SUPPORT MATARIAL

SOCIOLOGY CLASS-XII

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CLASS XII (2015-16)

One Paper Theroy — Marks 80

Unitwise Weightage — 3 hours

Units		Periods	Marks
A	**Indian Society**		
	1. Introducing Indian Society	10	32
	2. Demographic Structure and Indain Society	10	Chapter-1
	3. Social Institutions-Continuity and Change	12	and
	4. Market as a Social Institution.	10	Chapter 7
	5. Pattern of social Inequality and Exclusion	20	are non-
	6. Challenges of Cultural Diversity	16	evaluative
	7. Suggestions for Project Work	16	
B	Change and Developmentin Indian Society		
	8. Structural Change	10	
	9. Cultural Chage	12	
	10. The Story of Democaracy	18	

11. Change and Development in Rural Society	10	48
12. Change and Development in industrial Society	14	
13. Globalization and Social Change	10	
14. Mass Media and Communication	14	
15. Social Movements	18	
	200	48

BOOK I

CHAPTER 2

THE DEMOGRAPCHIC STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY

KEY POINTS

1. Demography

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

2. Theories of population

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

- Population increases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence, (food, Clothing).

- Population rises in geometric progression (ie 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.) at akuch faster rate than the means of human subsistence / agricultural production which grows in arithmetic progression (ie 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.)
- Prosperity can be achieved by controlling growth of population through preventive checks - postponing marriage, sexual abstinence, celibacy etc. and positive checks - through famines and diseases.

Criticism of Malthus's theroy:

- Malthus was ‘criticised

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

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

B. Theroy of Demographic Transition

- This theroy highlights three stages of population growth form an underdeveloped & technologically backward stage to a developed techonologically advanced stage.

  STAGE SOCIETY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT GROWTH RATE (GR)

  1 Underdevelopment Technologically Backward GR+High

  2 Transition Movement from backward BR high + Low DR

  Population to advance = increase in GR

  Explosion

  3 Advanced Technologically advanced 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.

3. Common concepts

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

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

c. **Growth rate/rate fo natural increases-**difference between birth rate and death rate.

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

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

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

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

h. Age structure of population - proportions of persons in different age groups relative to total population.

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

- **A rising dependency ratio** is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working - age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents.
- **falling dependency ratio** can be source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non workers. It is also referred as 'demograhic devidend'

j. When the deifference is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the 'replacment 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 doagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology; sometime misused to determine the sex of the unborn child in mother's womb.

4. Famines are caused by high 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.

5. Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including-

- Severe neglect, of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates;
- sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born;
- And female infanticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs).

6. There are regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.

- The regional pattern of low child sex ratios, in India, is that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.
- Punjab, Haryana, Chadigarh, Delhi, Gujrat and Maharashtra are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita incomes, and they are also the states with the lowest child sex ratio.
- So, the problem of selective abortions in not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children and they may wish to choose the sex of their child.

7. Role of literacy in population growth

- Literacy is a prerequisite to education.
- Literacy is an instrument of empowerment.
- The more literte 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 litercy within these groups are even lower.
- Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.

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

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

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

- It is the mass media & communication channels that are gradually bringing in images of urban life styles & patterns of consumption into the rural villages, this bridges the gap between rural & urban.
- The rapid growth in urbanization (town or city) has been attracting the rural population.
- Those who cannot find work (or sufficient work) in the rural areas go to the city in search of work.
- This flow of rural-to-urban migration has also been accelerated by the continuous decline of common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.
- Now, these resources have been turned into private property, or they are exhausted. (Ponds may run dry or no longer provide enough fish; forests may have been cut down and have vanished...)
- Prople 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 casts identity. The anonymity of the city also allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural grops to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village.
- All these reasons make the city an attractive destination for the villagers.

11. National family planning programme

- It was introduced with the objective of slowing down the rate & pattern of population growth, through birth-control methods 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.

12. Success and failures of the family planning programme.

Success

- The growth rate of population has decreased.
- People have started appreciating small family norms.
- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down.
- Life expectancy has increased.
- Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning.

Failures

- The growht rate sill 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 avialability of reliable family planning methods.

13. Age structure of India's population.

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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is "Demography"?
2. Differentiate between formal demography and social demography.
3. What is infant mortality rate?
4. Why is rising dependency ratio a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population?
5. Why is falling dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?
6. What are the cause of famines?
7. Name the states whils till have very high TFRS.
8. State the importance of demographic data.

9. How does India benefit from a 'demographic divident'?
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 ration.
3. Explain the regional variation of low child sex ratio in India.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the theory of demographic transition.
2. Why are cities a preferred destination for rural prople?
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 stilt have very high rates of population growht? 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 declinning sex ratio? Do you feel that parents still prefer to have sons rather than dauthers? What is your opinion, could be some of the reasons for this preference.
9. State the reasons for the failure of the family programme the National emergency (1975-76).
10. Discuss the age structure of India's population.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS; CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

1. Caste and The Caste System

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

2. 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, Verna and Jati.

3. Varna & Jati

- Varna which literally means 'colour' refers is a fourfold division of society into heirarchieal 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.)

4. 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.

5. Features of caste

- **Caste is determined by birth**
- **Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.** Caste groups are "endogamous", i.e., marriage is restricted to members of the group.
- **Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing.**
- Caste involves a system consisting of many **castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.**
- **Castes also involve sub-divisions with themselves**
- **Caste were traditionally linked to occupations.**

6. Theoretical interpretation of caste

- **Caste is a combination of two sets of principles —**
- (1) Difference and separatin. The scriptual rules ranging from marrage, food sharing to occupation prevents the mixing of castes.
- (2) Wholism and hierarchy : the hierarchical division of caste, on the other hand is based on the distinction between "purity and pollution."

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

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

9. Caste panchayats are panchayats which are controlled by the dominant group and represent their interests, needs & demands. Primarily decision making is controlled by the upper caste, rich landlords and lande peasants.

10. Caste in Present day

- In the contemporary period the caste system has become

'invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. Because it has already benefited these groups."

- Caste has been shaped as a result of the influence of the colonial period and changes brought about in independent India.
- The British undertook methodical and intensive surveys of various tribes and castes in order to learn how to govern the country effectively.
- The first such survey was carried out by Herbert Risley in 1901 and thus caste began to be counted and recorder.
- Other institutions like the land revenue settlement gave legal recognition to the coustomary rights of the upper caste.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. Dominant caste was those which had a large population and were granted landrights. They were politically, socially and economically dominant in their regions for example : the **Yadavs** of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and

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

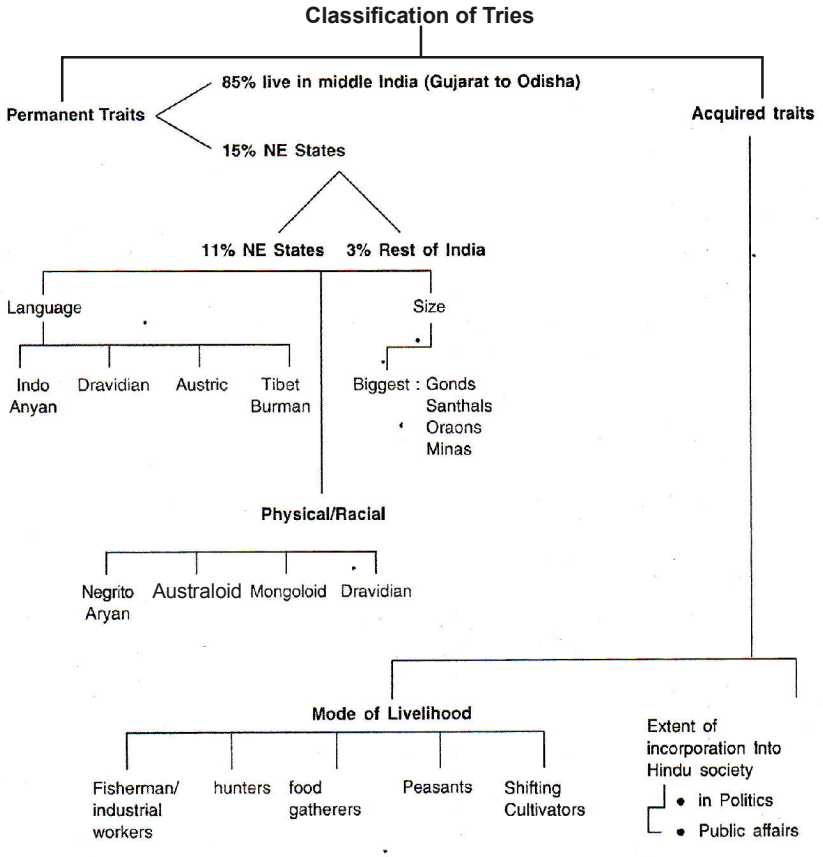
18. In the contemporary period caste has tended to become invisible for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes and more visible for the lower caste.

19. TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Definition of tribes

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

20. Classification of Trial Societies



21. The 'isolation' and 'Intengration' 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.
- Heavy in migration of non-tribals threatens to disrupt their culture.

