamindari system              b. raiyatwari system  
c. halpati system                d. jeeta system
6. Jats and Rajputs of UP Lingayats in Karnataka are examples of dominant castes. (True / False)
7. Members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for fixed number of days / year to the village zamindar or landlords is called \_\_\_\_\_
8. As a part of land reform initiative an act that prevents land rights to the tenants and gave them security were.  
a. commercialization of agriculture  
b. subsistence agriculture  
c. capitalist agriculture  
d. none of the above
9. A pattern of seasonal migration that emerged due to Green revolution where workers circulate between their home village and more properous areas is called  
a. circulation of labour              b. subsistence agriculture  
c. begar / begar                      d. matrix events





## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the various factors behind the increasing farmer's suicide in India.
2. Explain the agrarian structure of Rural Society.
3. Examine the caste & class relationship in rural society.
4. Mention the loopholes found in the implementation of the land ceiling Act.
5. What were the major land revenue systems followed by the British in India?
6. Explain the 'Green Revolution' program.
7. Explain the regional inequalities created due to the Green revolution Program.
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 Capitalists 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 Labour'.
12. Describe 'Contract Farming'.
13. Answer the questions by reading the following paragraph.

Suicides committed by farmers in different parts of the country from 1997-98 are related to the agrarian problem caused by structural changes in agriculture and changes in economic and agricultural policies. These include: Changes in the patterns of land ownership; Changes in the patterns of crops, especially due to the further inclination of cash crops; Liberalization policies that have put Indian agriculture in front of global powers; excessive dependence on high-cost investments; the state's exit from agricultural expansion activities and their replacement by multinational seed and fertilizer companies; lack of state support for agriculture; And personalization of agricultural operations. According to government data, between 2001 and 2006, 8900

farmers committed suicide in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(a) The suicide of farmers is related to the agrarian problem caused by .....in agriculture and changes in economic and.....

(b) Between 2001 and 2006, farmers committed suicide in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

1. 7800                      2. 8700                      3. 8900                      4. 9800

(c) Being out of agriculture extension activities of the state is a reason for farmers' suicide (true / FALSE)

(d) Changes in the patterns of land ownership; Changes in the pattern of crops have no relation with the suicide committed by the farmers. (CORRECT THE STATEMENT)

14. Answer the questions by reading the following paragraph.

There is a direct correlation between agricultural production and agricultural structure. Areas where there is adequate irrigation, where there is sufficient rainfall, where there are artificial means of irrigation, such as rice-producing areas that lie at the mouth of the river (delta), for example the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu where intensive agriculture Requires more workers. A very uneven agricultural structure developed here. A large number of landless laborers, who are mostly, bonded and low caste, were the characteristics of the agricultural structure of the region.

(a) Where there is adequate irrigation and where there is enough rainfall, this crop is grown.

1. Millet   2. Gram   3. Mustard   4. Rice

(b) Production is done on the delta of Cauvery River which is in Tamil Nadu.

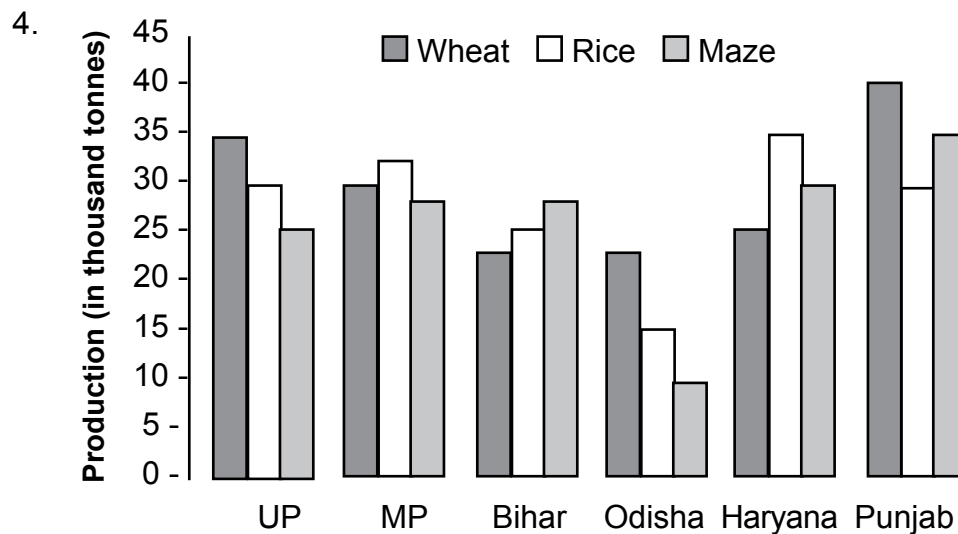
1. Millet   2. Gram   3. Mustard   4. Rice

(c) Most of the landless laborers belong to.....and.....

(d) There is a direct relation between agricultural production and agricultural structure. (True / False)

### 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.



In the first phase of Green Revolution, emphasis was placed on growing wheat and rice crops. With the help of the figures given above, discuss regional inequality as a result of Green Revolution. And also give reasons for this inequality.

5.

SUICIDES IN FARM SECTOR					
SUICIDES BY	2016	2017	2018	2019	% CHANGE OVER 2016
Farmers	6,270	5,955	5,763	5,957	-5%
Labourers	5,109	4,700	4,586	4,324	-15%
<b>Total suicides</b>	<b>11,379</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>10,349</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>-10%</b>
SUICIDES IN STATES IN 2019					
	FARMERS	LABOURERS	TOTAL		
Maharashtra	2,580	1,247	3,927		
Karnataka	1,331	661	1,992		
Andhra Pradesh	628	401	1,029		
Madhya Pradesh	142	399	541		
Telangana	491	8	499		
Punjab	239	63	302		
Detailed state-wise data for 2017 and 2018 has not been made available by NCRB					

Suicides are being committed by farmers which have become matrix incidents. On the basis of the data given in the table, do a field investigation including the reasons for the suicides committed by the farmers.

## CHAPTER 5

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# CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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### 1. Features of Industrialisation

- Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated 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 as 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.

### 2. Industrialisation in India

- 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.)

#### 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 redressal.

#### **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. Industrilisation in the early years of Indian Independence**

The development of industrial policy in India started with the Industrial Policy Resolution in 1948. These basic orientations towards the public sector have also been replicated in various policy proposals. In the economy, the public sector was assigned an important role in the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution.

- Cotton, jute, railway and coal mines were the first industries in India. After independence, India's transport communications, energy mines etc. were given importance.
- Mixed economic policy of India included both (private and public) industries.
- Earlier the industry is mainly located in cities with ports like Madras, Mumbai, Kolkata. But after independence, the industries expanded to cities like Baroda, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Pune, Faridabad and Rajkot and today are counted as important industrial centers.

#### **Mixed Economy**

- In mixed economy, some sectors are reserved for government, while others were open to the private sectors.

### **4. Globalization liberalization and change in Indian Industry**

#### **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.

### **Disinvestment**

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

### **5. How Do People find Jobs**

- Jobs are advertised - (Time Ascent).
- Through employment exchange
- Personal contacts — self employed plumbers, tutors etc.
- Contractors and jobbers/mistris (Kanpur).

### **Badli Workers / Contract work in Organised Sector**

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

### **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.

## 6. 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'.

### 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.
- Worker are made to fulfil a certain target every day.

### "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.

### Use of machinery actually deskills workers

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



## **Services Sector**

Software professionals are middle class and well educated. Their work is supposed to be self motivated and creative. But we often see that their work is also subject to the Taylorist labour processes.

- Time Slavery.
- 10-12 hours is an average work day.
- Employees stay overnight in office when faced with a project deadline.
- Long working hours are central to the industry's work culture.

## **7. 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.

## **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.

### **Problem faced by Migrant workers**

- The fish processing plants along the coast line employ mostly single young women from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.
- Ten-twelve of them are housed in small rooms and sometimes one shift has to make way for another.
- Young women are seen as submissive workers.
- Many men also migrate singly leaving their families in villages.
- Migrants have little time to socialize, resulting in loneliness and vulnerability.

### **8. Home Based Work**

- important part of the economy.
- It includes the manufactures 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 and paid on a piece-rate basis, depending on the number of pieces they make.
- For e.g., the bidi industry.

### **9. Strikes and workers unions**

- 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.

### **Lock Out**

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

### **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

## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS

### Fill Up

1. In developing countries like India nearly 60% were employed in\_\_\_\_sector, 17% in\_\_\_\_sector and 23% in trade, transport financial services
2. In\_\_\_\_\_economy some sectors are reserved for government while other are open to the private sectors.
3. A system where all work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers is called\_\_\_\_\_invented by\_\_\_\_\_in1890.  
An America called\_\_\_\_\_invented the 'scientific management'
4. \_\_\_\_\_and just in time keeps costs low for the company but makes the\_\_\_\_\_sense
5. Workers who substitute for regular or permanent workers who are on leave are known as\_\_\_\_\_
6. According to Marx when people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do only to survive is known as
  - a. class struggle                      b.situation alienation
  - c. capitalism                          d.alienation
7. An orgainzed sector is the one which
  - a. consists of units employing ten or more people through out the year
  - b. Is registered with the government
  - c. Provides secure jobs with benefits
  - d. all of the above
8. A process through which government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies is called
  - a. alienation                          b.knowledge economy
  - c. disinvestment                      d.time slavery
9. Is the statement true or false

- i. In developed countries the majority of people are in the service sectors
  - ii. Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanization as a danger to employment
  - iii. In 'assembly' line production all the workers sit along with the conveyor belt
10. Name the famous sociologist who argued that the use of machinery actually deskills workers.
- a. Marx
  - b. Weber
  - c. Harry Braverman
  - d. Louis Dumont
11. What are the ways that help people find jobs.
- a. Jobs are advertised
  - b. through employment exchange
  - c. personal contacts
  - d. all of the above
12. Manufacture of lace, zari carpets bidis agarbattis are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ work
13. Workers in underground mines face many dangerous conditions as they have to work both in hot sun and rain (correct the statement)
14. A common management practice in IT sector involving extended working hours gives an employee freedom to choose his/her working hours is known as \_\_\_\_\_
15. In \_\_\_\_\_ workers do not go to work, in \_\_\_\_\_ the management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming inside.
16. The Bombay Textile strike \_\_\_\_\_ was led by the trade Union leader Dr \_\_\_\_\_
17. Correct the given statements:-
- (i) According to Karl Marx alienation is a situation in which people enjoy their work.
  - (ii) very few people in India have insecure jobs.
  - (iii) In the fish industry, mostly young men work.

## **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. What is Industrialisation?
2. Differentiate between developed and developing countries.
3. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.
4. What is 'mixed economy'?
5. What is disinvestment?
6. List the two demands of the Bombay Textile workers' strike of 1982.
7. How do people find jobs?
8. Who are Badli workers?
9. What is 'home based work'? Why is it an essential part of the economy?
10. Differentiate between Strikes and Lock outs.

## **4 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. What are the social implications/advantages of the organized sectors?
2. What are the basic tasks of the manager? How can he make the worker produce more?
3. 'The more mechanized an industry gets, the fewer people are employed' Justify the statement with a suitable example.
4. Explain the concept of industrial engineering / scientific management/ Taylorism.
5. How does job recruitment take place through the 'contractor system'?
6. Examine the working conditions of the mine workers.
7. Explain home based work with the help of an example.
8. Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

The large scale circulation of labour has had several significant effects on rural society, in both the receiving and the supplying regions. For instance, in poor areas where male family

spend much of the year working outside of their villages, cultivation has become primarily a female task. Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the 'feminisation of agricultural labour force.' The insecurity of women is greater because they earn lower wages than men for similar work.

- (i) What do you understand by circulation of labor?
- (ii) How circulation of labor affected the rural society?
- (iii) What do you understand by feminisation of agricultural labor force?
- (iv) What problems faced by rural women?

**9. Read the paragraph below and answer the following.**

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 and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis. Those working in over ground mines have to work in both hot sun and rain, and face injuries due to mine blasting, falling objects etc. The rate of mining accidents in India is very high compared to other countries.

- (i) what problems are faced by mine workers?
- (ii) Which types of diseases likely to develop among the mine workers?
- (iii) Why is the rate of mining accidents high in India?
- (iv) In what conditions over ground mine workers do their work?

## 6. MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the changes brought about in the Indian industry due to the impact of globalization and Liberalisation.
2. How has Liberalisation affected employment patterns in India?
3. Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

### 'Time Slavery' in the IT Sector

10-12 hours is an average workday, and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out'), when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'. In part this is due to the time difference between India and the client site, such that conference calls tend to take place in the evening when the working day in the U.S. begins. Another reason is that overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects: project costs and timelines are usually under-estimated in terms of mandays, and because mandays are based on an eight-hour day, engineers have to put in extra hours and days in order to meet the deadlines. Extended working hours are legitimised by the common management practice of 'flexi-time', which in theory gives the employee freedom to choose his or her working hours (within limits) but which in practice means that they have to work as long as necessary to finish the task at hand.

- (i) What do you mean by 'Night Out'?
- (ii) What is time slavery? Explain in details.



## CHAPTER 6

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# GLOBALISATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

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### 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

- (i) 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.

#### (ii) Colonial Period

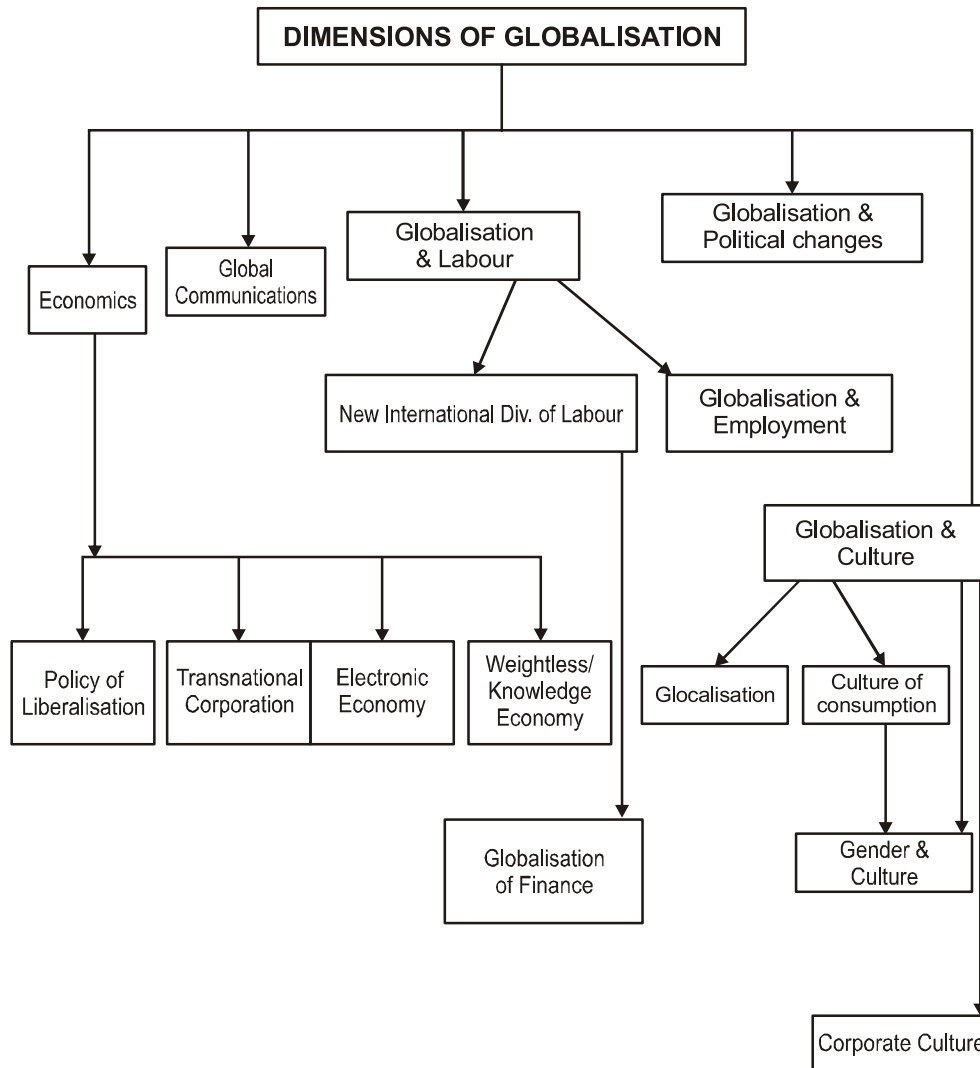
- Greatest movement of people was navigation of people.
- Labourers were taken away in ships to distant parts of the world.
- Slave trade

#### (iii) 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.

- (iv) **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.
- (v) 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.

### 3. Dimensions of Globalisation



#### (i) Economic Dimensions

### **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.
- The process of liberalisation also involved taking loans from International and Monetary fund (IMF).

### **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.

### **Electronic Economy**

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

### **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 but in their design, marketing, sale and services. For e.g., event managers.

### **Globalization of Finance**

- 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.

### **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.

### **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).
- Fordism : Refers to a system of production made popular by the American industrialist Henry Ford in the early part of 20th century. He popularised the assembly line method of mass production in a centralised location.
- Post Fordism : Refers to a system of flexible production of goods at dispersed locations.

### **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.

### **(ii) Political Dimensions**

- Globalisation and political change

### **Globalisation and Political Changes**

- Political developments that accompanied globalisation were :
  - The collapse of the erstwhile socialist world 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 Government Organisations. (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGO's).
- **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).

### (iii) Cultural Dimensions

- **Glocalisation of Culture** : Glocalisation refers to the mixing of the global with the local cultural.
- 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, Channels 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.

### 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.

### **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 park and 'water world' in every major city in India.
- Advertisements and media also promotes culture where spending is important.

### **Corporate Culture**

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

### **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 theater 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 Karimnager district and Dubakka village in Medak district, both in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Protecting Indigenous Knowledge Systems**

- Recent attempts by some multinational companies to patent the use of Tulsi, Haldi, Rudraksha and Basmati rice has highlighted the need for protecting the base of its indigenous knowledge systems.

## 1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Centuries ago----- route connected India to the great civilisations, China, Egypt & Persia.
2. Indian economy witnessed a series of reforms in all the major sectors of the economy after 1991 due to the policy of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Companies that produced goods or market services in more than one country are called  
a. NASDAQ    b. TNCs    c. BPOs    d. IGOs
4. A click of the mouse that enables the individual investors, corporators and bankers to shift funds internationally is known as \_\_\_\_\_
5. During the colonial period, when labourers were taken away in ships to distant parts of the World was referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
6. Operation of foreign firms, migration, export and import of raw materials etc helped Independent India to retain----- outlook
8. Some of the new occupations have emerged in contemporary times where the workforce is involved not in the physical production/ distribution of material goods but in their design, marketing, sale & services as a result of-----
9. With the increase of cost of production, many companies prefer to opt for outsourcing into the third world cities instead of mass production in a centralised location is called.
10. Digital divide facilitates the compression of time and space (state whether true or False).
11. Identify which is not an example of INGO  
a. Greenpeace    b. Red cross    c. Mitsubishi  
d. Amnesty International
12. **Correct the given statement**
  - (i) Consumption culture is a branch of management theory which seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of organisational culture involving all members of a firm.
  - (ii) Coca-Cola is not an example of Transnational Corporation.
  - (iii) The mass productions in a central location is called Taylorism.

- (iv) The organized sector consists of all units which are not registered with government.

## **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. What is globalisation?
2. What is Liberalisation?
3. What are indentured labourers?
4. What are Transnational Corporations?
5. What is globalisation of finance?
6. Differentiate between Fordism and Post Fordism.
7. Name any two INGO's.
8. What is digital divide?
9. State the importance of the 'silk route'.
10. What is migration?
11. What is Globalisation?

## **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 Globalisation of Culture. Give suitable examples.
5. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

Globalisation involves a stretching of social and economic relationships throughout the world. This stretchine pushed by certain economic policies. Very broadly this process in India is termed liberalisation. The term liberalisation refers to a range of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market. This marked a break with an earlier stated policy of the government to have a greater control over the economy. The state after independence had 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. The underlying assumption of such a policy was that an erstwhile colonial country would be at a disadvantage in a free market situation. The state also believed that the market alone would not be able to after all the welfare of the people, particularly its disadvantaged sections. It felt that the state had an important role to play for the welfare of the people.

- (i) What is globalization?
- (ii) What do you mean by liberalization?
- (iii) When did India implement the lending policy?
- (iv) Why is liberalization necessary for India?

5. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

India has become one of the fastest growing mobile markets in the world. The mobile services were commercially launched in August 1995 in India. In the initial 5-6 years, the average monthly subscribers additions were around 0.05 to 0.1 million only and the total mobile subscribers base in December 2002 stood at 10.5 million. Although mobile telephones followed the New Telecom Policy 1994, growth was tardy in the early years because of the high price of handsets, as well as, the high tariff structure of mobile telephones. With the New Telecom Policy in 1999, the industry heralded several pro-consumer initiatives. Mobile subscriber additions started picking up. The number of mobile phones added throughout the country in 2003 was 16 million, followed by 22 million in 2004 and 32 million in 2005. The only countries with more mobile phones than India with 123.44 million mobile phones (September 2006) are China — 408 million, USA — 170 million, and Russia — 130 million. Cellular telephony has also grown enormously and cell phones are a part of the self for most urban-based middle class youth. There has been a tremendous growth in the usage of cell phones and a marked change in how its use is seen.

- (i) When was the mobile service launched in India?
- (ii) How many mobiles were there in India till September 2006?
- (iii) Which category of people use mobile phones more?
- (iv) Which countries used mobile more than India (till September 2006)?

## 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The effect of globalisation 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 labor.
3. Examine the political changes brought about as a result of globalisation.
4. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.

When India gained Independence in 1947, the new nation had 84,000 telephone lines for its population of 350 million. Thirty-three years later, by 1980, India's telephone service was still bad with only 2.5 million telephones and 12,000 public phones for a population of 700 million; only 3 per cent of India's 600,000 villages had telephones. However, in the late 1990s, a sea change occurred in the telecommunication scenario: by 1999, India had installed a network of over 25 million telephone lines, spread across 300 cities, 4,869 towns, and 310, 897 villages, making India's telecommunication network the ninth largest in the world....Between 1988 and 1998, the number of villages with some kind of telephone facility increased from 27,316 to 300,000 (half of all villages in India). By 2000, some 650,000 public call offices (PCOs) provided reliable telephone service, where people can simply walk in, make a call, and pay the metered charges, had mushroomed all over India, including remote, rural, hilly, and tribal areas. The emergence of PCOs satisfies the strong Indian sociocultural need of keeping in touch with family members. Much like train travel in India, which is often undertaken to celebrate marriages, visit relatives, or attend funerals, the telephone is also viewed as a way of maintaining close family ties. Not surprisingly, most advertisement for telephony service show mothers talking to their sons and daughters, or grandparents talking to their grandchildren. Telephone expansion in India, thus, serves a strong sociocultural function for its users, in addition to a commercial one. (Singhal and Rogers 2001: 188-89)

(i) What is communication?

(ii) How did the means of telecommunications affect personal relationships? Discuss

## CHAPTER 7

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# MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

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### MAIN POINTS

#### 1. Definition

- 'Mass' media they reach mass audiences – (very large number of people).
- Mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs.
- Also referred to as Mass Communications
- The structure and content of mass media is shaped by changes in the economic, political and socio-cultural contexts.
- The relationship between mass media and communication is dialectical, both influence each other.
- Mass communications is different from other means of communication as it requires a formal structural organisation.
- There is a difference between how easily different sections of people can use mass media.
- Anderson thus suggested that we could think of the nation as an (imagined community).

#### 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.

### **4. Mass Media during Colonial Period**

- 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, Eg. Ilbert Bill agitation in 1883.
- Nationalist newspapers like Kesari (Marathi), Mathrubhumi (Malayalam), Amrita Bazar Patrika (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 of news and information was read and spread by word of mouth (from commercial and administrative hubs like markets and trading centres 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 Bharti, 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. Televisions**

- 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 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 incoming of transnational television companies like Star TV, MTV, Chennals (V), Sony.
- Foreign network has introduced regional language channels, such as Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi and Gujarati.
- Most television channels telecast throughout the day, 24×7.
- 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**

- 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 belongs 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 and women shown in the three films 'Rang de Bansanti' and Lage Raho Munna Bhai and recently in Tumhar Sullu.

## **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 they 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 India language newspapers.
- It is reasonably priced.



## 1 MARKS QUESTION

1. TV, newspaper, radio, advertisements etc are the different forms of\_\_\_\_\_
2. The relationship between mass media & communication with society is\_\_\_\_\_
3. The term 'Imagined community' was governed by\_\_\_\_\_
4. In independent India the first Prime Minister\_\_\_\_\_called upon the media to practice as watch dog of\_\_\_\_\_
5. Censorship was imposed on the media on the declaration of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Dual commentary has been adapted to cater to the needs of the India audiences by\_\_\_\_\_
7. Kaun banega crorepati & India Idol are examples of\_\_\_\_\_
8. Is the statement correct
  - i) Modern mass media connected people across the country and developed a "we feeling" & growth of nationalism
  - ii) Introducing Herbert Bill Agitation in 1883, colonial government imposed censorship to suppress anti colonial public opinion (correct the statement)
  - iii) During the British Raj newspaper and magazines in english and vernacular languages were widely circulated (True/False)
  - iv) Vernacular newspaper are called the national dailies (correct the statement)
  - v) The potential for using FM stations is enormous in post liberalization India. (True/False)
9. The first modern mass media institution began with the development of
  - a. Radio
  - b. printing press
  - c. television

- d. cinematography
- 10. National movement led to the emergence of nationalist newspaper to advocate nationalistic cause and demanding end to colonial rule. Which of the following newspaper was not a part of it
  - a. Kesari
  - b. Business Standard
  - c. Amrit Bazar Patrika
  - d. Matribhumi
- 11. Strategies used to make India language newspaper popular are
  - a. use of advance printing technologies
  - b. provide supplement pull outs
  - c. door to door survey and research
  - d. All of the above
- 12. To cater to India's geographic\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_AIR operates at three tiered levels---national, regional and local.
- 13. 'Radio Mirchi' belongs to media conglomerates known as
  - a. Times of India group
  - b. Hindusthan Times
  - c. Living Media
  - d. Star network
- 14. Fill ups

The mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films, magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs. They are referred to as 'mass' media because they reach mass audiences audiences comprised very large numbers of people.

Audiences comprised very large numbers of people are termed as .....

- a. crowd
- b. associations

- c. mass audiences
- d. people

Ans c. mass audiences

15. State whether the given statements is True or False

Anderson thus suggested that we could think of the nation as an 'imagined community'.

Ans 15 True

- A.
- B.
- C. Living Media
- d. Star network

## 2 MARKS QUESTION

1. What is meant by the term infotainment?
2. How does mass media bridge the gap between rural and urban areas.
3. In independent India. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister, called upon the media to function as the watchdog of democracy.

what do you understand by 'The watchdog of democracy' 9

Ans 1. Media is to function as the watchdog of democracy.