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

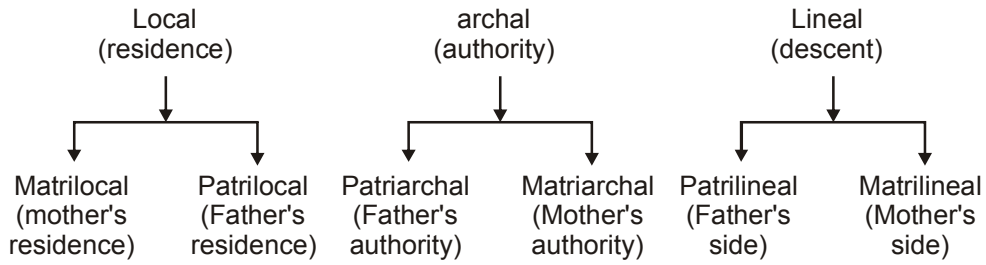
24. Tribal movements emerged to tackel issues relating to control over vital economic resources, matters of cultural identity. All this has been made possible due to the gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities, though the assertion of identity of tribal middle class maybe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

22. Family and Kinship

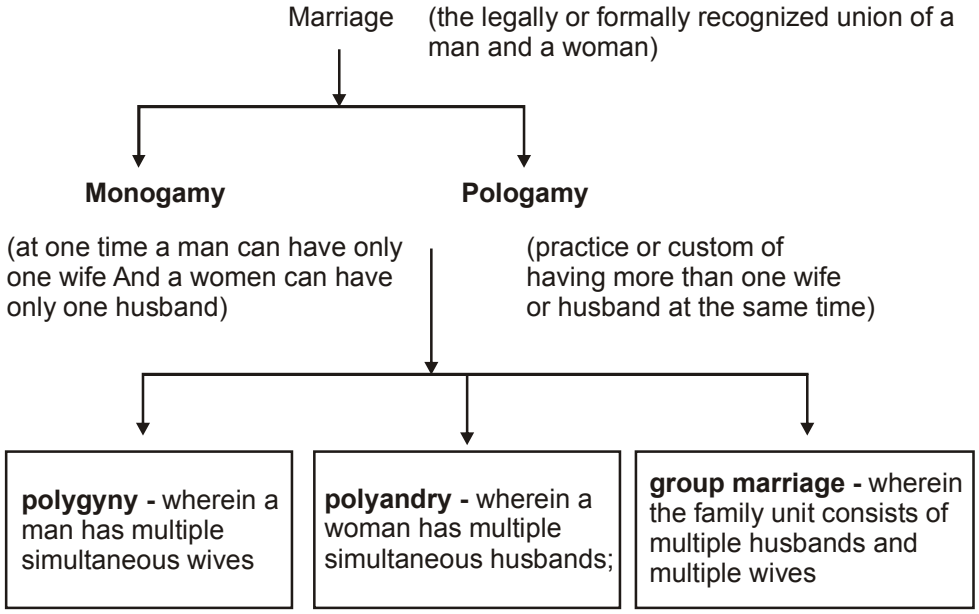
A. Family can be nuclear or extended. Modern family consists of only one set parents and their children unlike extended family where that is more than one couple and after more than two generations living together.

B. Diverse forms of family

Diverse forms of family are :



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



24. The Khasi matriliny highlights the distinction between matriliny 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 brohter to the sister's son.

- Khasi matriliny 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 malrilineal system, not only because men wield power and women are deprived of it, but also because the system is more lenient to men.

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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

6 MARKS QESTIONS

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

CHAPTER 4

THE MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

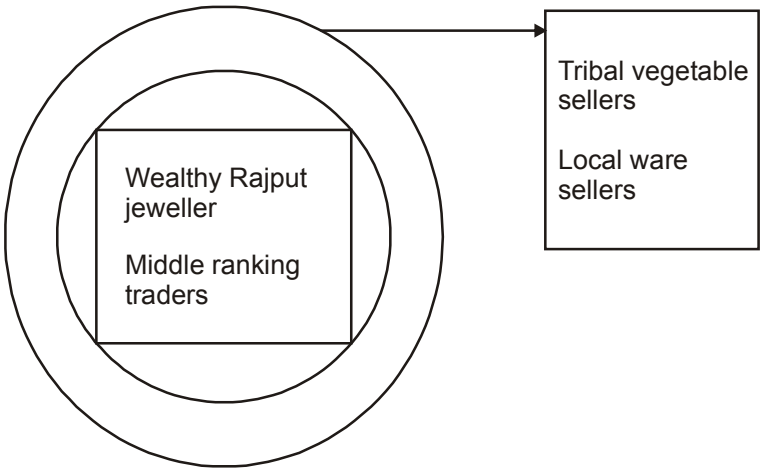
1. **Market** refers to a place where things are bought and sold, a gethering of buyers and sellers (weekly vegetable market) or a category of trade or business (market for Cars / readymade clothes).

- Sociologist view market as social institutions that are constructed in culturally specific ways and are socially 'Embedded' eg weekly tribal haat and traditional bussiness commuity.
- Weekly market bring together peopel 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 transations 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 invididual 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 beyong to economic function.

Market Layout at Dhorai



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

A. Pre colonial India had extensive trading network, (India major exporter of handloom cloth spices etc.) merchant group and banking credit systems (Hundi) or bill of exchange existed eg Nattu Kottai Chettars (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 Chettair 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 s 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 coloonial 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 Nakarattars, the success of the Marwaris rested on their extensive social networks which created the relations of trust necessary to operate their banking system.
- In the late colonial period and after Independence, some Marwaris families transformed themselves nd modern indistrialists, and even today Marwaris control more of India's industry than any other community.

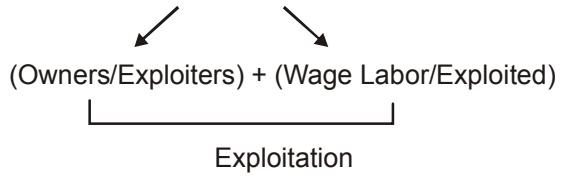
6. Jajmani is an economic system where lower castes performed various functions for upper castes and received gains in return. It is also characterised by an unbroken hereditary relationship-wherein the kameen remains obliged to render services throughout his life to a particular jajman. Due to the permanency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

7. (A) Concept of **Capitalism** (Karm Marx)

- Is a system of commodity production for the market, through use of wage labour.
- private property and the market hav epenetrated 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 servive 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-commidity into a commodity Eg. Sale of kidney, Labor, Skills, marriage bureau etc.

Commoditication occurs when things that wer 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 mets 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 for 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 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 the independence, integration and inter action among people and economic actors (companies) in different location (eg. BPO, Yoga, Pushkar).

11. World is increasingly getting connected.

- The software services industries and business process outsourcing (BPO) industries (uch as call centres) are some of the major avenues through which India is getting connected to the global economy.
- Companies based in India provide low-cost services and labour to customers located in the developed countries of the West. There is now a global market for Indian software labour and other services.

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

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

Advantages

- Liberalisation stimulates economic growth and opens up the Indian markets to foreign companies. Thus, many foreign branded goods are now sold, which were not previously available.
- Increasing foreign investment is supposed to help economic growth and employment.

Disadvantages

- Some sectors of Indian industry (like software and information technology) or agriculture (like fish or fruit) may benefit from access to a global market.
- Other sectors (like automobiles, electronics or oilseeds) will lose beause they cannot compete with foreign producers.
- For example, Indian formers 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 agricultu7ral, Commodities, ensure minimum income for farmers.

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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

13. Distinguish between Liberalisation and Globalisation.

14. What do you understand by "Class"?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

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

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

CHAPTER 5

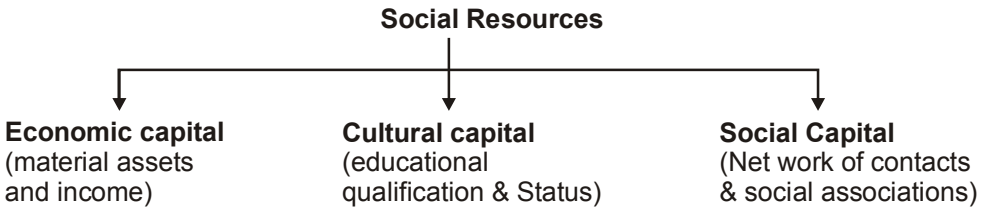
PATTARNS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION

1. Social Inequality

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

2. Social Exclusion

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



4. Social stratifications

- If is aystem in which categories of people are ranked in a hierarchy in a Society. This is a system of structered in equalities.
- **3 Key principles of social stratification–**
  - If is characteristic of society not simply a function of individual differences.
  - It persists over generations
  - It is supported by patterns of beliefs or ideology.

5. Prejudice

- It refers to preconceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.
- It is an opinion formed before considering any available evidence.
- It is preconceived view that are often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence.
- Ideas that are resistant to change even in teh face of new information.

6. Stereotypes

- Prejudices are grounded in stereotypes : thich are fixed and inflexible characterisations of a group of people.
- Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups and to women.
- Stereotypes fix whole groups into single, homogenous categories;
- they refuse to recognize the variation across individuals and across contexts or across time.

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

8. Caste-is a discriminatory system as :

- Birth decides an individual's position in caste hierarchy
- social status in caste hierarchy decides the occupation for an individual

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

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

11. Three dimensions of untouchably are -

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

  Humuliations & 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 foogwear in the hand, standing with bowed head, not wearing clean or 'bright' clothes, and so on)

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

12. Meaning of dalit :

- 'Dalit' term literally means downtrodden and conveys the sense of an oppressed people.
- The **Dalit Panthers,** a radical group that emerged in western India, used the term to assert their identity as part of their struggle for rights and dignity.