2. Media must keep an eye on wrongdoing of government .

## 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. 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'?

2. What were the reasons for the amazing growth in Indian language newspapers?

3. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows The beginnings of the print media and its role in both the spread of the social reform movement and the nationalist movement have been noted. After Independence, the print media continued to share the general approach of being a partner in the task of nation building by taking up developmental issues, as well as, giving voice to the widest section of people.
1. Print Media means
    - a. means of mass communication in the form radio
    - b. means of mass communication in the form of internet
    - c. means of mass communication in the form of broadcasting
    - d. means of mass communication in the form of printed publications
  2. Social reform movement refers to
    - a. change in social values
    - b. any attempt that seeks to correct any injustices in a society
    - c. change in behaviour
    - d. change in culture

State whether given statements are True or False

3. The print media continued to share the general approach of being a partner in the task of nation building by taking up developmental issues, as well as, giving voice to the widest section of people.
4. Print media does not played any role in nationalist movement.

Ans3 1. d. means of mass communication in the form of printed publications 2. b. any attempt that seeks to correct any injustices in a society 3. True 4. False

4. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows  
The effort of the newspapers has been to widen their audience and reach out to different groups. It has been argued that newspaper reading habits have changed. While the older people read the newspaper in its entirety, younger readers often have specific interests like sports, entertainment or society gossip and directly move to the pages earmarked for these items. Segmented interest of readers imply that a newspaper must have a plurality of 'stories' to appeal to a wide range of readers with varied interests. This has

often led to newspapers advocating infotainment, a combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of readers. Production of newspaper is no longer related to a commitment to certain values that embody a tradition. Newspapers have become a consumer product and as long as numbers are big, everything is up for sale.

1. The effort of the newspapers has been to.....and reach out to different groups.
  - a. advertise
  - b. commercialise
  - c. widen their audience
  - d. popularise
2. Reading habits changed implies
  - a. no one wants to read
  - b. younger and older read according to their liking
  - c. people like to hear
  - d. people are very busy
3. Infotainment is
  - a. a combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.
  - b. a combination of information and advertisement to sustain the interest of readers.
  - c. a combination of information and rumours to sustain the interest of readers.
  - d. a combination of information and gossips to sustain the interest of readers.
4. have become a consumer product and as long as numbers are big, everything is up for sale.
  - a. television
  - b. books
  - c. market
  - d. Newspapers

Ans4 1 c. widen their audience

2 b. younger and older read according to their liking

3. a. a combination of information and entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.

4. d. Newspapers

## 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the role of radio broadcasting in newly free India.
2. In what ways has Globalisation affected the print media.
3. Discuss the role of TV broadcasting in newly free India.
4. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows.

### The Rescue of Prince

Prince, a 5-year old boy had fallen into a 55-ft borewell shaft in Aldeharhi village in Kurukshetra, Haryana, and was rescued by the army after a 50-hour ordeal, in which a parallel shaft was dug through a well. Along with food, a closed circuit television camera (CCTV) had been lowered into the shaft in which the little boy was trapped. Two news channels suspended all other programmes and reporting of all other events and for two days continuous footage of the child bravely fighting off insects, sleeping or crying out to his mother was splashed on the TV screens. They even interviewed many people outside temples, asking them "what do you feel about Prince?" They asked people to send SMSes for Prince. (Prince ke liye aapka sandesli hamein bheje xxx pe). Thousands of people had descended at the site and several free community kitchens were run for two days. It soon created a national hysteria and concern, and people were shown praying in temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras. There are other such instances when the TV is shown to intrude into the personal lives of people.

1. what is CCTV?
2. Comment on the Role of TV Do you think media can play crucial role in society .

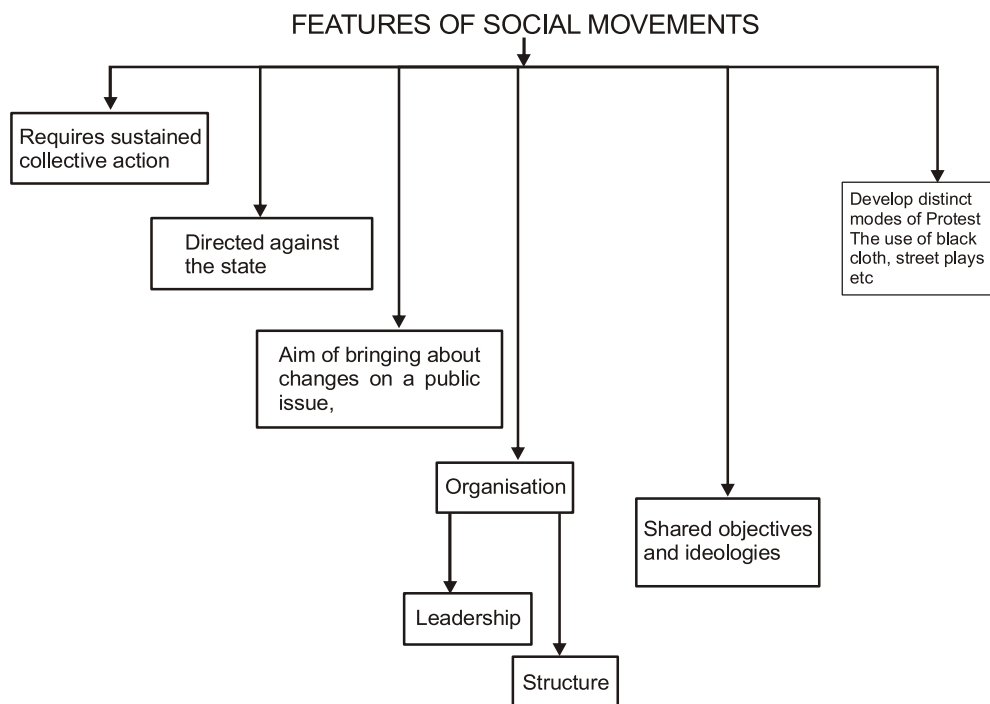
## CHAPTER 8

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# SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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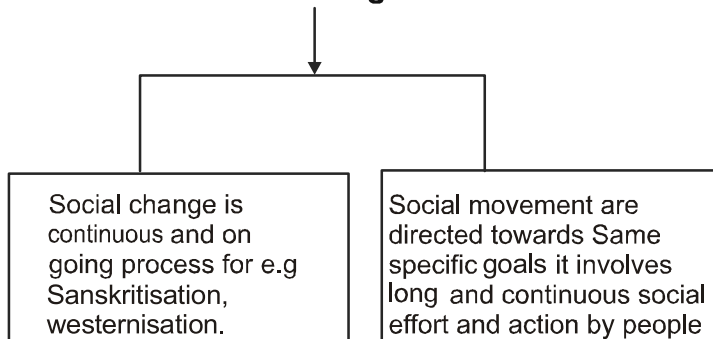
1. Social movements have shape the world we live in
2. Features of Social movements.



3. **Counter Movments** sometimes arise in defence of status quo. For eg; when Raja Rammohan Roy campaigned sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defenders of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

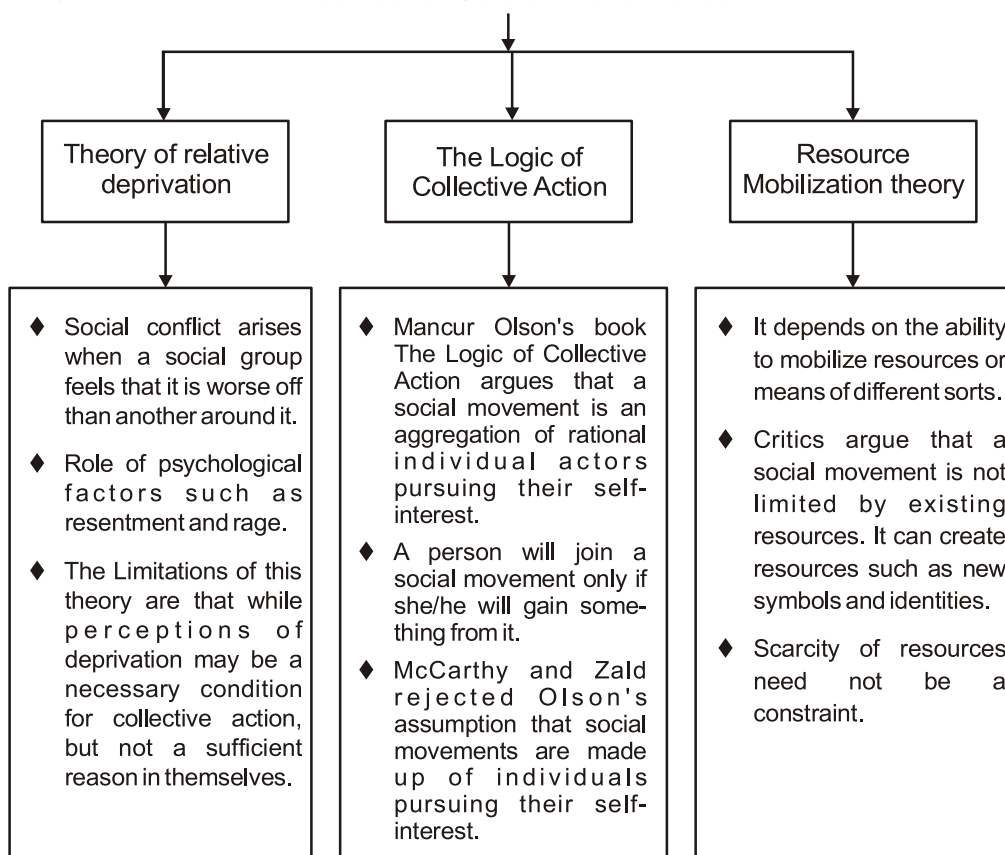
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### Difference Between Social change and Social Movements



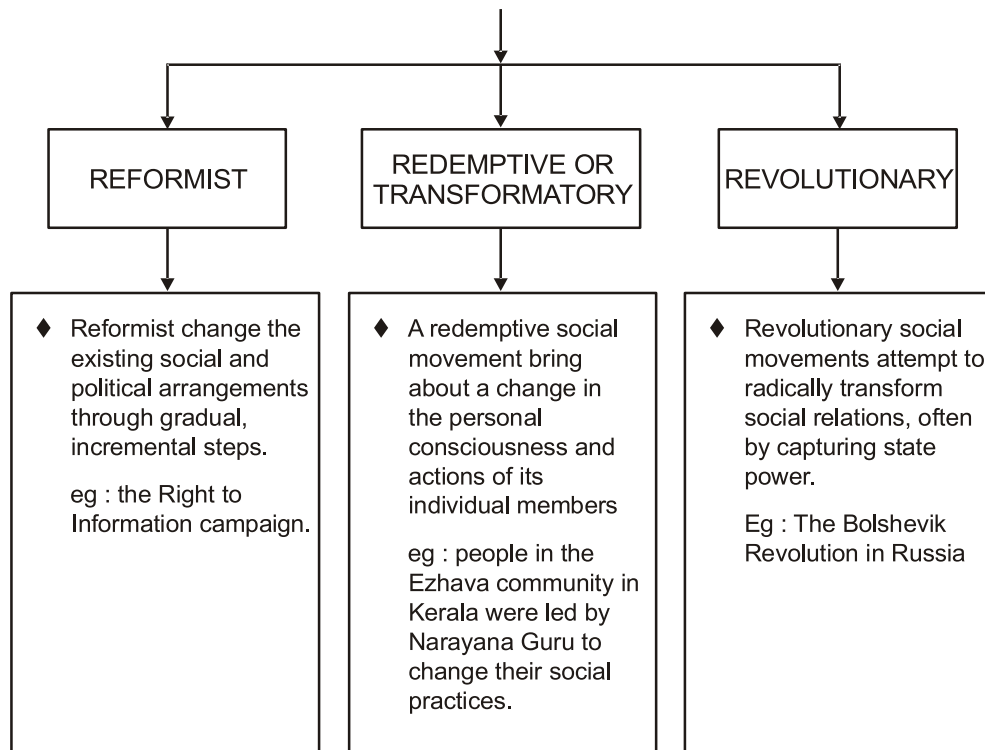
5.

### Theories of Social Movements





## 6. Types of Social Movements



## 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.

## 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.

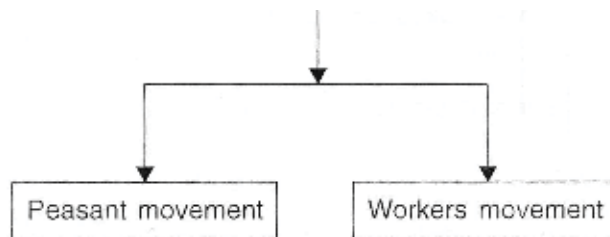
### 9. Differences between Old and New Movements

Old Social Movement	New Social Movement
1. The old social movements functioned within the frame of political parties	Were not about changing the distribution to power in society but about quality of life issues such as having a clean environment.
2. The role of political parties was central	non political party formations in order to put pressure on the state from outside
3. Reorganisation of power relations	quality-of-life issues such as having a clean environment
4. restricted to certain regions/nations	International in scope.

### 10. Ecological Movement

- The Chipko movement is an example of the ecological movement, started in 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 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**

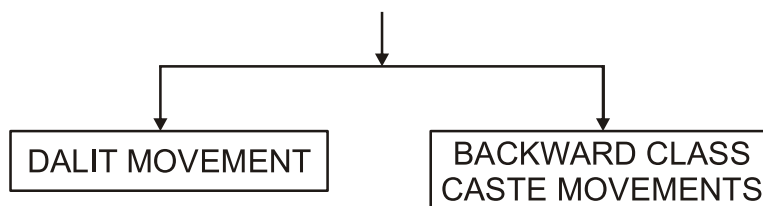
- It began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- regionally organised
- non-party organisation
- The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban
- The focus of demand was 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, prices for agricultural 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. Worker's Movement**

- During the colonial regime new 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), and 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.
- In 1920 AITUC was formed in Bombay. The AITUC was broad based organisation involving diverse ideologies.
- The main ideological groups were the communists, moderates and nationalists.
- The formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious while dealing with labour.
- There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.