13. State and Non-state Initiatives addressing Caste & tribe discrimination.

State Initiatives

- Reservation of seats in state and central legislatures.
    - Reservation of jobs in Government services.
    - Reservation of seats in educational institutions.
    - Abolition of untouchability-Article 17.
    - Caste Disabilities Removal Act. 1850.
    - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocities) Act. 1989.
- **Non-State initiatives-(Movements & Struggles)**
    - In pre-independence time, efforts made by Jyotiba Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar and others.
    - In contemporary times efforts made by political organizations like Bahujan Samaj Party in U.P., Dalit sangharsh Samiti of Karnataka.
    - Literary contributions-creating Dalit awareness specially in Marathi, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu & Hindi.

14. 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 Backwad Classes (OBC's)

- Commission oppointed to look into measures for the welfare of OBC's are

  (a) Lala 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.

15. Adivasi Struggles

- Term Adivasi, coined in the 1930s,
- It connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights,

- literally meaning 'original inhabitants'.
- 'Internal colonisalism' faced by tribals in the name of national development (Government monopoly over forests, mining industries, displacement from their lands, dam projects acquistion of land by government).

16. Struggle for Women's Equality and Rights

- Various Women's **issues arose** in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. They were —
  - The anti-sati campaign led by **Raja Rammohan Roy** in Bengal who established the Brahmo Samaj in 1828, 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 in Islam** 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 earing 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 serial bias against the girl child are the new challenge 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.

17. Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress

- In 1931, the **Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress** issued a declaration on thye 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 wells, schools etc.

18. 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.

19. Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, written in 1905, **wrote Sultana's** Dream. It is a short story and the earliest example of science fiction writing in India. In her dream, Sultana visit a magical country where the gender roles are reversed. Men are confined to the home and observe 'purdah' whgile 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'.

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

(i) Disability is understood as a biological gain.

(ii) Whenever, a disabled person is confronted with problems, it is taken for granted that the problems originate from his/her important.

(iii) The disabled person is seen as a victin.

(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 disabl;ed not because they are biologically disabled but because society renders them so.

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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is social about social Inequality and exclusion?
2. What are different kinds of social resources?
3. Give the meaning of the following terms –
   - Prejudices
   - Stereotypes

- Discrimination.

4. What is social exclusion?
5. What is aparheid?
6. What is the co-relation between caste and economic status?
7. What is a Dalit?
8. What kind of reservations have been provided to SCs & STs by the state?
9. Examine the role of non-state authorities to the issue of caste discrimination.
10. Who are OBC's?
11. What does the term 'Adivasi' mean?
12. What is the corelation between disability & poverty?
13. What did Gandhiji call the untouchables?
14. What does the term social stratification refer to ?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the key principles that help explain social stratification.
2. What are some of the contemporary issues related to women?
3. Caste is a discriminatory system. Explain.
4. Examine the role of state's initiatives to address caste and tribe discrimination.
5. Inequalities between men & women are social rather than natural, explain with the help of examples.
6. State the declarations of the Karachi session of INC which committed itself to women's equality?
7. What are some of the common features to the public perception towards disability?
8. Distinguish between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
9. Who wrote Sultana's dream? What does it explain?

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

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issue during the colonial period.
2. Explain the meaning of the temr 'Untouchabiltiy' 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?

CHAPTER 6

CHALLANGES TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The term 'diversity' emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

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

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 perceued threat to their community identity.

3. **Community dentities are universal**

- ascriptive, based on birth rather than choice.
- give a sense of security and identity.

4. **Nation** is a large scale community consisting of different communities. A state refers to an abstract entity consisting of a set of political legal institutions claiming control over a particular geographical territory & people living in it.

- **Nation States** are communities that have a state of their own in the modern world.

5. States feel threatened by the cultural diversity and adopt ASSIMILATION on 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. **Integeration Policy :** Aim at restricting public culture to common national pattern while a non-national cultures to be limited to the private sphere.

8. **Indian Nation State**

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

Indian nation state has adopted neither assimilationist nor integrationalist model.

Why is it easy to describe a nation but had 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 religon, language, ethnicity, history or regional cutlure.

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.

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

Interventions are :

- Centralising all powers to forums where the dominent group constitutes a majority, and eliminating the autonomy of local or minority groups.
- Imosing a unfied legal and judicial system based on the dominent 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 mendatory in all public institutions.
- Promotion of the dominant groups languages and culture through national institution including state controlled media and

educational institions.

- Adoption of state symbols, celebrating the dominant groups hisotry, terors and culture, chrice of national holidays or naming of streets etc.
- Seizure of lands, forests & fisheries from minority groups and indigenous people and declaming 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 constitutions 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.

- 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.
- Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cutlures, tribes and religions. It is also encouraged by the geographical concentration of tehse identity markers an particular regions.
- Language coupled with negional and tribal identity are the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity of India. However all linguistic communities have not got statehood.
- **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 center along with a concurrent list, of areas where both are allowed to operate.

Privileged Minorities

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

Why should the minorities by 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.
- Minoritie also face the risk that the majority community will capture political power and use the state machinery to suppress their religious or cultural institutions, cultimately forcing them to abondon their distinctive identity.
- Article 29 an Article 30 are a part of the Indian constitution with special reference to Minorities and Cultural Diversity.

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

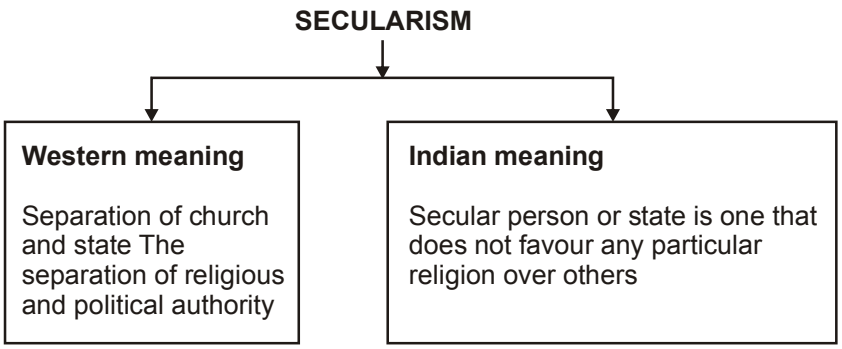
10. Sociologically minorities are a collective group, have a strong sense of solidarity feeling of togetherness and belonging having common expreriences of disadvantages prejudices and discrimination.

11. **Communalism** refers to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity where one religous 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.



14. Authoritarian State

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

15. Civil Society is the name given to the brood arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family but 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 crete instituions 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.

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 priviledged 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 religous 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 disparties.
6. Differentiate between a democratic and authoritarian state.
7. Explain Regionalism in the India context.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is a Civil society? What is its role and significance today? Support your answer with suitable examples.

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 dif not interfere with the socio-economic system in place.

3. Impact of colonial rule

- new land ownership laws introduced
- what crops to be grown was dictated.
- the way of production and distribution of goods was altered
- tea plantations were introduced
- Forest Acts changed the life of the pastoralists.
- Western education was introduced to create Indians who could assist in administrration.
- 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
- It led to considerable movement of people.

4. Many sided impact of English language on Indian society

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

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

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

6. Two structural changes brought about by colonialism.

- Urbanization
- Industrialization

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

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

De-industrialization : It is a process of social and 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 an 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 decflined.
- 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 conequerors did not interfere with the eocnomic

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 planters enjoyed lavish lifestyles.
- The workers worked under unjust contract and unfavorable conditions
- The planter and his family lived in huge bungalows surrounded by an army of liveried survants.
- The workers were necruited from for off places and many were injected with strange fevers.

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 techical.
- 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.

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.

CHAPTER 2

CULTURAL CHANGES

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

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

Social Reform Movements in the 19th & Early 20th Century

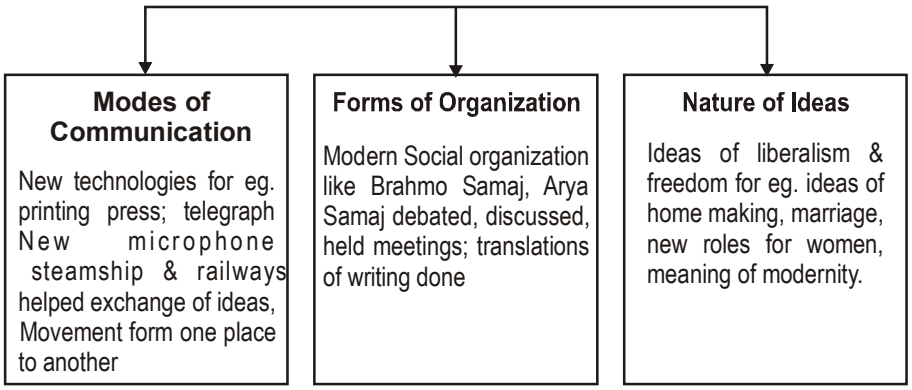
The well known issues or the social evils that plagued Indian society were

- Sti
- 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 conteset 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' (drija) 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 casstes as being siperior hence to be imitated
- justification of the practice of inequality & exclusion as marked priviledges 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 bridge price are regressive as far as women are concerned.
- Erosion of Dalit culture would be an expected outcome.

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

7. Westernisation

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

westernized by considering the British colonialists as reference group.

- Different kinds of westernization
    1. Emergence of a westernized sub-cultural pattern brought forward by the western educated middle class
    2. General spread of western cultural triats 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, architectrure 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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What were the various social issues taken up by the social reformers in the 19th century?

2. Name some of the modern social organizations formed in 20th century.
3. Why was 'Dharma Sabha' formed?
4. Give the meaning of the terms -
   (a) Sanskritisation
   (b) De-Sanskritisation
   (c) Westernisation
   (d) Modernization
5. What are some of the basic assumptions of modernity?
6. Examine the relationship of westernization and secularization.
7. 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

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Explain the three aspects responsible for the modern framework of change in colonial India.
2. Examine the different levelsa at which sanskritisation as a concept has been criticized.