## 12. **Caste Based Movement**



### **A. The Dalit Movement**

- A struggle against economic exploitation, 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, Mahar Movement in Maharashtra.
- Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab.

### **B. Backward Class & Caste Movement**

- 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' movement 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 Jharkhand 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 hills districts in the region.
- This was so (unrest), since these hills 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**

- Application for school forms have both father's and mother's names.
- Now the passport of a child has either mother or father's name exclusively insured keeping in mind the changing family and marriage patterns in India.
- Important legal changes have taken place
- Referred to as, the second phase of the Indian women's movement as there were changes both in terms of organizational strategy as well as ideologies.
- There was the growth of autonomous women's movement i.e., independent from political parties.
- New issues such as violence against women have been taken up.

## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. A movement that aims to bring about changes on a public issue is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. Defenders of Sati formed Dharma Sabha in defense of status quo is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
3. To overthrow monarchy the ideas of liberty and democratic rights are the most important component of \_\_\_\_\_
4. RTI is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ revolution in Russia was responsible for creating a communist state & example of revolutionary movements.
6. Environmental health risk, fear of nuclear warfare, terrorism are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ social movements which are international in scope.
7. A nation wide 'non-tax' campaign that took place in Surat in 1928 as a part of non cooperative movement is referred as \_\_\_\_\_
8. Social change is continuous and on-going process. True/False
9. Sanskritisation and westernisation are examples of social movement whereas 19<sup>th</sup> century social reformers efforts to bring changes in society are referred as social change (Correct the statement)
10. Most movements have a mix of redemptive, reformist and revolutionary elements True/False
11. The New farmers movement began in the 1960s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu and were strongly anti-national and anti-rural. (Correct the statement)
12. Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000.
13. A social movement requires
  - a. sustained collective action over time
  - b. degree of organization
  - c. shared objectives and ideologies

14. Social movement develop distinct modes of protest. These are
- candle and torchlight action
  - street theatre
  - satyagraha
  - all of the above
15. According to the theories of social movements, social conflicts arises when a social group feels that is worse off than others around it. This is referred as:
- the logic of collective action
  - resource mobilization
  - relative deprivation
  - redemptive action
16. Chipko movement in the Himalayan foothills is an exmaple of
- peasant movement
  - workers movement
  - ecological movement
  - class based movement
17. A campaign of refusal to pay land revenue in 1917-18 which was directed against the indigo plantations was refrred as
- Tehbhaga
  - Telengana
  - Bardoli Satyagraha
  - Champaran Satyagraha
18. The formation of which organization made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with Labour
- AITUC
  - TLA
  - AIWC
  - AIBCL



Fill ups

19. According to the theory of relative deprivation, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. Such conflict is likely to result in successful collective protest.

According to , social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it.

- a. The theory of relative appreciation
- b. The theory of relative deprivation
- c. The theory of relative comparison
- d. The theory of relative understanding

Ans19. b. The theory of relative deprivation

20. State whether the given statements is True or False In the old social movements, the role of political parties was not central.

Ans20. False

## 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

- 1. What are social movement?
- 2. Differentiate between social change and social movement.
- 3. Give two examples of peasant movement.
- 4. What were the demands of the Bombay textile worker?
- 5. Name two trade unions.
- 6. Give four examples of caste based movement.
- 7. Name four tribes
- 8. Name two women organisation.
- 9. Mention the issue against which leader's of Jharkhand agitated.
- 10. The Chipko Movement, an example of the ecological movement, in the Himalayan foothills is a good example of such intermingled interests and ideologies.

Describe The Chipko Movement .

Ans 10. 1. This movement was for saving trees.

2. When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers, including large number of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled. At stake was the question of villagers' subsistence.

#### 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between Reformist and Revolutionary movement.
2. Differentiate between Reformist and Redemptive movement.
3. Differentiate between Old and New Movement.
4. Explain the Ecological movement.
5. Write a note on the 'New Farmer's Movement'.
6. Explain the issues taken up by the women's organisation.
7. Read the given 'passage and answer the questions that follows

The fusion of foreign power and capital was the focus of social protest during India's nationalist struggle. Mahatma Gandhi wore khadi, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, to support Indian cotton-growers, spinners and weavers whose livelihoods had been destroyed by the government policy of favouring mill-made cloth. The legendary Dandi March to make salt was a protest against British taxation policies that placed a huge burden on consumers of basic commodities in order to benefit the empire. Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption like cloth and salt, and transformed them into symbols of resistance.

choose the correct option

1. Fusion means
  - a. combination
  - b. division
  - c. multiplication
  - d. addition
2. ....wore khadi, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, to support Indian cotton-growers, spinners and weavers whose livelihoods had been destroyed by the government policy of favouring mill-made cloth.

State whether the given statements are correct or incorrect

3. Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption like cloth and salt, and transformed them into symbols of resistance.
4. The fusion of foreign power and capital was the focus of social protest during India's nationalist struggle.

Ans 1 a combination

2 Mahatma Gandhi

3 correct

4 correct

8. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows

Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue. such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use the forest or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation. Think of other issues that social movements have taken up in the past and present. while social movements seek to bring in social change, *counter movements* sometimes arise in defence of status quo. There are many instances of such counter movements. 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.

1. Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a.....issue.
  - a. private
  - b. public
  - c. personal
  - d. others
2. While social movements seek to bring in social change..... sometimes arise in defence of status quo.
  - a. counter movements
  - b. help movements
  - c. cooperation movements
  - d. movements

3. ....campaigned against sati.
    - a. Dayanand saraswati                      b Vivekanand
    - c. Raja Rammohun Roy                      d. phule
  4. Defence of sati formed.....Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.
    - a. Support                                      b. Virodh
    - c. Dharma                                      d. Adhama
- Ans 1. b pulic
2. a a counter movements
  3. c Raja Rammohan Roy
  4. c Dharma

### **6 MARKS QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the features of the social movement.
2. Explain the theories of the social movement.
3. Differentiate between peasant and New Farmer's movement.
4. 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. S/he will participate only if the risks are less than the gains. Olson's theory is based on the notion of the rational, utility-maximising individual. Do you think people always calculate industrial costs and benefits before undertaking any action?
  1. What are social movements?
  2. Describe Olson's theory

## **Sample Question Paper -1**

### **Sociology (039) 2021-22**

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

#### **General Instructions**

1. Question paper is divided into four sections.
  2. Total 35 questions are given. All questions are compulsory.
  3. Questions 1-16 are in section A. These are objective type questions.
  4. Question number 17-25 are in section-B. These are very short answer type questions for which 2 marks are prescribed. Answer each question in a maximum of 30 words.
  5. Question number 26-32 are in section C. These are short answer type questions for which 4 marks are prescribed. Answer each question in maximum 80 words. Question No. 26-27 are case based questions, each of which is grouped with 4 parts of 1 mark each, making a total of 4 marks.
  6. Question number 33-35 are in section D. These are long answer questions, each of which has 6 marks.
- Answer each question in maximum 200 words. Answer the question number 35 with the help of the passage given.

#### **Section [A]**

- Q 1: Demos + Graphene of Demography are derived from the language.
- Q.2: The principle of supremacy and segregation applies in the system.
- Q 3: The notion which is made without knowing the subject and testing the facts is called - OR Such public belief, any accepted idea or sentiment of the group which is generally literal and emotional is called
- Q 4: A special type of state in which the specialty of the modern world, a government has sovereign rule over a defined area and the people living there are called its citizens. It is called

#### **Correct the Statement**

- Q 5: In terms of population, India is fourth in the world.
- Q 6: A.R. Desai was the author of 'The Source of Knowledge'
- Q 7: Van Panchayats are made by women in the state of Haryana.

- Q 8: Jeeta is called to work like bonded labourer from generation to generation In Gujarat.
- Q 9: Who considered endogamy as the essence of caste system?
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Westermarck    | 2. Louis Pasteur   |
| 3. Maciver & Page | 4. Gillin & Gillin |
- Q 10: I have fought against the dominance of white people. I have cherished the dream of democracy and a free society. Who said this sentence?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Abraham Lincoln | 2. Mahatma Gandhi |
| 3. Nelson Mandela  | 4. Narendra Modi  |
- OR
- What is forced labor?
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Work without money  | 2. Work in the market |
| 3. Work without saying | 4. Do all the work    |
- Q 11: There is an article in the constitution cm minorities and cultural diversity to maintain their language script or culture.
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Article 31 | 2. Article 28 |
| 3. Article 30 | 4. Article 29 |
- Q 12: Which paper was published by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in Bangla language in 1858?
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Kaumudi      | 2. Som Prakash |
| 3. Kolkata Mail | 4. Pioneer     |
- Q13: Jahanara Shah Nawas submitted a proposal against multi-marriage practice in All India Muslim Women Conference. (True / False)
- Q 14: Panchayat of Khasi tribe is called Darbar Kur. (Truth / False)
- Q15: Workers migrating from low productivity area to high productivity sector in search of work are called footloose labor. (True / False)
- Q 16: Stories that are shown in serial form are known as street plays. ((True / False))

### **Section [B]**

Q. 17 A). Demography is a field that is of special importance to sociology — in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. Explain how Demography is of special importance to sociology?

OR

Q. 17 B). 'Population Explosion' happens because death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition. What do you understand 'Population Explosion'?

Q. 18. Define

1. Fertility Rate
2. Sex Ratio

Q. 19 A). What do you mean by Capitalism?

OR

Q. 19 B). What do you understand by Laissez - faire?

Q. 20. How can you say that English language has a great influence on us?

Q. 21A). What are the role of panchayats which makes them important?

OR

Q. 21B). what is Constitution and how it provides basis to our life?

Q. 22. What were the features of 73rd amendment of constitution?

Q. 23. What are International Non-Governmental Organisations? (INGOs) and what they do?

Q. 24. What are different forms of Mass Media? State them.

Q. 25. What do you understand by Soap Operas? Section [C]

Q. 26. Explain how caste system affects politics.

Q. 27. Read the paragraph below and answer the following. Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. For instance, labour or skills become things that can be bought and sold. According to Marx and other critics of capitalism, the process of commodification

has negative social effects. The commodification of labour is one example, but there are many other examples in contemporary society. For instance, there is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. According to many people, human organs should not become commodities. In earlier times, human beings themselves were bought and sold as slaves, but today it is considered immoral to treat people as commodities. But in modern society, almost everyone accepts the idea that a person's labour can be bought, or that other services or skills can be provided in exchange for money.

- (i) What do you understand by commoditization?
- (ii) Give example of two goods or services that can be commoditized?
- (iii) Why did Marx criticize commodification?
- (iv) Why was commoditization previously called immoral by people?

Or

According to Alfred Gel (1982), the anthropologist who studied Dhorai, the market has significance much beyond its economic functions. For example, the layout of the market symbolises 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 wealthy and high-ranking Rajput jeweller and the middle-ranking local Hindu traders sit in the central 'zones', and the tribal sellers of vegetables and local wares in the outer circles. The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold, and the way in which transactions are carried out. For instance, interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders are very different than those between Hindus of the same community: they express hierarchy and social distance rather than social equality.

- (i) Where is Dhorai village situated?
- (ii) Who said 'the market has significance much beyond its economic functions'?
- (iii) What layout of the market symbolize?



- Q 28. Why is social equality and exclusion 'social'? Describe in detail.
- Q 29. Explain how colonial rule is different from earlier rules in India?
- Q 30. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain
- Q 31. Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

Job recruitment as a factory worker takes a different pattern. In the past, many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers. In the Kanpur textile mills, these jobbers were known as mistris, and were themselves workers. They came from the same regions and communities as the workers, but because they had the owner's backing they bossed over the workers. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down, and both management and unions play a role in recruiting their own people. Many workers also expect that they can pass on their jobs to their children. Many factories employ badli workers who substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave. Many of these badli workers have actually worked for many years for the same company but are not given the same status and security. This is what is called contract work in the organised sector.

- (i) What is a badly worker called?
- (ii) Who are the 'mistris' in the mills?
- (iii) What is an organized sector?
- (iv) What facilities are the badly workers deprived of?

OR

"Missing labour in India" - the recent fluctuations in the labour participation of women - is probably due to short-term shifts in activities responding to favourable 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 work 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.

(i) Why are women withdrawing from "paid labour"?

(ii) What is the feminization of labour?

(iii) What is patriarchal society?

(iv) Who are marginalised informal paid labors?

Q 32. Are global relations new to the world and India? Discuss

OR

What is a Trans-National Corporations? Write the characteristics of Trans National Corporations.

### **Section-D**

Q33: what is civil society? What are the major concerns raised by them and how do they work? Explain in detail.

Or

What are Minorities? What provisions are available in constitution to protect their rights?

Q.34: what changes are brought by Globalisation & liberalization to Indian industries?

Q.35: The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader Birsa Munda and adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. After his death Birsa became an important icon of the movement, stories and songs about him can be found all over Jharkhand. The memory of Birsa's struggle was also kept alive by writing. Christian Missionary working in South Bihar was responsible for spreading literacy in the area. Literate adivasi began to research and write about their history and myths. They documented and disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified consciousness and the shared identity as Jharkhandi.

(A) What are characteristics of a movement?

(B) What are the issues related to tribes? Discuss tribal movements in detail.

**Sample Question Paper -1**

**Sociology (039)**

**2021-22**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SECTION-A**

- Answer:
- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Greek                                 | 2. Caste        |
| 3. Prejudice OR Conventional perception  |                 |
| 4. Nation-states                         | 5. Seconds      |
| 6. Kandukiri Veeresalingam               | 7. Uttarakhand  |
| 8. Halpati                               | 9. Wester Mark  |
| 10. Nelson Mandela OR Work without money |                 |
| 11. Article 29                           | 12. Som Prakash |
| 13. True                                 | 14. True        |
| 15. True                                 | 16. False       |

**Section [B]**

- Ans17 A) 1. Demography is the systematic study of population.  
2. It helps to form the policies according to data.
- Ans 17 B) 1. Increase in size of population  
2. Death rates are brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition.
- Ans 18 1. The fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.  
2. The sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males in a given are at a specified time period.
- Ans19 A) 1. Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and is organised to accumulate profits within a market system.  
2. 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 increasing profits in a competitive market economy.

- Ans 19 B) 1. The idea of a 'free market', that is, a market free from all kinds of regulation whether by the state or otherwise.  
2. This is Economic philosophy, a French phrase that means 'leave alone' or 'let it be'.
- Ans 20 1. Widely used  
2. Linked to social prestige and statuses
- Ans 21A). 1. To prepare plans for economic development  
2. To ensure social justice  
3. To levy, collect taxes  
4. To construct roads, buildings, schools for community use
- Ans218). 1. Constitution is a document based on the ideals on which a nation rests.  
2. It is the basic norm from which all other rules and authorities flow.
- Ans 22. 73rd amendment of constitution in 1992 introduced grass root democracy or decentralised governance, granting various provisions:-  
1. Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institution (PRIs)  
2. Local self-government bodies in rural and municipal area to elect every 5 years.  
3. Control of local resources given to the elected local bodies.
- Ans23. 1. They are not affiliated with government institutions, they are independent organisations, which make policy decisions and address international issues.  
2. Some of the best known INGOs are Greenpeace, The Red Cross and Amnesty International, Medicines Sans Frontiers (Doctors without
- Ans24. Mass media include a wide variety of forms, including television, newspapers, films magazines, radio, advertisements, video games and CDs.
- Ans25. 1. A story about the lives and problems of a group of people which continues several times a week on television or radio.  
2. Famous soap operas - Hum Log (1984-85) and Buniyaad (1986-87)

## Section [C]

- Ans 26.
- i). Political parties are being organized on casts lines.
  - ii). Democratic politics has been deeply conditioned by casts from time of independence.
  - iii). All political parties use the similar caste based calculus.
  - iv). Dominance of Dominant castes in elections.
- Ans 27.
- i. Process of selling a good or service in the market.
  - ii. Bottled water and labor.
  - iii). Because it has negative social effects.
  - iv). As it was considered against the humanity.

Or

- i). In Chhattisgarh
  - ii). Alfred Gel.
- iii). Symbolises the hierarchical inter-relation social relations  
iv). Arrangement of society in division based on hierarchy.
- Ans. 28.
- i). because it is not about individual but about the groups.
  - ii). They are social in sense that they are not economic.
  - iii). They are systematic and structured.
  - iv). These reflect different abilities and efforts among the individuals.
- Ans. 29.
- i) The colonial rule in India is different than early rules is because it is marked with periods of heavy exploitation.
  - ii) The British took steps that ensured development and promotion of the interests of their home country.
  - iii) They were in no way concerned about the course of Indian economy.
  - iv) The colonial kings robbed India of education, opportunities etc.
- Ans. 30.
- Because It has been criticized for exaggerating social mobility or the scope of lower castes to move up social ladder. It has been pointed out that the ideology of Sanskritisation accepts the ways of the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior. Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that

rests on inequality and exclusion. It appears to suggest that to believe in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable. It leads to practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride price and practicing caste discrimination / against other groups. The effect of such a trend is that the key characteristics of Dalit culture and society are corded. (Any four)

- Ans. 31.
- i). Badli workers are substitutes for regular and permanent workers who are on leaves.
  - ii). Mistris are middle men who help good relationships with mill's owners and they help the workers to get jobs in mills. i
  - iii). Organised Sector is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured work.
  - iv). Badli workers are deprived of benefits and status which are available for regular and permanent employees.

Or

- i). Increased income may have led women withdrawing from distress employment, preferring instead to do family task.
- ii). Manufacturing jobs are now considered women's work.
- iii). Patriarchy is a social system in which males hold primary power and control of property.
- iv). Women

- Ans. 32.
- It is wrong to say that globalisation is new phenomenon to India as
- i). History of the last 2000 years tells that India has not been isolated from world at all.
  - ii). India has trade relations with China, Iran, Rome, Egypt etc. great civilization since long and India connected with these via world famous Silk Route.
  - iii). The Aryans, Huns, Turks, Pathans etc. came to India as conquerors, traders or migrants in search of fertile land.
  - iv). These races assimilated themselves that they are no loneer have searate entity.

v). During the colonial period greatest movement was navigation of people

vi). The indentured labourers were taken from India to work in remote parts of Asia, Africa and America.

vii). Many Indians have been traveling abroad for education and work.

Or

A transnational corporation is an enterprise that is involved with the international production of goods or services, foreign investments, or income and asset management in more than one country. The key characteristics of TNCs are:

- They seek competitive advantaged and maximization of profits by cheapest and most efficient production.
- They have geographical flexibility - they can shift resources and operations to any location in the world.
- A substantial part of their workforce is located in the developing world.
- TNC assets are distributed worldwide rather than focused in one or two countries.

#### **Section-D**

Ans.33. Civil societies lies beyond the private domain of family and market. Civil society can be understood as the third sector of the society they are those societies that fight for the rights of people especially for the suppressed class.

Day keeps a watch on the government and see if they are using the funds fairly and to see that laws are being implemented for example by Right to Information Act, information can be asked from the organisations.

Or

The relative Lee small and deprived section of any society can be called as minority. They have the feeling of disadvantage, connectivity, solidarity, togetherness and belongingness. They also face prejudice and discrimination against them.

Article 29 says that any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof of having a distinct language

script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on ground only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. Article 30 says all minorities whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The state shall not in granting 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.

Ans 34: As a result of globalisation the foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government including Telecom, Civil Aviation power at 17. Licences are no longer required to open Industries. So foreign products are now easily available in Indian shops. As a result of liberalisation many Indian companies have been bought over by multinationals. Also government tries to sell its share in several public sector companies a process which is known as disinvestment. So workers are losing their jobs, workers are forced to retire early many companies are not getting profits. It resulted in low wages and working conditions and closing of small industries.

Ans 35: (A) A social movement requires sustained collective action overtime. It has to be organised. The organisation should include a leadership and a structure having the members, who are related to each other, can make decisions and carry them out. A social movement also have shared objectives and ideologies.

(B) Ethnic identity, Acquisition of land for large irrigation projects survey and settlement operations coma nationalisation of forest produce coma collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, were main issues related to tribes.

Birsa Munda was a charismatic leader and an adivasi who let a major uprising against the British. Literate Adivasis when begin to think Research and write about the history and myths. They documented and disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped to create a unified Deathly consciousness and their identities as Jharkhandi. Then these Adivasis got to know about their rights and observed that they are exploited. They also experienced the marginalization and the sense of injustice. So the struggle eventually started and took the form of a movement later on.



**Sample Question Paper -2**

**Sociology (039)**

**2021-22**

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

**General Instructions**

1. Question paper is divided into four sections.
2. Total 35 questions are given. All questions are compulsory.
3. Questions 1-16 are in section A. These are objective type questions.
4. Question number 17-25 are in section-B. These are very short answer type questions for which 2 marks are prescribed. Answer each question in a maximum of 30 words.
5. Question number 26-32 are in section C. These are short answer type questions for which 4 marks are prescribed. Answer each question in maximum 80 words. Question No. 26-27 are case based questions, each of which is grouped with 4 parts of 1 mark each, making a total of 4 marks.
6. Question number 33-35 are in section D. These are long answer questions, each of which has 6 marks. Answer each question in maximum 200 words. Answer the question number 35 with the help of the passage given.

**Section [A]**

- Q 1: The definition of invisible hand is given by.....
- Q 2: Sri Lanka's old name was.....
- Q 3: With the shell of eggs and milk and sugar in oatmeal,.....community of Kerala eat.

OR

The 13-year-old student.....wrote against the orthodoxy of religion in 1852.

- Q 4: In 1992 --- amendment of the Constitution, the three-tier Panchayati Raj system was introduced. Correct the statement (5 to 8)
- Q 5: In 100 cases of maternal mortality maternity is the number of mothers who die while giving birth.
- Q 6: Green Revolution started in 1979-80.

- Q 7: All India Women's Congress was established in 1928
- Q8: Caste based Satnami movement took place in Punjab.
- Q 9: From which language is the word caste or casta derived?
1. Roman
  2. Greek
  3. Urdu
  4. Portuguese

- Q 10: What does less-a-fair mean?
1. Do not interfere
  2. Leave alone
  3. Both 1 and 2
  4. None of these
- OR

Adam Smith supported

1. Open market
  2. Close market
  3. Mixed market
  4. Parallel market
- Q 11: Right to work in concurrent list
1. Centre
  2. State
  3. Central and State
  4. None of these
- Q 12: The economic, social, and cultural process which gives a new form of meaning to the entire life of the members of the society is called?
1. Modernization
  2. Culturalization
  3. Westernization
  4. Globalization
- Q 13: Tubectomy is done in women. (True / False)
- Q 14: The superior system of caste rests on the difference between purity and impurity. (True / False)
- Q 15: The High Interpreter of the Constitution is the High Court. (True / False)
- Q 16: John Gillin has described the change from conservation to exploitation. (True / false)

### **Section [B]**

17A). Caste is determined by birth. Explain this statement.

OR

17 B). Theoretically, the caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and

separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. What are two different sets of principles mentioned here?

- 18. Mention any 4 dominant caste.
- 19A). Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality. What is

OR

- 19 B) Prejudices are often grounded in stereotypes, fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people. Define stereotypes?
- 20. What was the impact of western education in India?
- 21A). Explain the agrarian structure of Rural Society. OR 21B). State the caste & class relationship in rural society.
- 22. How the Green Revolution affected agriculture?
- 23. Differentiate between Strikes and Lock outs.
- 24. Name two trade unions.
- 25. There are different kinds of social movements. They can be classified as:
  - (i) Redemptive or transformatory
  - (ii) reformist and
  - (iii) revolutionary. Define social movements.

### **Section (C)**

- 26. According to Alfred Gel, the market is also very important apart from its economic functions. Explain.

OR

"The weekly market in the village is a social institution." Explain briefly.

- 27. Disability is not a physical defect but a social abuse. Discuss.
- 28. "Urbanization is a process of social change". Explain this statement.
- 29. The tea gardens of Assam were completely occupied by the British government. The owners of the tea gardens were the British administrators. The entire operation of the tea garden was owned by the British. The British owners of tea gardens exploited the workers working in the gardens. They used to force them to follow

the strict rules and regulations. According to their law, the owner of the tea plantation should benefit from the production of tea under all circumstances, even if the labourer has to work day and night for this. Thousands of workers used to come from remote plains every year. At the same time, they were completely unaware of the climate and environment of the tea gardens. They used to suffer from unknown diseases due to working ten to twelve hours in the unhealthy climate here. The British owners of tea gardens did not pay any special attention to this.

(i) Which type of tea owners used to exploit the workers working in the tea gardens?

(ii) What was the main objective of the owners of the tea gardens? Fill in the blanks.

(iii) The workers from outside used to fall prey to many unknown diseases because

(iv) The workers of the tea gardens had to work hours.

OR

Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality. Some social inequality reflects innate differences between individuals for example, their varying abilities and efforts. Someone may be endowed with exceptional intelligence or talent, or may have worked very hard to achieve their wealth and status. However, by and large, social inequality is not the outcome of innate or 'natural' differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities.

i) What do you understand by social inequality?

ii) Is social inequality congenital or natural?

iii) What is social stratification?

iv) How is social stratification determined?

30. Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

The large scale circulation of labour has had several significant effects on rural society, in both the receiving and the supplying regions. For instance, in poor areas where male family members spend much of the year working outside of their villages, cultivation has become primarily a female task. Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the 'feminisation of agricultural labour force.' The insecurity of women is greater because they earn lower wages than men for similar work.

- (i) What do you understand by circulation of labor?
- (ii) How circulation of labor affected the rural society'
- (iii) What do you understand by feminisation of agricultural labor force?
- (iv) .....

OR

Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

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 privilege upper castes are enabled to think of themselves as "tasteless", 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, this leaving the upper castes free to monopolize the "general category" by posing as tasteless citizens.

- 1. Which group constitutes the "general category?"
  - 2. How has caste' become 'invisible' for the upper caste group?
  - 3. What do you mean by caste?
  - 4. What are the privileged upper castes?
31. The 73rd Amendment has played a major role in giving voice to the rural people. Please comment.
32. How interest groups are an integral part of executive democracy? Discuss. Section [DJ

33. What is the difference between the mass media of colonial period and the mass media of independent India? In today's perspective, explain the role of mass media.
34. Compare.
- (A) Nation State and State Nation
  - (B) Democratic State and Authoritarian State
  - (C) Communalism and Secularism

Or

What is community identity? How is communalism related to it and how does it become the cause of tension and violence?