CHAPTER 3

THE STORY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

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 partiicpate in making public decisions is practical with small number of people for eg. tribal council, community organisation, local unti of a trade union etc.

Representative Democracy : citizen elect officials to represent them formulate laws and take decisions. Features of modern society with large populations.

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

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

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, franternity 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**

– Empowernment of the poor and marginalised.

– Ending of caste discrimination

– Equality to all diverse groups.

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

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

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

8. **Panchayati Raj** literally translates to governnance 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 do further exploitation of the lower castes and the downtrodden.
- Mahatma Gandhi on the other hand believed in 'gram swarajya', i.e., village self-governance as an ideal model to adopt after Independence. He envisioned villages as self sufficient units and hence supported Panchyayati Raj System.

10. **73rd amendment** of constiutution 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 seals reserved for women of scheduled castes & tribes.

12. **Various powers & responsibilities undertaken by Panchayats.**

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

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

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

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

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

- Many tribal areas have a rich tradition of grosroot democracy. 'Durbar Kur'.
- 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 grups :** 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 thorugh an electoral process.

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. What are Nyaya Panchayats?
10. What is the significance of political parties in a democracy?
11. Name some of the Industrial associations.
12. What are pressure groups?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Describe the various kinds of pluralities present in Indian society.
2. Explain the concept of competing interests with the help of examples.
3. Differentiate between law and justice.
4. Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar & Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the constitution.
5. 73rd and 74th amendment has been monumental in bringing voice to the peopel 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.

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.

CHAPTER 4

CHANGE AN DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL SOCIETY

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

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

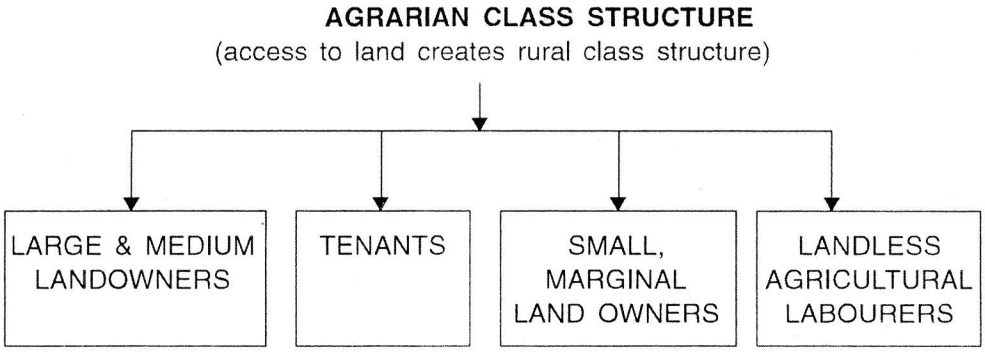
2. **Occupation of the rural population**

- 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 creafts persons as storytellers, astrologers, priests, water-distributors, and oil-pressers.

3. **Diversity of occupations in rural India is reflected in the caste system. Explain.**

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

4.



- In rural areas no straight forward relationship exists betwen 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 agrerian structure is often used to nefer to the structure or distribution of landholding.
- Examples of the dominant landowing groups are the Jats and Rajputs of UP. The Volkkalingas 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 know by different names such as the jalpati system in Gujarat an the jeeta system in Karnataka.
- **Colonial Period :** Most rural areas were administered through Zamindari System and Raiyatwari System.

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

- To remove the obstacles which arose from the inherited agrarian structure of the past.
- To eliminate all elements of exploitation & social injustices that existed within the agrarian system, in order to ensure equality of statues and opportunities to all sections of the population.
- Various lard reforms introduced after independence. (1950's to 1970's)
    - **Abolition of Zamindari System :** removed the year 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 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 largeestates 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

(IInd 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 rpoduce 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.

- Transformatins 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.

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 nmot paid the minimum wages.
- These migrant workers were termed 'footloose labour' by Jan Breman.
- These labourers got employment only during a part of the year, i.e., the harvesting time.
- As migrant labourers are not locals and come from poor regions, they were in a week position relative to employers.,
- Women are also emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the ' feminisation' of agricultural labour force.

Globaliation, Liberalisation and Rural Society Contract Farming.

The policy of liberalisation that entails participate 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 provides
- Company guarantees to purchase the produce at a pre determined fixed price.
- Negative impacts
- It leads to greater financial insecurity as the farmes become dependent on the company for their livelihood
- farming of export oriented products such as flowes and gherkins means that land is diverted from foor grain production.
- It disengages people from the production process
- Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant.
- Production of elite items requires high doses of fertilizers snd 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 project 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.
- Lack of adequate support of market price unable to bear the debt burden or sustain their families.
- Unable to meet the needs expected for marriage, dowries, education, medical care etc.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Whar are the various occupations followed in rural society?
2. What does 'agrarian structure' refer to?
3. What does the term 'Begar' mean?
4. What is 'Rajiyatwari System'?
5. What was the condition of Indian agriculture after Independence?
6. What are 'Benami transfers'?
7. How did Green Revolution benefit Indian Agriculture initially?
8. Why have areas like Eastern UP and Telangana witnessed intercaste violence in recent years?
9. What are the various factors behind Kerala's 'mixed economy'?
10. What do you mean by 'Ferminization of agricultural labour'?
11. Differentiate between Peasants and Farmers.

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 reginal elites of rural society.
11. Explain Jan Breman's concept of 'Foot Loose Labour'.
12. Describe 'Contract Farming'.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Enumerate the social consequences of Green Revolution.
2. Explain the various land reforms introduced in India after Independence.
3. Explain the agrarian structure of rural society and also examine the caste and class relationship that exists.

CHAPTER 5

CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

1. Features of Industrialisation

- Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation.
- loss of face-to-face relationships.
- Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour.
- Marx called this situation alienation, when people do not enjoy work, and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive, and even that survival depends on whether the technology has room for any human labour.
- Industrialisation leads to greater equality, in some spheres. For example, caste distinctions do not matter anymore on trains, buses or in cyber cafes.
- In developed countries, the majority of people are in the survices 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, trnasport financial services etc.)

2. A. Organised or Formal Sector

- The organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughtout the year.
- registered with the government.
- Jobs are secure with benefits.
- Recruitment is more transparent

- there are mechanisms for complaints and redressal.

B. Unorganised or informal sector

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

3. Mixed Economy

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

4. Liberalisation

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

5. Disinvestment

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

6. How Do People find Jobs

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

7. A. Badli Workers / Contract work in Organised Sector

- Badli workers substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave.
- Many of the badli not given the same status and security.

- This is what is called contract work in the organised sector

B. Contractor System

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

Sometimes, whole families migrate and the children help their parents.

8. How is Work Carried Out

Task of Manager

- Control workers
- Get more work out of workers

Ways of Making Worker Produce More

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

9. Scientific Management or Taylorism

- An American called Frederick Winslow Taylor invented the "Scientific Management" in the 1890s, also known as Taylorism or indiustrial 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.

10. A "Assembly line" production?

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

B. 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 engineerrs had to be skilled draughtsmen, now the computer does a lot of the work for them.

11. Services Sector

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

- 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.

12. Working Conditions of coal miners

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

13. Dangers faced by coal miners

Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions.

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

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

14. Home 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.

15. A. Strike

- In a strike, workers do not go to work,
- To call a strike is a difficult decision as managers may try to use substitute labour.
- Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

B. Lock Out

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

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

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

17. Basic features oif capitalism

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

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is Indistrialisation?
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 indistrial 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.

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?

CHAPTER 6

GLOBALISATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Globalisation

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

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

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

2. Global Interconnections not new to world and to India

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

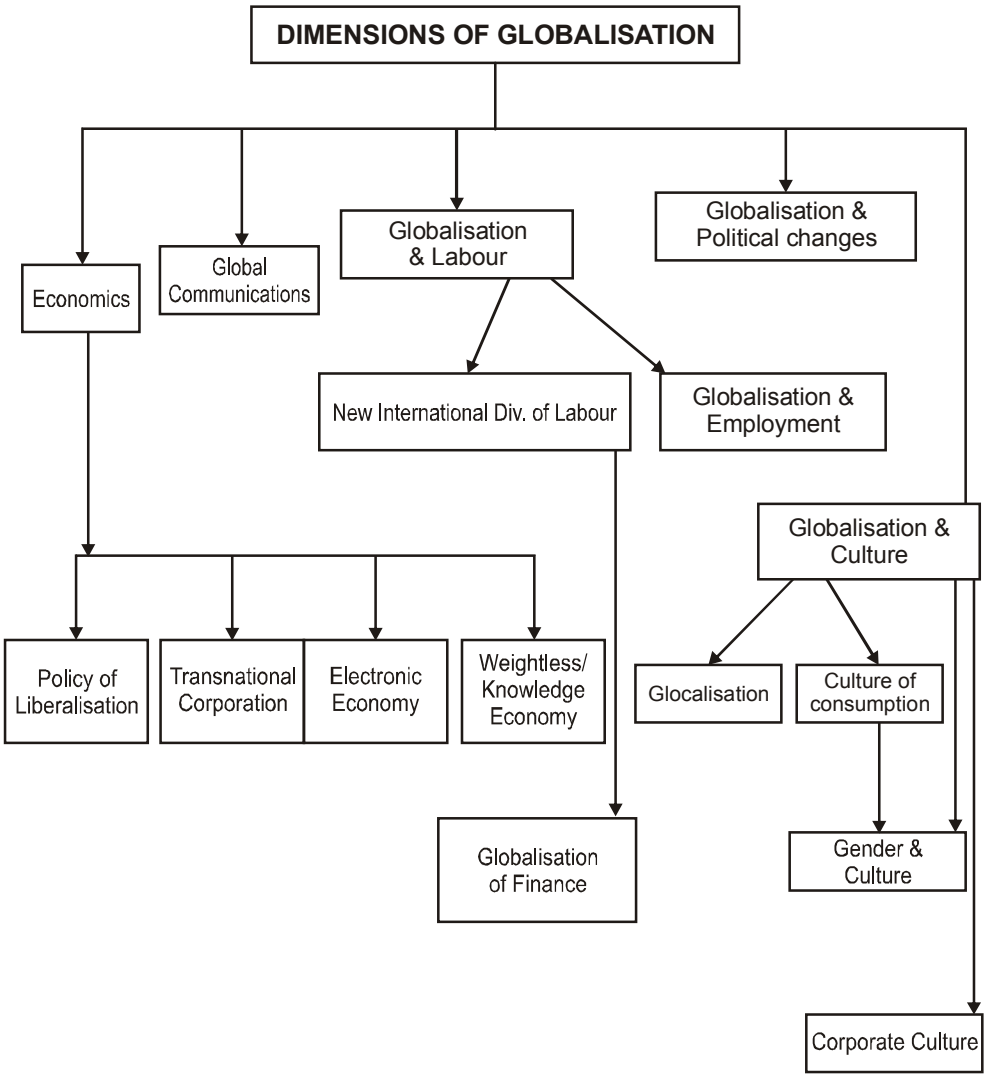
2. **Colonial Period**

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

3. **Independent India and the World**

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

3. Dimensions of Globalisation



- **Indentured labour** work under a restrictive contract of employment for a fixed period in a foreign country in exchange for payment of passage, accommodation, and food.
- Indentured labour was widely used as a source of workers from India for employment on sugar plantations in the Caribean from 1839, following the abolition of slavery.

4. The Economic Policy of Liberalisation

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

- Liberalisation of the economy meant the steady removal of the rules that regulated Indian trade and finance regulations.
- Since 1991, the Indian economy witnessed a series of reforms in all major sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, trade, foreign investment and technology, public sector, financial institutions etc. As Greater integration into the global market would be beneficial to Indian economy.
- The process of liberalisation also involved taking loans from International and Monetary fund (IMF).

5. Transnational Corporation

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

6. Electronic Economy

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

7. Weightless Economy or Knowledge Economy

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

8. Global Communications

- Important advances in technology and the world's telecommunications infrastructure has led to revolutionary changes in global communication. We now have multiple links to the outside world, including telephones (land lines and

mobiles), fax machines, digital and cable television, electronic mail and the internet.

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

9. Globalisation and Labour : Globalisation and A New International Division of Labour.

- In new international division of labour more and more routine manufacturing production and employment is done in the Third World cities — outsourcing.
- Nike shoes founder Phil Knight imported shoes from Japan and sold them at athletics meetings.
- The company grew to a multinational enterprise, a transnational corporation,
- As costs increased, production shifted to Thailand and Indonesia then to India.
- Instead of mass production of goods at a centralised location (Fordism), we have moved to a system of flexible production at dispresed 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.

10. Globalisation and Employment

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

11. Globalisation and Political Changes

- Political developments that accompanied globalisation were :
    - The collapse of the erstwhile socialist world 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 Internatinal 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).

12. Globalisation of Culture

- Globalisation of culture refers to the mixing of the global culture with the local culture.

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

- It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firm 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.

13. Gender and Culture

- Fixed traditional idea of cultural identity defends undemocratic and discriminating practices against women in the name of cultural identity.

- These could range from a defence of sati to defence of women's exclusion from education and participation in public matters.

14. A. Culture of Consumption

- Cultural consumption (of art, food, fashion, music, tourism) shapes to a large extent the growht 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.

B. Corporate Culture

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

15. Threat to Many Indigenous Craft and Literary Traditions and Knowledge Systems

- Modern development even prior to the stage of globalisation did make inroads into traditional cultural forms and occupations based on them.
- unable to compete with power looms, traditional craft of weaving are dying out.
- (1) For instance about 30 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 nice has highlighted the need for protecting the base of its indigenous knowledge systems.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is globalisation?
2. What is Liberalisation?
3. What are indentured labourers?
4. What are Transnational Corporations?
5. What is gloablisation 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 Glocalisation?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Are Global interconnections new to India and the World? Give reasons.
2. Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation.
3. Explain culture of consumption.
4. Explain Homogenisation versus Glocalisation of Culture. Give suitable examples.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. The effect of 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.

CHAPTER 7

MASS MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

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 netween mass media and communication i 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 now easily different sections of people can use mass media.

2. Mass media during colonial period.

- The growth of India 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 dowm on the nationalist press and impose censorship for instance during the libert 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 as 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 flight against oppressive social practices like untouchability, child marriages, and ostracism of widows.
- formulate public opinion.
- It provide a platform for voicing grievances.
- promotion of natioonal 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 becomes 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 form that of the cities and the Indian language newspapers cater to those needs such as *Malayala Manorama* and the *Eenadu.*
- Indian language newspapers having adopted advanced printing technologies and also attempted supplements, pullouts, and literary and niche booklets.
- Entry of glossy magazines into the market.
- In order to compete with the electronic media, newspapers, especially English language newspapers have reduced prices, brought out editions from multiple centres and increased dependence on the sponsors of advertisements.
- New Marketing strategies have been adopted such as, door-to-door surveys, research, consumer contact programmes, increased sales of colour supplements, glossy finish etc.

B. Television

- In 1991 there was one state controlled TV channel Doordarshan in India but by 1998 it increased to almost 70 channels. Privately run satellite channels have multiplied.
- There has been a manifold increase in viewership.
- There has been an expansion in the cable television industry. Video viewing at home and in community-based parlours increased rapidly.
- The coming in of transnational television companies like Star TV, MTV, Chennals (V), Sony.
- Foreign network has introduced regional language channels, such as Bengali, PUnjabi, Marathi and Gujarati.
- Most television chennels telecast throughout the day, 27×7.
- 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

- Gloablisation led to the opening up of Govt. controlled broadcasting system.
- Variety of programmes like sports, cultural, etc. became popular among the masses.
- The advent of privately owned FM radio stations provided a boost to entertainment programmes over radio.
- Moist 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 fo inspire the youth—shown in the two films 'Rang de Bansanti' and Lage Raho Munna Bhai.

8. Mass Media is bridging the Gap between Rural and Urban areas by :

- Bringing images of urban life styles and patterns of consumptions into the rural areas.
- Urban norms and standards are becoming well known even in the remote villages creating new desires and aspirations for consumptions.

Effects are :

- Increase in non-farm rural occupations like transport services, business enterprises etc.
- If close to urban areas may travel daily to the nearest urban centre to work while stying 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 form 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, advetisement (property, matrimonial) etc.
- Effective marketing strategies have helped in the growth of India language newspapers.
- It is reasonably priced.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the term infotainment?
2. How does mass media bridge the gap between rural and urban areas.

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?

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

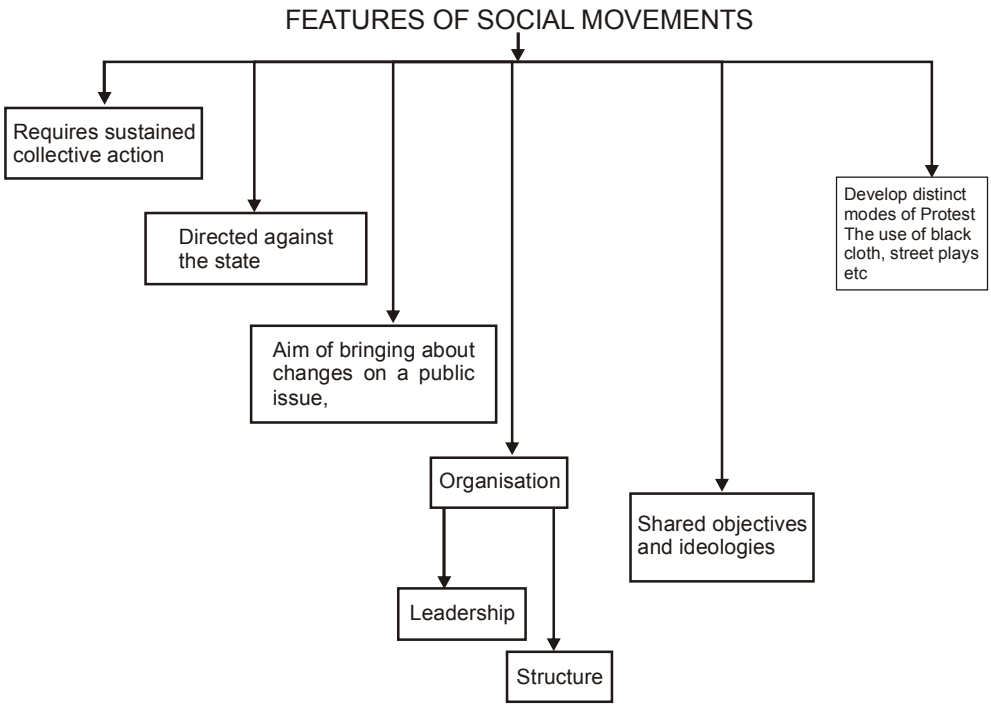
1. Discuss the role of radio broadcasting in newly free India.
2. In what ways has Globalisation affected the print media.
3. Discuss the role of TV broadcasting in newly free India.