35. In India we often used the terms liberalization and globalization. They are indeed related but not identical. In India, we have seen how in 1991 the state decided to make some changes in its economic policy. These changes were called liberalization policies. Provided globalization in social and economic relationships worldwide. Liberalization means that the Indian government decided in 1991 a series of policies to open up the Indian economy to the world economy market which prohibited earlier government policies that had more control over the economy.
- (A) Which dimension of globalization is discussed here? Explain
  - (B) How is globalization a threat to small industries?

**Sample Question Paper -3**

**Sociology (039)**

**2021-22**

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

**General Instructions**

1. Question paper is divided into four sections.
2. Total 35 questions are given. All questions are compulsory.
3. Questions 1-16 are in section A. These are objective type questions.
4. Question number 17-25 are in section-B. These are very short answer type questions for which 2 marks are prescribed. Answer each question in a maximum of 30 words.
5. Question number 26-32 are in section C. These are short answer type questions for which 4 marks are prescribed. Answer each question in maximum 80 words. Question No. 26-27 are case based questions, each of which is grouped with 4 parts of 1 mark each, making a total of 4 marks.
6. Question number 33-35 are in section D. These are long answer questions, each of which has 6 marks.

Answer each question in maximum 200 words. Answer the question number 35 with the help of the passage given.

**Section [A]**

- Q 1: The name of the epidemic that spread in 1918-19 was .....
- Q 2: The dominant caste name in Karnataka is
- Q 3: studied Dhorai village.

OR

The name of Adam Smith's famous book is

- Q 4: The British merchant leased the villages of Kollikata, Govindpur and Sutanuti. Correct the statement (5 to 8)
- Q 5: DP Mukherjee gave the definition of Sanskritisation.
- Q 6: 'Right to Information is in Article 18 (a) of the Constitution.
- Q 7: 80% of the jobs in unorganized sector in India.

- Q 8: Chipko movement took place in 1980.
- Q 9: When Malthus's essay 'Essay on Population' was published?  
1.1/98      2.1788      3.1978      4.1952
- Q 10: Under whose direction was the 1901 census conducted?  
1. Lord William                      2. Herbert Ridgeley  
3. Karl Marx                              4. Durkheim
- OR
- India has the lowest fertility rate  
1. Kerala, Tamil Nadu      2. Kerala, Delhi  
3. Kerala, Himachal      4. Kerala, Manipur
- Q 11: Which tribe is mainly found in Bastar district?  
1. Ho                                      2. Bhil  
3. Gond                                      4. Khasi
- Q 12: Planning Commission was formed?  
1.1952                                      2.1951  
3.1950                                      4.1953
- Q 13: Kumud Tai said that one who has been born and is not destroyed even after death (true / untrue)
- Q 14: Breaking the work down into small iterative elements and dividing it among the workers is called Taylorism (True / False).
- Q 15: Mankar Olson is the author of The Logic and Collective Action (Truth / False).
- Q 16: It is not necessary that tribal institutions should be democratic in their structure and activities, said Tipulut Nongbar i. (True False)

Section [B]

- 17 A). The bias towards younger age groups in the age structure is believed to be an advantage for India. What does younger age groups signifies here?

OR

- 17 B) The sex ratio is an important indicator of gender balance in the population. What do you mean by Gender Balance?



18. What are the cause of famines?
- 19A). Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions. What are factors responsible for Regionalism?

OR

- 19B). The notion of minority groups is widely used in sociology and is more than a merely numerical distinction — it usually involves some sense of relative disadvantage. Define Minority groups.
20. How did industrialization take place after independence in India?
- 21 A) Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires. Coastal cities such as Murnbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured. From here primary commodities could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. How cities played key role in the economic system of empires?

OR

- 21 B) How did the planters live?
22. What are some of the basic assumptions of modernity?
23. Define pressure group.
24. What is Participatory Democracy?
25. What does the term 'Begar' mean?

### **Section [C]**

26. Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

The dependency ratio is a measure comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (i.e., elderly people who are too old to work, and children who are too young to work) with the portion that is in the working age group, generally defined as 15 to 64 years. The dependency ratio is equal to the population below 15 or above 64, divided by population in the 15 64 age group; the ratio is usually expressed as a percentage. A rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an ageing 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.

- (i) What is the dependency ratio?

- (ii) What age group do people in working class?
- (iii) What happens due to increase in Dependency ratio?
- (iv) What do you understand by dependent population?

OR

Read the paragraph below and answer the following. Commodification occurs when things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities. For instance, labour or skills become things that can be bought and sold. According to Marx and other critics of capitalism, the process of commodification has negative social effects. The commodification of labour is one example, but there are many other examples in contemporary society. For instance, there is a controversy about the sale of kidneys by the poor to cater to rich patients who need kidney transplants. According to many people, human organs should not become commodities. In earlier times, human beings themselves were bought and sold as slaves, but today it is considered immoral to treat people as commodities. But in modern society, almost everyone accepts the idea that a person's labour can be bought, or that other services or skills can be provided in exchange for money.

- (i) What do you understand by commoditization?
- (ii) Give example of two goods or services that can be commoditized?
- (iii) Why did Marx criticize commodification?
- (iv) Why commoditization was previously called immoral by people?

27. Read the paragraph below and answer the following. The anti-Brahminic wave of the twentieth century was afoot and with the development of regional self-consciousness, efforts were made to remove Sanskrit words and words from many Indian languages. The movements of backward classes resulted in the awakening of secularism among various caste groups and people. Due to the prosperity on the regional basis, the middle class castes started converting into dominant castes. The importance of higher castes such as Vaishya, Kshatriyas and Brahmins began to decline before the dominant castes. Instead of assuming the ideal of the Golden Castes, the lower castes began to feel more pride in becoming a member of the dominant caste. Thus the Dalit castes

also began to claim identity as Dalits, thus increasing the confidence of these castes and giving them some social respect. Also achieved. (

i) Who is called Dominant caste?

(ii) The backward class movements aroused a sense of secularism among various caste groups.

(iii) What do you understand by backward class?

iv) How the lower middle class castes transformed into lord castes.

OR

Read the paragraph below and answer the following.

Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called social inequality. Some social inequality reflects innate differences between individuals for example, their varying abilities and efforts. Someone may be endowed with exceptional intelligence or talent, or may have worked very hard to achieve their wealth and status. However, by and large, social inequality is not the outcome of innate or 'natural' differences between people, but is produced by the society in which they live. Sociologists use the term social stratification to refer to a system by which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy. This hierarchy then shapes people's identity and experiences, their relations with others, as well as their access to resources and opportunities.

(I) What do you understand by social inequality?

(ii) Is social inequality congenital or natural?

(iii) What is social stratification?

(iv) How is social stratification determined?

28. People in India get work (employment) in different ways. Explain how work is got by people in India.
29. Is radio in a moribund state as a medium of mass media? How did FM stations affect radio after liberalization in India?
30. Explain the major ecological movements of India.

OR

What are 'Counter-movements'? Explain by giving some examples.

31. A major issue affecting socio-economic development in India is "labor travel or labor migration". Please confirm this statement.
32. Define Westernization. Describe some of its forms.

Section [D]

- Q.33: What are the characteristics of social stratification? How is it present in our society? Explain the governmental and non-governmental steps taken to prevent its ill effects and provisions if available in this regard.

Or

What are the issues raised by struggles related to equality and rights of women and tribes? Describe critically.

- Q.34: What changes are done by Globalisation in politics at National level?
- Q.35: The challenge is India's commitment to practices of pluralism institutional accommodation and conflict resolution through democratic means. Critical for building a multicultural democracy is a recognition of the shortcomings of historical nation building exercises and of the benefits of multiple and complementary identities. Also important our efforts to build the liabilities of all the groups in a society through identification trust and support. National Cohesion does not require the imposition of a single identity and the denunciation of diversity. Successful strategies to build state Nations can and to accommodate diversity constructively by crafting responsive policies of cultural recognition. They are effective solutions for ensuring the longer-term objectives of political stability and social harmony.

(A) What is pluralism? (

B) Policies of integration & assimilation tries to establish national identity. Elaborate with examples.

## PASSAGE-1

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# 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 root 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
2. Differentiate between the Western and Indian concept of secularism. 4

**BOOK – 2**  
**PASSAGE–1**

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## **CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**

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"Missing labour in India" - the recent fluctuations in the labour participation of women - is probably due to short-term shifts in activities responding to favourable 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 work 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
2. Compare the feminization of labour in the urban society with that of feminization of agricultural labour. 4

**BOOK – 1**  
**PASSAGE–3**

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## **PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION**

---

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 from labour into various form 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 - Vanniyars 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

**BOOK – 1**  
**PASSAGE–4**

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## **MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION**

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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 habited if organ donations weere encouraged and facilitated. Yet the recently posted transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2013 on the Union Ministry of Health website to elicit suggestions might fall short of doing this.

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



**BOOK – 1**  
**PASSAGE–5**

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**SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS : CONTINUITY  
AN CHANGE**

---

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 priviledge upper castes are enabled to think of themselves as "casteless", while the disprivileged lower castes are forced to intensify their caste identities. This assymetrical division has truncted the effective meaning of caste to lower caste, ths leaving the upper castes free to monopolize the "general category" by posing as casteless citizens.

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

1. Whcih group constitutes the "general category" 2
2. How has caste' become 'invisible' for the upper caste group? 4

**BOOK – 1**  
**PASSAGE–6**

1. The bias towards younger age groups in the age structure is believed to be an advantage for India. Like the East Asian economies in the past decade and like Ireland today, India is supposed to be benefiting from a 'demographic dividend.' This dividend arises from the fact that the current generation of working-age people is a relatively large one, and it has only relatively small preceding generation and old people of support. But there is nothing automatic about this advantage.
  - (1) What is age structure?
  - (2) Explain Demographic Dividend?

**BOOK – 2**  
**PASSAGE–7**

2. Many tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grassroots democratic functioning. We have an illustrative example from Meghalaya. All the three major ethnic tribal groups, namely, the Khasis, Jaintias and the Garos have their own traditional political institutions that have existed from hundreds of years. These political institutions were fairly well-developed and functioned at various tiers, such as the village level, clan level and state level. For instance in the traditional political system of the Khasis each clan had its own council known as the 'Durbar Kur' which was presided over by the clan headman. Though there is a long tradition of grassroots political institutions in Meghalaya, a large chunk of tribal areas lie outside the provision of the 73rd Amendment. This may be because the concerned policy makers did not wish to interfere with the traditional tribal institutions.
- (1) Name the Khasi political council?
  - (2) Explain the traditional tribal political institutions?

**BOOK – 2**  
**PASSAGE–8**

3. Important advances in technology and the world's telecommunications infrastructure has led to revolutionary changes in global communication. Some homes and many offices 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.
- (1) What do you understand by digital divide?
  - (2) Explain the changes brought about by the advancement in Technology.

**BOOK – 2**  
**PASSAGE–9**

4. With the industrial Revolution, the print industry also grew. The first products of the were restricted to an audience of literate elites. It was only in the mid-19th century, with further development in technologies, transportation and literacy that newspaper began to reach out to a mass audience. People living in different corners of the country found themselves reading of hearing the same news. It has been suggested that this was in many ways responsible of people across a country to feel connected and develop a sense of belonging or 'we felling'.
- (1) What is an Imagined Community?
  - (2) Who gave the concept of imagined community?

**BOOK – 2**  
**PASSAGE–10**

5. The so called 'new farmer's movements began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. These movements were regionally agonised, were non-party, and involved farmers rather than peasants. (farmers are said to be market-involved as both commodity producers and purchases) 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). Novel methods of agitation were used: blocking of roads and railways refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, and so on.
- (1) In which year new Farmers movement started and name the states.
  - (2) Explain the novel methods, adopted in the New Farmers Movement.

**Syllabus and  
CBSE Sample Paper  
Class – XII (2021-22)**

	<b>TERM I</b>	<b>WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)</b>
1.	The Demographic Structure of the Indian society	10
2.	Social Institutions: Continuity and Change	10
3.	Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion	10
4.	The Challenges of Cultural Diversity	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
<b>TERM II</b>		
1.	Structural Change	5
2.	Cultural Change	5
3.	Change and Development in Rural Society	10
4.	Change and Development in Industrial Society	10
5.	Social Movements	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>

**Prescribed Textbooks:**

1. Indian Society (NCERT)
2. Social Change and Development in India (NCERT)

**Project Work\* = 20 Marks**

**\*See the guidelines given with the document.**

Grand Total =	Term I	=	40 Marks
	Term II	=	40 Marks
	Project Work	=	20 Marks
			-----
		=	<b>100 Marks</b>
			-----

**Note:** Kindly refer to the guidelines on project work given below:

**Guidelines for Subjects having Project Work: 20 Marks**  
**(Sociology, History, Legal Studies, Political Science, Economics,**  
**Business Studies, Accountancy)**

One Project to be done throughout the session, as per the existing scheme.

**1. The objectives of the project work:**

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to:

- probe deeper into personal enquiry ,initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI-XII .
- analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work
- follow up aspects in which learners have interest
- develop the communication skills to argue logically

**2. Role of the teacher:**

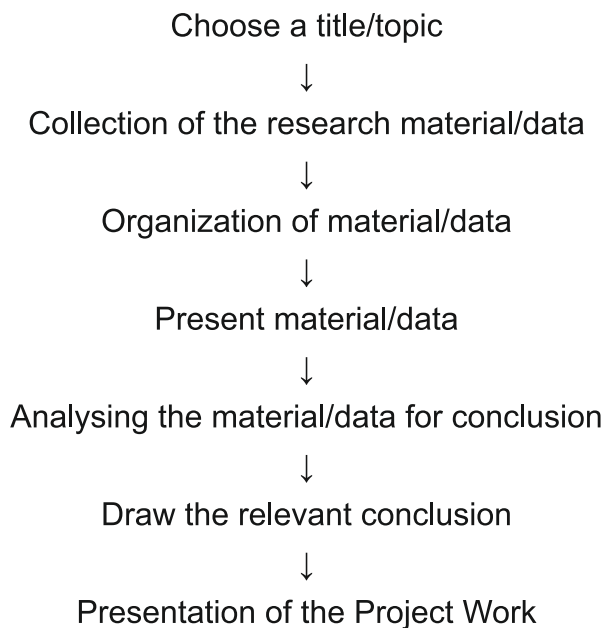
The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- help each learner select the topic after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic;
- play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions;
- guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data;
- ensure that students must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;
- ensure that the students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work.
- educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work.
- prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.
- arrange a presentation of the project file.