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1. Social movements have shape the world we live in

2.



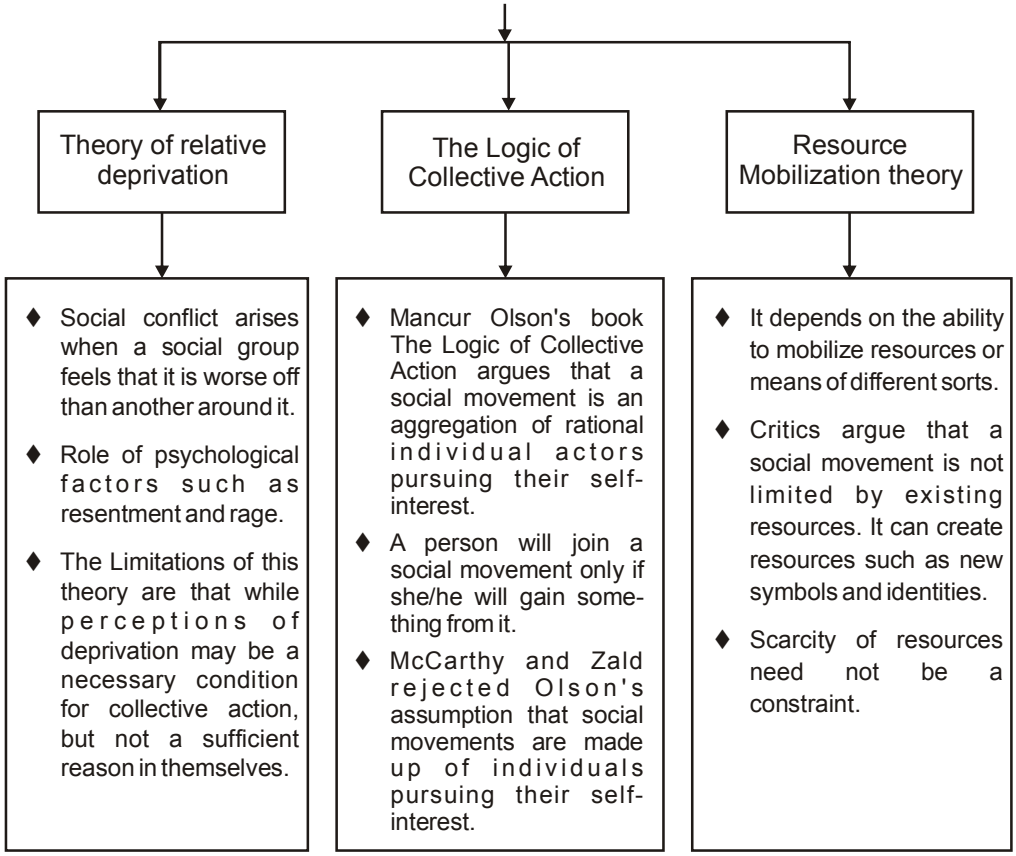
3. **Counter Movments** sometimes arise in defence of status quo. For eg; when Raja Rammohan Roy campaigned sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defendeers of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

4.

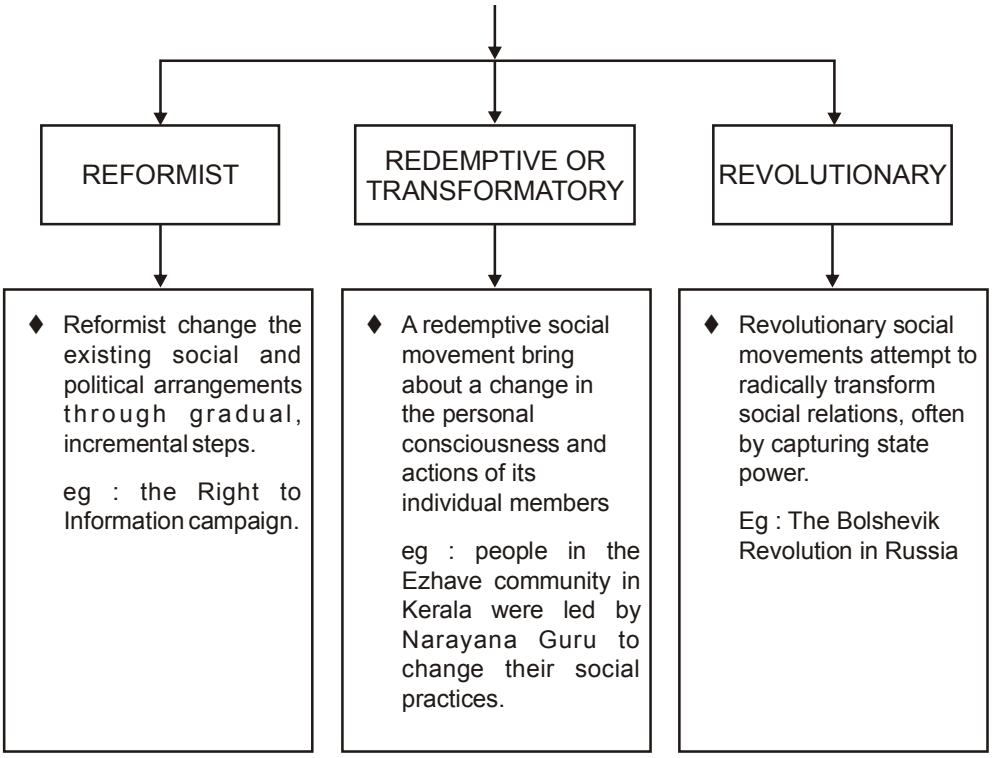
Difference Between

- Dalit Movement
- Backward Class Caste Movement

5. **Theories of Social Movements**



6. **Types of Social Movements**



7. **Social reform movements before Independence**

- changes in social pratices that discriminated against women and lower caste.
- issues taken up by the reformers were Sati. Child marriage, widow remarriage, caste disrimination 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 concens 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.

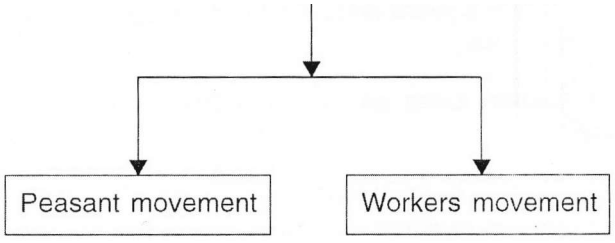
9. **Differences between Old and New Movements**

	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 haivng a clean environment.
2.	The role of political parties was centrs	non party politicfal 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, an example of the ecological movement, started in Himalayan foothills; to stop exploitation/depletion of forests and consquent 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 Former's Movement

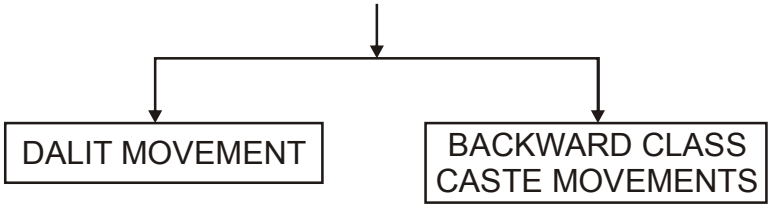
- It began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- regionally organised
- non-pargy organisation
- The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban
- The focus of demand was 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, prices for agricultural 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 part towns of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), in madras (Chennai).

- Labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions.
- Later, trade unions emerged as workers started to protest.
- There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.
- In 1920 AITUC was formed in Bombay. The AITUS was broad based organisation involving diverse ideologies.
- The main ideological groups were the communists, moderates and nationalists.
- The formation of AITUS made the colonial government more cautions while dealing with labour.
- There were waves of strives 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 head 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 suoth 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 harted of dikus – migrant traders and money-lenders who had settled in the area and grabbed its wealth, improvishing the ogirinal 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 identiy 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 Assocation (WIA) (1971)
- 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.
- Important legal changes have taken place
- Referred to as, the second phase of the Indian womens movement as there were changes both in terms of organizational stretegy as wella s ideologies.
- There was the growth of autonomous womens movement i.e., independent from political parties.
- New issues usch as vviolence against women have been taken up.

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.

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.

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.

GUIDELINES FOR ATTEMPTING THE BOARD QUESTION PAPERS

1. Read the question paper properly.
2. Attempt all the questions in the serial order
3. While attempting the question paper, make sure that the same question no. is marked on the answer sheet which you are attempting (Do not give your own numbering).
4. Always underline the key point.
5. Keep the word limit in mind while attempting the 2 marks (mention only two important value points), Similarly 4 markers should be attempted within the prescribed word limit and elaborate 4 value points. In 6 marker questions give the explaination of 6 values points in the prescribed word limit.
6. Read the passage based question propely, while answering the questions, understand the context of the passage and give explaination with your own knowledge based on the context.
7. Keep a gap of one/two lines after attempting the question.
8. Always wrote in the neat and legible handwriting.