**3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:**

Students may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:





- The project work can be in the form of Power Point Presentation / Exhibition/Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show /story telling/debate/panel discussion, paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired/differently abled candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.

**4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:**

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/or remedies
- Identify various associated dimensions and effect of the identified situation or issue on each of them.
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

### 5. Term-Wise Assessment of Project Work:

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the two terms.
- 20 marks assigned for Project Work can be divided in to two terms in the following manner:

#### **TERM-I PROJECT WORK: 10 Marks**

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term I in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
1-3 July- September	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose /Need and objectives of the study, Hypothesis/Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	5
4-5 October- November	Planning and organisation: forming an action plan, feasibility or baseline study, Updating/modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	5
October- November	<b>Midterm Assessment by internal examiner</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	10

## TERM-II - PROJECT WORK: 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term II in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
6-7 December -January	Content/data analysis and interpretation. Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, Bibliography, Annexures and overall presentation of the project.	Content/data analysis and its relevance in the current scenario. Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	5
8 January/ February	<b>Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners</b>	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	5
		<b>TOTAL</b>	10

### 6. Viva-Voce

- At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.
- The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.
- The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.
- In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

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**SOCIOLOGY (039)**  
**Sample Question Paper (Term I) 2021-22**  
**Class -XII**

**General Instructions:**

1. The paper is divided into 3 sections.
2. All questions in the paper are of 1 mark each.
3. Section A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions.
5. Section C has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.
6. All questions carry equal marks.
7. There is no negative marking.

**SECTION - A**

1. There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Identify the option that does not hold true in this context.
  - a) Malnutrition
  - b) Frequent childbirth
  - c) Inadequate immunisation
  - d) High socio-economic status
2. Which of the following does not lead to population explosion?
  - a) Low level of economic development can lead to population explosion.
  - b) It happens due to high birth rate and low death rate.
  - c) It takes longer for society to alter reproductive behaviour.
  - d) Reduced fertility rate
3. India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to-
  - a) Population momentum
  - b) Population explosion
  - c) Population policy
  - d) National Health Policy
4. Ageing population implies-
  - a) Low dependency ratio
  - b) High dependency ratio
  - c) Window of economic opportunity
  - d) High death rate
5. Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period?

- a) Subsidised public education
  - b) Expansion of state sector jobs after independence
  - c) opportunities offered by rapid development
  - d) no inherited educational or economic capital
6. The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this?
- a) Patrilocal
  - b) Neolocal
  - c) Matrilocal
  - d) Avunculocal
7. Unlike the death rate, \_\_\_\_\_ does not register a sharp fall because it is a socio-cultural phenomenon.
- a) Birth rate
  - b) Maternal mortality rate
  - c) Life expectancy
  - d) Dependency ratio
8. Demographic data are not important for which of the following?
- a) planning and implementation of state policies
  - b) economic development
  - c) general public welfare
  - d) Preventing disintegration of joint families
9. The rate of natural increase is the difference between-
- a) Birth rate and maternal mortality rate
  - b) Maternal mortality rate and life expectancy
  - c) Dependency ratio and death rate
  - d) Birth rate and death rate
10. Caste system imposes rules. Which of the following is incorrect in this context?
- a) Caste groups are endogamous.
  - b) Caste is hierarchical system.
  - c) Occupational choices are open.
  - d) There are restrictions on food sharing.
11. How did the British try to understand the complexity of caste system?
- a) Interview
  - b) Survey
  - c) Participant Observation
  - d) Interview and Participant Observation
12. Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements- control over vital economic resources and

- a) issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity
  - b) globalisation
  - c) colonialism
  - d) secularisation
13. It was in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ spheres that caste has proved strongest.
- a) economic and technical
  - b) religious and technical
  - c) cultural and educational
  - d) cultural and domestic
14. Just like caste in India, race in South Africa stratifies society into a hierarchy. This system is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Casteism
  - b) Apartheid
  - c) Tribalism
  - d) Untouchability
15. The service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as-
- a) Dalit
  - b) Scheduled Tribes
  - c) Bohras
  - d) OBCs
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is often grounded in stereotypes.
- a) inclusion
  - b) Prejudice
  - c) Reservation
  - d) Accommodation
17. People do not face discrimination and exclusion on the basis of-
- a) Caste
  - b) Class
  - c) Gender
  - d) Family system
18. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same?
- a) It can arouse intense passions.
  - b) It can often mobilise large numbers of people.
  - c) Cultural identities are not significant.
  - d) Cultural differences are accompanied by economic and social inequalities.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most recent significant initiative of the civil society which makes the state accountable to the nation and its people.
- a) MGNREGA
  - b) BETIBACHAO BETIPADHAO
  - c) RTI
  - d) NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY
20. Language coupled with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India.
- a) region, religion
  - b) regional, tribal identity
  - c) Religion, class
  - d) Class, gender
21. To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Constitution
  - b) Parliament
  - c) Supreme Court
  - d) Legislature
22. What criterion is used to define minority in the sociological sense?
- a) Privilege
  - b) Only numerical distinction
  - c) Solidarity due to experience of disadvantage
  - d) Individualism
23. \_\_\_\_\_ states often limit or abolish civil liberties.
- a) Authoritarian
  - b) Democratic
  - c) Civil Society
  - d) Libertarian
24. Stree Purush Tulana, was written as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. The author of this book was-
- a) Tarabai Shinde
  - b) Savitri Phule
  - c) Annie Beasant
  - d) Anita Ghai

### SECTION- B

25. Scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Natural, Social  
b) Social, Natural  
c) Desirable, undesirable  
d) Economic, racial
26. Low child sex ratio cannot be attributed to which of the following factors-  
a) Illiteracy  
b) Socio-cultural beliefs  
c) Economic condition  
d) Preference for girl child
27. The city offers anonymity which is an important reason for rural to urban migration. Who enjoys this anonymity?  
I. poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups  
II. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
III. Women  
IV. Children  
a) I and II  
b) II and III  
c) I and IV  
d) I and III
28. Caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles-  
a) Wholism-hierarchy and difference and separation  
b) Segmental division and hereditary occupation  
c) Exogamy and endogamy  
d) Purity and Pollution
29. \_\_\_\_\_ process involving our significant others, is important in developing a sense of community identity.  
a) Socialisation  
b) Secularisation  
c) Globalisation  
d) Marketisation
30. Assertion: The emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography. Reasoning: This happened due to the rise of nation-states and the emergence of the modern science of statistics.



- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) Both A and R are false.
  - d) A is false and R is true.
31. When the growth rate is 0, the population is said to have reached-
- a) Replacement level
  - b) Negative growth
  - c) Positive growth
  - d) High birth rate
32. Which of the demographic indicators are not used to calculate total fertility rate?
- a) Number of live births in the reproductive age group
  - b) Age specific fertility rate
  - c) Sex ratio
  - d) Number of women in the child-bearing age group
33. Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Which of the following is true in this context?
- a) High birth rate and high death rate
  - b) Low birth rate and low death rate
  - c) High birth rate and low death rate
  - d) Low birth rate and high death rate
34. A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Which of the following explains the given statement?
- a) heavy in-migration of non-tribals
  - b) accommodation of tribal identity
  - c) climate change
  - d) community-based forms of collective ownership
35. Assertion: Sanskritisation usually accompanies or follows a rise in the economic status of the caste attempting it.  
Reason: Adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of caste (or castes) of higher status raises the social status of the members of middle or lower castes.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) Both A and R are false.
  - d) A is true and R is false.

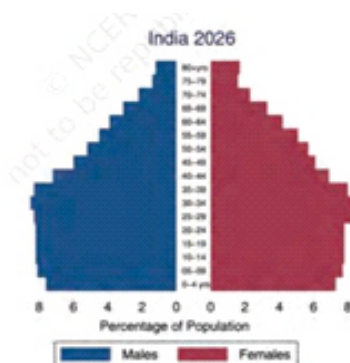
36. Among the Khasis, the family is-
- Patrilocal
  - Matrilocal
  - Avunculocal
  - neolocal
37. Which of the statements is not true for the Khasi tribes?
- Khasi matriliney generates intense role conflict for men.
  - Women possess only token authority in Khasi society.
  - Men are more adversely affected than the women by the role conflict among Khasis.
  - The system is weighted in favour of male matri-kin rather than male patri-kin.
38. Which of the following is not true about the intervention of the colonial state and its impact on the institution of caste?
- land revenue settlements and related arrangements and laws gave legal recognition to the customary (caste-based) rights of the upper castes.
  - Large scale irrigation schemes like the ones in the Punjab were accompanied by efforts to settle populations there, and these also had a caste dimension.
  - Colonial state did not work for the welfare of the downtrodden.
  - Direct attempt to count caste and to officially record caste status changed the institution itself.
39. Soviet Union explicitly recognised that the peoples it governed were of different 'nations'; the population of 'non-resident' Jamaicans exceeds that of 'resident' Jamaicans; Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA; which of the following do the given examples signify?
- Nations are easy to define and hard to describe.
  - States are difficult to define.
  - Nations are easy to describe and hard to define.
  - states cannot be described.
40. Assertion: Most states feared that the recognition of cultural diversity would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society.  
Reason: Accommodating these differences is not challenging.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true and R is false.
  - A is false and R is true.

41. Parsis or Sikhs are examples of anomalous minority groups because of which of the following reasons?
- a) They are religious minorities and economically well-off.
  - b) They are not politically vulnerable.
  - c) They do not need any special protection because of their demographic dominance.
  - d) They do not face any risk from majority community.
42. Which of the following factors is not responsible for generating plurality of groups?
- a) Large-scale migration
  - a) Modern capitalism
  - b) Colonialism
  - d) Assimilation and integration
43. Choose the incorrect statement about communalism.
- a) Communalism is about politics not about religion.
  - b) It cultivates an aggressive political identity.
  - c) It is a recurrent source of tension and violence.
  - d) Acommunalist is always a devout person.
44. Assertion: Ritually highest caste – the Brahmins were subordinated to the secular power of kings and rulers belonging to the Kshatriya castes.  
Reason: In strict scriptural terms, Brahmins were not supposed to amass wealth.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c) Both A and R are false.
  - d) A is true and R is false.
45. Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. In this context choose the incorrect statement.
- a) Dalits may build their own temple
  - b) convert to another religion
  - c) social exclusion is voluntary
  - d) they may no longer desire to be included in the Hindu temple or religious events
46. The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis but this was not the case. This is because of-

- a) Internal colonialism
  - b) British rule
  - c) Incompetency of tribal groups
  - d) Lack of unity among tribal groups
47. State action alone cannot ensure social change for the Dalits. There are many other ways to bring about social change. Which of the following is not the correct option in this context?
- a) Political organisation
  - b) contributions to literature
  - c) people's movements
  - d) Legislations only
48. A South American proverb says – “If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!” What does this proverb imply?
- a) Presence of social inclusion
  - b) Presence of equality
  - c) Presence of social stratification
  - d) Presence of homogeneity

### SECTION-C

Read the given image and answer the questions 49, 50 and 51.



Source: Based on data from relevant volumes of the Census of India (1961, 1981 & 2001) and the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (2006) of the National Commission on

(The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society pg. 24)

49. When does the bottom of a population pyramid become narrow?
- a) Increase in birth rate
  - b) decrease in birth rate
  - c) High life expectancy
  - d) High fertility rate
50. Which kind of society is depicted in this pyramid?

- a) Developing
- b) Developed
- c) Underdeveloped
- d) Primitive

51. This pyramid does not indicate which of the following?

- a) Demographic dividend
- b) Low dependency ratio
- c) Relatively low death rate
- d) High birth rate

(For Visually Impaired candidates)

Read the following passage and answer the questions 49, 50 and 51. 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). Each of these reasons point to a serious social problem, and there is some evidence that all of these have been at work in India. Practices of female infanticide have been known to exist in many regions, while increasing importance is being attached to modern medical techniques by which the sex of the baby can be determined in the very early stages of pregnancy. The availability of the sonogram (an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology), originally developed to identify genetic or other disorders in the foetus, are used to identify and selectively abort female foetuses. The regional pattern of low child sex ratios seems to support this argument. It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India. (The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society pg. 31)

49. The problem of sex-selective abortion is not due to which of the following-

- a) Poverty
- b) Preference for male child
- c) Dowry payments
- d) Cost of education

50. In the long run, the solution to the problem of sex-selective abortion lies in .

- a) Stricter laws only
- b) Severe punishment
- c) Abstaining from having children
- d) Change in social attitudes

51. Which of the following is not a reason for son preference?

- a) Old age insurance
- b) Carrying ahead family line
- c) Economic security
- d) Increasing number of nuclear families

Read the following passage and answer the questions 52, 53 and 54.

The present study...deals with a Muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars. ... Karkhanedar is a vernacular term used for a person engaged in the business of manufacturing of which he is generally the owner...The karkhanas under study operate in domestic conditions and, therefore, have certain pervasive effects on the life of the karkhanedars who work in them. ...The following case illustrates this. Mahmood, aged forty years, was living with his two younger brothers, one of whom was married. He had three children and was the head of the complex household. ...All the three brothers were employed in various karkhanas and factories as skilled workers. Mahmood successfully fabricated replica of a motor part the import of which had been banned. This greatly encouraged him to start his own karkhana...Later it was decided that two karkhanas should be set up to manufacture the motor part. One was to be owned by the two elder brothers, and the other by the youngest, provided he set up a separate household. Rasheed set up an independent household, consisting of his wife and unmarried children. Therefore, one complex household, comprising three married brothers, gave birth to a simple household as a result of new entrepreneurial opportunities. Excerpted from S.M. Akram Rizvi, 'Kinship and Industry among the Muslim Karkhanedars in Delhi', in Imtiaz Ahmad, ed. Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1976, pp. 27-48

(Social Institutions: Continuity and Change; Box 3.2 pg. 57)

52. The given case states that the family type is-

- a) Matriarchal
- b) Patriarchal
- c) Matrilocal
- d) Neolocal

53. Along with family structures, which of the following has not undergone change?

- a) Cultural ideas
- b) Norms
- c) Values
- d) Hierarchical stratification in society

54. As per the given passage, a complex household implies which of the following?

- a) A household with more than one family
- b) A household with no clear authority figure
- c) A household with egalitarian decision making
- d) A household with no married couples

Read the following passage and answer the questions 55, 56 and 57.

Strictly speaking, the 'untouchable' castes are outside the caste hierarchy – they are considered to be so 'impure' that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals. In fact, notions of 'distance pollution' existed in many regions of India (particularly in the south) such that even the mere presence or the shadow of an 'untouchable' person is considered polluting.

(Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion, pg 91)

55. Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of 'untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions. Which of the following is not such a sanction?

- a) prohibition from sharing drinking water sources
- b) participating in collective religious worship
- c) wearing clean clothes
- d) imposition of gestures of deference

56. The names used to refer to untouchables are all almost always-

- a) derogatory
- b) respectful
- c) neutral
- d) loaded with a positive charge

57. As per the understanding of distance pollution from the given passage, which of the following qualify as sources of distance pollution?

- I. Mere presence
  - II. Shadow
  - III. Pollution associated with women during menstruation
  - IV. Ceremonial pollution associated with death
- a) I., II.
  - b) II., III.
  - c) III., IV.
  - d) I., IV



Read the following passage and answer the questions 58, 59 and 60.

Another set of complications is created by the tension between the Indian state's simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minorities. The protection of minorities requires that they be given special consideration in a context where the normal working of the political system places them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the majority community. But providing such protection immediately invites the accusation of favouritism or 'appeasement' of minorities. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support. Supporters argue that without such special protection, secularism can turn into an excuse for imposing the majority community's values and norms on the minorities.

(The Challenges of Cultural Diversity, pg. 136)

58. As per the given passage, which of the following is true for India?
- a) It follows the western definition of secularism
  - b) It has nothing to do with the western definition of secularism
  - c) It uses the western meaning of secularism and also involves other meanings
  - d) Religion is not at all associated with political power
59. The complication mentioned in the passage is not due to-
- a) difficulty created by the tension between the western sense of the state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian sense of the state giving equal respect to all religions
  - b) perceived need to protect the minorities
  - c) accusation of favouritism
  - d) authoritarian state
60. Which of the following does not convey the meaning of secularisation?
- a) progressive retreat of religion from public life
  - b) rise of science and rationality
  - c) conversion of religion to mandatory obligation as opposed to voluntary practice
  - d) decline in the influence of religion



**SOCIOLOGY (039)**  
**Marking Scheme (Term I)**  
**2021-22**  
**Class –XII**  
**SECTION - A**

1. There is a close relationship between disability and poverty. Identify the option that does not hold true in this context.  
d) High socio-economic status
2. Which of the following does not lead to population explosion?  
d) Reduced fertility rate
3. India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050. This happens due to-  
a) Population momentum
4. Ageing population implies-  
b) High dependency ratio
5. Which of the following factors is not responsible for the caste system to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes in the contemporary period?  
d) no inherited educational or economic capital
6. The newly married couple stays with the groom's parents. Which form of family is this?  
a) Patrilocal
7. Unlike the death rate, \_\_\_\_\_ does not register a sharp fall because it is a socio-cultural phenomenon.  
a) Birth rate
8. Demographic data are not important for which of the following?  
d) Preventing disintegration of joint families
9. The rate of natural increase is the difference between-  
d) Birth rate and death rate
10. Caste system imposes rules. Which of the following is incorrect in this context?  
c) Occupational choices are open.
11. How did the British try to understand the complexity of caste system?  
b) Survey
12. Two broad sets of issues have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements- control over vital economic resources and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity
13. It was in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ spheres that caste has proved strongest.  
d) cultural and domestic
14. Just like caste in India, race in South Africa stratifies society into a hierarchy. This system is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
b) Apartheid

15. The service and artisanal castes who occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy are referred to as-  
d) OBCs
16. is often grounded in stereotypes.  
b) Prejudice
17. People do not face discrimination and exclusion on the basis of-  
d) Family system
18. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. Which of the following is not a reason for the same?  
c) Cultural identities are not significant.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most recent significant initiative of the civil society which makes the state accountable to the nation and its people.-  
c) RTI
20. Language coupled with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India.  
b) regional, tribal identity
21. To be effective, the ideas of inclusive nationalism had to be built into the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Constitution
22. What criterion is used to define minority in the sociological sense?  
c) Solidarity due to experience of disadvantage
23. \_\_\_\_\_ states often limit or abolish civil liberties.  
a) Authoritarian
24. Stree Purush Tulana, was written as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society. The author of this book was-  
a) Tarabai Shinde

#### **SECTION-B**

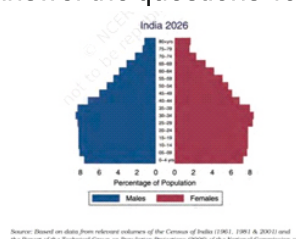
25. Scholars have shown that the inequalities between men and women are rather than \_\_\_\_\_.  
b) Social, Natural
26. Low child sex ratio cannot be attributed to which of the following factors-  
d) Preference for girl child
27. The city offers anonymity which is an important reason for rural to urban migration. Who enjoys this anonymity?  
I. poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups  
II. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
III. Women  
IV. Children  
a) I and II
28. Caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles-  
a) Wholism-hierarchy and difference and separation

29. \_\_\_\_\_process involving our significant others, is important in developing a sense of community identity.  
a) Socialisation
30. Assertion: The emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography.  
Reasoning: This happened due to the rise of nation-states and the emergence of the modern science of statistics.  
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
31. When the growth rate is 0, the population is said to have reached-  
a) Replacement level
32. Which of the demographic indicators are not used to calculate total fertility rate?  
c) Sex ratio
33. Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. Which of the following is true in this context?  
b) Low birth rate and low death rate
34. A state like Tripura had the tribal share of its population halved within a single decade, reducing them to a minority. Which of the following explains the given statement?  
a) heavy in-migration of non-tribals
35. Assertion: Sanskritisation usually accompanies or follows a rise in the economic status of the caste attempting it.  
Reason: Adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status raises the social status of the members of middle or lower castes.  
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
36. Among the Khasis, the family is-  
b) Matrilocal
37. Which of the statements is not true for the Khasi tribes?  
c) Men are more adversely affected than the women by the role conflict among Khasis.
38. Which of the following is not true about the intervention of the colonial state and its impact on the institution of caste?  
c) Colonial state did not work for the welfare of the downtrodden.
39. Soviet Union explicitly recognised that the peoples it governed were of different 'nations'; the population of 'non-resident' Jamaicans exceeds that of 'resident' Jamaicans; Jewish Americans may be citizens of Israel as well as the USA; which of the following do the given examples signify?  
c) Nations are easy to describe and hard to define.
40. Assertion: Most states feared that the recognition of cultural diversity would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. Reason: Accommodating these differences is not challenging.

- c) A is true and R is false.
41. Parsis or Sikhs are examples of anomalous minority groups because of which of the following reasons?
- a) They are religious minorities and economically well-off.
42. Which of the following factors is not responsible for generating plurality of groups?
- d) Assimilation and integration
43. Choose the incorrect statement about communalism.
- d) A communalist is always a devout person.
44. Assertion: Ritually highest caste – the Brahmins were subordinated to the secular power of kings and rulers belonging to the Kshatriya castes.  
Reason: In strict scriptural terms, Brahmins were not supposed to amass wealth.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
45. Prolonged experience of discriminatory or insulting behaviour often produces a reaction on the part of the excluded who then stop trying for inclusion. In this context choose the incorrect statement.
- c) social exclusion is voluntary.
46. The Independence of India in 1947 should have made life easier for adivasis but this was not the case. This is because of-
- a) Internal colonialism
47. State action alone cannot ensure social change for the Dalits. There are many other ways to bring about social change. Which of the following is not the correct option in this context?
- d) Legislations only
48. A South American proverb says – “If hard labour were really such a good thing, the rich would keep it all for themselves!” What does this proverb imply?
- a) Presence of social stratification

### SECTION-C

Read the given image and answer the questions 49, 50 and 51.



(The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society pg. 24)

49. When does the bottom of a population pyramid become narrow?
- b) decrease in birth rate
50. Which kind of society is depicted in this pyramid?
- b) Developed
51. This pyramid does not indicate which of the following?
- d) High birth rate

(For Visually Impaired candidates)

Read the following passage and answer the questions 49, 50 and 51.

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). Each of these reasons point to a serious social problem, and there is some evidence that all of these have been at work in India. Practices of female infanticide have been known to exist in many regions, while increasing importance is being attached to modern medical techniques by which the sex of the baby can be determined in the very early stages of pregnancy. The availability of the sonogram (an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology), originally developed to identify genetic or other disorders in the foetus, are used to identify and selectively abort female foetuses. The regional pattern of low child sex ratios seems to support this argument. It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.

(The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society pg. 31)

The problem of sex-selective abortion is not due to which of the following-

- d) Cost of education

In the long run, the solution to the problem of sex-selective abortion lies in \_\_\_\_.

- d) Change in social attitudes

Which of the following is not a reason for son preference?

- d) Increasing number of nuclear families

Read the following passage and answer the questions 52, 53 and 54.

The present study...deals with a Muslim biradri (community) called the Multani Lohars. Karkhanedar is a vernacular term used for a person engaged in the business of manufacturing of which he is generally the owner...The karkhanas under study operate in domestic conditions and, therefore, have certain pervasive effects on the life of the karkhanedars who work in them. ...The following case illustrates this. Mahmood, aged forty years, was living with his two younger brothers, one of whom was married. He had three children and was the head of the complex household. ...All the three brothers were employed in various karkhanas and factories as skilled workers. Mahmood successfully fabricated replica of a motor part the import of which had been banned. This greatly encouraged him to start his own karkhana...Later it was decided that two karkhanas should be set up to manufacture the motor part. One was to be owned by the two elder brothers, and the other by the youngest, provided he set up a separate household. Rasheed set up an independent household, consisting of his wife and unmarried children. Therefore, one complex household, comprising three married brothers, gave birth to a simple household as a result of new entrepreneurial opportunities. Excerpted from S.M. Akram Rizvi, 'Kinship and Industry among the Muslim Karkhanedars in Delhi', in Imtiaz Ahmad, ed. Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1976, pp. 27-48 (Social Institutions: Continuity and Change; Box 3.2 pg. 57)

52. The given case states that the family type is-

- b) Patriarchal

53. Along with family structures, which of the following has not undergone change?  
d) Hierarchical stratification in society
54. As per the given passage, a complex household implies which of the following?  
a) A household with more than one family

Read the following passage and answer the questions 55, 56 and 57.

Strictly speaking, the 'untouchable' castes are outside the caste hierarchy – they are considered to be so 'impure' that their mere touch severely pollutes members of all other castes, bringing terrible punishment for the former and forcing the latter to perform elaborate purification rituals. In fact, notions of 'distance pollution' existed in many regions of India (particularly in the south) such that even the mere presence or the shadow of an 'untouchable' person is considered polluting.

(Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion, pg. 91)

55. Despite the limited literal meaning of the word, the institution of 'untouchability' refers not just to the avoidance or prohibition of physical contact but to a much broader set of social sanctions. Which of the following is not such a sanction?

- c) wearing clean clothes

56. The names used to refer to untouchables are all almost always-

- a) derogatory

57. As per the understanding of distance pollution from the given passage, which of the following qualify as sources of distance pollution?

- I. Mere presence
- II. Shadow
- III. Pollution associated with women during menstruation
- IV. Ceremonial pollution associated with death

- a) I., II.

Read the following passage and answer the questions 58, 59 and 60.

Another set of complications is created by the tension between the Indian state's simultaneous commitment to secularism as well as the protection of minorities. The protection of minorities requires that they be given special consideration in a context where the normal working of the political system places them at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the majority community. But providing such protection immediately invites the accusation of favouritism or 'appeasement' of minorities. Opponents argue that secularism of this sort is only an excuse to favour the minorities in return for their votes or other kinds of support. Supporters argue that without such special protection, secularism can turn into an excuse for imposing the majority community's values and norms on the minorities.

(The Challenges of Cultural Diversity, pg. 136)

58. As per the given passage, which of the following is true for India?

- c) It uses the western meaning of secularism and also involves other meanings

59. The complication mentioned in the passage is not due to-

- d) authoritarian state

60. Which of the following does not convey the meaning of secularisation?

- c) conversion of religion to mandatory obligation as opposed to voluntary practice