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2016-17
SOCIOLOGY
CLASS-XII

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

S.No.	Typology of Questions	Leaning out-comes and Testing Competen-cies	Very Short Answer MCQ 1 Mark	Short Answer (SA) 4 Marks	Long Answer 6 Marks	Total Marks	% age
1.	Remembering (Knowledge Based Simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles, or theories; identify, define, or recite, information)	Reasoning Analytical Skills Critical Thinking Skillsetc	5	2	1	24	30%
2.	Understanding (Comprehension to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase, or interpret information)		3	1	1	16	20%
3.	Application (Use abstract infor-mation in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; Use given content to interpret a situation provide an example, or solve a problem)		3	2	1	20	25%
4.	High Order Thinking Skills (Analysis & Synthesis - Classify compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; Organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of soursces)		1	1	1	12	15%
5.	Eveluation : Appraise, juduge and/or justify the values or worth of a decision or outcome, or to predict outcomes based on values).		2	1	–	08	10%
	Total		14×2=28	7x4 = 28	4x6 = 24	80(25)	100%

SOCIOLOGY

March 2014

CLASS XII

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

General Instructions :

1. There are 25 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question No. 1-14 are of 2 marks each, and are to be answered in about 30 words each.
4. Question No. 15–21 are of 4 maks each, to be answered in about 80 words each 1.
5. Question Nos. 22–24 are of 6 marks each, to be answered in abot 200 words each.
6. Question No. 25 carries 6 marks and is to be answered based on the passage given.
7. Answers should be precise and to the point.

QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between the western & the Indian sense of secularism. 2
2. Give the meaning of the term De-Sanskritisation. 2
3. What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats? 2
4. What does agrarian structure refer to? 2
5. Differentiate between Social change & Social movements. 2
6. What does the term Adivasi mean? 2
7. Explain 'Status Symbol' 2

8. What is colonialism? Gove one exmple. 2

9. State some of the features of an authoritarian state. 2

10. What does the term 'Begar' mean? 2

11. 'Urbanization and Industrialization is a linked process.' Justify. 2

12. What do you mean by Feminisation of agricultural labour? 2

13. Examine the emergence of nation-states during colonialism. 2

14. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector. 2

15. Differentiate between subsidies and support prices. 2

16. Write a short note on "New farmer's movement".

17. What are the basic tasks of a manager? How can he make the worker produce more? 4

18. How do caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business?

OR

discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issue durint the colonial period. 4

19. Mention the contentious issues found in the in federal system system which system which led to the inter-regional dtsparities. 4

OR

What are the features of civil society organizations?

20. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain 4

21. Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the Constitution. 4

22. Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation. 6

23. Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule 6

OR

Write a nmote on tribal identities in India today with special reference to Jharkhand.

24. Trace the changes that have been occurring in the Newspaper Industry. 6

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 66% of India in 15-65 age group.

Not only the bulk of India's population, nearly two-thirds, is in the working age group from 15-64 years, the median age of the country is still just 24 (even it's up from 22 a decade ago) making it a rather young country with a large potentially productive workforce. On both counts, however, there are wide variations across states.

While India might have a whopping 767.5 million in the working age group, the proportion of working age population varies widely from a high of 74.3% in tiny Daman and Diu, to a low of 55% in Bihar where 40% of the population is in the 0–14 age group. It is the same in Uttar Pradesh, another high fertility state, here the working age population constitutes just 58.6% while children constitute 36% of the population.

For India, the proportion of children (0–14 years) is 31%. In low fertility states like Kerala and Tamilnadu, children constitute just 23% and 24% of the population. Of the larger states, Tamilnadu has the highest proportion of population in the working age, 69.8%.

In general, among the larger states, the list of states with a high proportin of the population in the working ages bracket overlaps quiet a lot with the list of states generally considered among the more developed.

This is good news to the extent that they are better placed to make 'demographic divident' pay than others.

(Times of India, 8 September 2013)

(a) What is demographic divident?

(b) Name the states with highest and the lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states.

SOCIOLOGY

(WITH ANSWER)

March 2014

CLASS XII

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

1. Differentiate between the western & the Indian sense of secularism. 2

Ans. In the western context the main sense of the term has to do with the separation of church and state. In the Indian, sense secularism implies equal respect for all religions.

The western sense of state maintaining a distance from all religions and the Indian snse of the state giving equal respect to all religions.

2. Give the meaning of the term De-Sanskritisation. 2

Ans. In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger, this can be termed as the process of 'de-Sanskritisation'.

3. What are the sources of revenue for the Panchayats? 2

Ans. The main income of the Panchayats is from tax levied on property, profession, animals, vehicles, cess on land revenue and rentals.

By the grants received through the Zilla Panchayat.

To levy, collect & appropriate taxes, duties and fees. (Any one).

4. What does agrarian structure refer to? 2

Ans. The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholdings.

OR

Classification of landowners into medium and large landowners, agricultural labour and tenants.

5. Differentiate between Social change & Social movements. 2

Ans. **Social Change :** Social change is a continuous and ongoing proces, any transformation, shift etc. in society.

Social movement : Social movements are directed towards some specific goals; involves masses; having a sustained effort; over a period of time.

6. What does the term Adivasi mean? 2

Ans. The term Adivasi connotes political awareness and the assertion of rights literally meaning 'original inhabitant' / primitive/tribal/ Jana etc.

7. Explain 'Status Symbol' 2

Ans. The goods that people buy and use are closely related to their status in society. The term status symbol is used to describe this relationship. Eg. Cell phone, model of car etc.

(Max. Weber may be mentioned by students).

8. What is colonialism? Gove one exmple. 2

Ans. Extablishment of rule by one contry over another (by powerful over weaker country).

OR

The ideology by which a country seeks to conquer another.

Rule of British over India (any other example).

9. State some of the features of an authoritarian state. 2

Ans. It is a state in which the people have no voice.

Those in power are not accountable to anyone.

Authoritarian states often limits or atvlish 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 to processes of the law etc.

Not a democratic or republican forum of Govt.

A system of Govt. that does not derive its ligitimacy from the people.

Non-state actors & institutions become important as they keep a watch one the state.

Unwilling to respond to the needs of the people, because of corruption, inefficiency, or lack of resources.

10. What does the term 'Begar' mean? 2

Ans. Begar means free labour where working poor were tied to landowners in 'hereditary' labour relationships (bonded labour).

OR

Landless labour who were often bonded workers belonging to the lowest castes.

11. 'Urbanization and Industrialization is a linked process.' Justify. 2

Ans. They are linked process because :

Majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.

People start migrating to towns and citites for work.

12. What do you mean by Feminisation of agricultural labour? 2

Ans. Ferminization of agricultural labour means 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 emerging as the main source of agricultural labour, leading to the feminization of agricultural labour forces.

13. Examine the emergence of nation-states during colonialism. 2

Ans. During colonial period nation-states become dominant political from :

Nation - states are closely associated with rise of nationalism.

Nationalism implied that the people of India or of any colonized society have an equal right to be sovereign.

Practice of colonialism and principle of nationalism and democratic right are contradictory.

It emerges as a community of communities sharing the desire to be a part of the same political collectively i.e., state.

14. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector. 2

Ans. Organised Sector / Formal Sector

The organized sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year.

These have to be registered with the tovernment to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits. Recruitment is transparent and there are mechanisms for complaints redressal. Presence of unions Unorganised Sector / Informal Sector.

The government has laws to monitor conditions in the unorganized sector, but in practice they are left to the whims and fancies of the employer or contractor. (One point for organized and one for unorganized).

15. Differentiate between subsidies and support prices. 2

Ans. **Subsidies :** Subsidies lower the cost of farming because the government pays part of the price charged for inputs.

e.g. ferilizers or diesel oil.

Support Prices : support prices help to ensure a minimum income for farmers.

The prices at which the government agrees to buy agricultural commodities.

16. Write a short note on "New farmer's movement".

Ans. These movements were regionally organized, were non party and involved farmers rather than peasants.

Began in Punjab & Tamil Nadu.

The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti urban.

The focus of demand were price and related issues.

Novel methods of agitation were used : blocking of roads and railways etc.

Broadened their agenda & ideology & include environment and women's issues. (Any four).

17. What are the basic tasks of a manager? How can he make the worker produce more? 4

Ans. The basic tasks of a manager are :

To control workers

To get more work out of them. There are two main ways of making workers produce more.

To extend the working hours.

To increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.

(Any other relevant point).

18. How do caste and kin networks contribute to the success of a business?

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

The structures of caste, kinship and family were oriented towards commercial activity, 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 Chattiar merchants to expand their activities into South West Asia and Ceylon.

The working in any of the following communities has to be considered - Marwaris, Jain, Baniya, Vaishya, Sindhi, Parsis, Bohras etc.

OR

discuss the role of social reformers in dealing with the women's issue durint the colonial period. 4

Raja Rammohan Roy's attempts to reform society, religion and the status of

women can be taken as the starting point of nineteenth century social reform in Bengal.

Roy undertook the campaign against "sati" which was the first women's issue to receive public attention.

M.G. Ranade's Shastric sanction for remarriage of widows.

Jyotibha Phule came from a socially excluded caste and his attack was directed against both caste and gender discrimination.

He founded the Satyashodak Samaj with its primary emphasis on "truth seeking".

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted girls to be educated but within the precincts of their homes.

(Any other male or female social reformer may be mentioned).

19. Mention the contentious issues found in the in federal system system which system which led to the inter-regional dtsparities. 4

Ans. Increasing inter-regional economic and infrastructural inequalities.

Private investors generally want to invest in already developed states where the infrastructure and other facilities are better.

The government can give some consideration to regional equity and other social goals rather than just seek to maximize profits.

The market economy tends to increase the gap between developed and backwards regions.

OR

What are the features of civil society organizations?

Ans. The features of civil society organizations are :

Civil Society is the non-state and non-market part of the public domain in which invididuals get together voluntarily.

Here individuals take up social issue, try to influence the state or make demands on it.

It should not be a purely commercial profit – making entity.

It includes media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious organisations, political parties and other kinds of collective entities.

20. Process of Sanskritisation encourages inequalities and discrimination. Explain 4

Ans. 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 exclusino. It appears to suggest that to belive in pollution and purity of groups of people is justifiable.

It leads toi practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices instead of bride-price and practicing caste discrimination / against other groups.

The effect oif such a trend is that the key characteristics of dalit culture and society are croded. (Any four)

21. Examine the arguments given by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi for the inclusion of Panchayati Raj in the Constitution. 4

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar argued that local elites and upper castes were so well entrenched in society that local self government only meant a countinuing exploitation of the downtrodden masses of Indian society. The upper castes would no doubt silence this segment of the populations further.

Gandhiji envisaged each villages as a self-sufficient unit conducting its own affairs and saw gram-swarajya to bean ideal model to be continued after independence. 2+2

22. Explain the economic policy of Liberalisation. 6

Ans. The term liberalisations refers to a range of policy decisions that the Indian state took since 1991 to open up the Indian economy to the world market.

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

The basic assumption was that greater integration into the global market would be beneficial to Indian economy.

The process of liberalization also involved the taking of loans from international institutions such as the International Monetry Fund (IMF).

The government makes commitments to pursue certain kinds of economic measures that involve a policy of structural adjustments.

There is also a greater say by international institutions such as the World Trade organisation (WTO). .

23. Discuss the ways that strengthened the institution of caste in India under colonial rule 6

Ans. The British administrations began by trying to understand the complexities of caste to govern the country efficiently.

Some of these efforts took the shape of very methodical and intensive surveys and reports.

The most important official effort to collect information on caste was through the census.

Before this kind of intervention, caste identities had been much more fluid and less rigid; once they began to be counted and recorded in became rigid.

The land revenue settlements and related arrangements and law served to give legal recognition to the customary (caste—based) right of the upper cases.

The Government of India Act was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists of 'sheduled' of castes and tribes.

OR

Write a nmote on tribal identities in India today with special reference to Jharkhand.

Ans. Achievement of statehood for Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh after a long struggle is moderated by continuing problems.

Many of the states of the North-East have been living for decades under special laws that limit the civil liberties of citizens.

Jhadkhand and Chattisgarh are yet to make full use of their new found statehood.

Political system there is still not autonomous of larger structures in which tribals are powerless.

Gradual emergence of an educated middle class among tribal communities.

Policies of reservation is creating an urbanized professional class and creating divisions within themselves.

24. Trace the changes that have been occurring in the Newspaper Industry. 6

Ans. New technologies have helped boost the production adn circulation of newspaper.

A large number of glossy magazines have also made their entry into the market.

There is a rise in the number of literate people who are migrating to cities.

The needs of the readers in the small towns and villages are different from that of the cities and the Indian languages newspapers cater to those needs.

Marketing strategies have also marked the growth as they carry out consumer contact programmes, door-to-door surveys and research e.g., Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran etc.

English language newspapers have on the one hand reduced prices and on the other hand brought out editions from multiple centres.

Pullouts, supplements, booklets etc are there.

Vernacular newspapers have vastly increased their circulation.

Increased dependence on sponsors of advertisement have led to cuts in prices. (Any other relevant point).

25. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : 66% of India in 15-65 age group.

Not only the bulk of India's population, nearly two-thirds, is in the working age group from 15-64 years, the median age of the country is still just 24 (even it's up from 22 a decade ago) making it a rather young country with a large potentially productive workforce. On both counts, however, there are wide variations across states.

While India might have a whopping 767.5 million in the working age group, the proportion of working age population varies widely from a high of 74.3% in tiny Daman and Diu, to a low of 55% in Bihar where 40% of the population is in the 0–14 age group. It is the same in Uttar Pradesh, another high fertility state, here the working age population constitutes just 58.6% while children constitute 36% of the population.

For India, the proportion of children (0–14 years) is 31%. In low fertility states like Kerala and Tamilnadu, children constitute just 23% and 24% of the population. Of the larger states, Tamilnadu has the highest proportion of population in the working age, 69.8%.

In general, among the larger states, the list of states with a high proportin of the population in the working ages bracket overlaps quiet a lot with the list of states generally considered among the more developed.

This is good news to the extent that they are better placed to make 'demographic divident' pay than others.

(Times of India, 8 September 2013)

(a) What is demographic divident?

Ans. When the generation of working age group (15-64 years) is relatively larger than dependents.

(b) Name the states with highest and the lowest working age population. Also give the reasons of such variations found across states.

Ans. Highest : Daman & Diu (U.T.) or Tamil Nadu (State)

Lowest : Bihar

Reasons :

Illiteracy

Ignorance

Development

Lack of technolgoical advancements.

(Any other relevant point).

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER—I

2015 CBSE

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

General Instructions :

1. There are 25 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question No. 1-14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 Marks each. Answered to each questions about not exceed 30 words
4. Question No. 15–21 are Long answer type questions carrying 4 Marks each. Answered to each questions about not exceed 80 words
5. Question Nos. 22–24 are very long answer type questions carrying 6 Marks each. Answered to each questions about not exceed 200 words. Questions No. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

QUESTIONS

1. In what way formal demography is different from social demography? 2
2. Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalization 2
3. State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights. 2
4. Who are the priviledge minorities? 2
5. What does the term modernity assume? 2
6. State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats. 2

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

8. What do mean by the term "Beggar"? 2

9. Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism. 2

10. State the features of transnational corporations. 2

11. In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness? 2

12. Distinguish between social change and social movement. 2

13. How has, the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautions in dealing with labour? 2

14. In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ? 2

15. Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India. 2

16. Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss. 4

OR

Explain Commodification as featuren of capitalism.

17. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate. 4

18. Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas. 4

19. elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal. 4

20. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming. 4

OR

Explain circularion of labours.

21. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation. 4

22. 'Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits.' Eplain. 6

23. How far has the status of women improved in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer. 6

OR

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

24. Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be in legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples. 6

Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

The India Languages Newspaper Revolution

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

Source : National Readership Survey 2002

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

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

(b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?

SAMPEL QUESTION PAPER–2

2015 CBSE

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

General Instructions :

1. There are 25 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question No. 1-14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 Marks each. Answered to each questions about not exceed 30 words
4. Question No. 15–21 are Long answer type questions carrying 4 Marks each. Answered to each questions about not exceed 80 words
5. Question Nos. 22–24 are very long answer type questions carrying 6 Marks each. Answered to each questions about not exceed 200 words. Questions No. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is low dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity? 2
2. According to Adam Smith, what is meant by 'invisible hand'? 2
3. What is a Nation state? 2
4. What right does the right to Information Act give to citizen? 2
5. In what way to rituals have secular dimensions? 2
6. What are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha? 2

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

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

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

10. How is work organised through scientific management? 2

11. What is meant by 'Globalisation of culture'? 2

12. How is mass media different from other means of communication? 2

13. Give the meaning of the term 'Infotaqinment'. 2

14. How does media function as a watch-dot of democracy? 2

15. Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion? 4

16. According to Alfred Gell, the market has singificance, much beyond its economic function. Explain. 4

OR

Explain Colonialism and emergence of new markets.

17. In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of statues helped or harmed India? Give reasons. 4

18. Do you think westernization is one of the reasons for generation conflict? 4

19. Explain the concept of competing interest with examples. 4

OR

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

20. Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicide in India. 4

21. Are global interconnections new to the World and India? Discuss. 4

22. Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to bcome invisible for the upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment. 6

OR

Discuss some of the rules that the caste system imposes.

23. Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status? 6

24. Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India. 6

Read the following passage and give the answer to the following questions :

To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fasion. For example, we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead if led to the growth of the nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

(a) What do you by the term 'Colonialism'?

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

PAPER 62/1 SOLVED PAPER 1 APRIL 2015

SOCIOLOGY (039)

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

Ans. Formal demography –

- Quantitative field
- Analysis
- Measurement
- Statistics
- Mathematical
- Counting and enumeratioin.

(Any One). 1

Social demography –

(i) Focus on social, economic and political aspects.

(ii) Enquires into causes & consequences of population structres and change.

(iii) Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes.

(iv) Trace : the racial reasons for population trends.

(Any One) 1

2. Mention any two adverse impact of Liberalization 2

Ans. Adverse effects of liberalization :-

(i) Small local industry/manufactures exposedto MNC's and could not compete.

(ii) Some sectors like automobiles, electronics did not benefit from the policy of liberalization as they cannot compete with foreign products.

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

(iv) Support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn affecting the farmers. 1+1

(Any other relevant point). (Any two)

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

Ans. Article 29

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

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

Article 30 1+1

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

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

(Any other provision particular to "Minority")

4. Who are the priviledge minorities? 2

Ans. Priviledge Minority :

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

(any other relevant explanation).

5. What does the term modernity assume? 2

Ans. Modernity involves–

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

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

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

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

(v) Positive and desirable values – humanitarian, egalitarian etc. (Any two).

6. State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats. 2

Ans. Social responsibilities of panchayats–

(i) Maintenance of burning & burial grounds.

(ii) According of birth & deaths.

(iii) Establishment of child welfare & maternity centres.

(iv) Control of cattle, ponds.

(v) Promotion of agricultural activities.

(vi) Propagation of family planning.

(Any Two) 1+1

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

Ans. Agriculture & cultural linkages -

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

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

(iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices.

8. What do mean by the term "Beggar"? 2

Ans. Begar -

(i) It is free - labour - members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.

(ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in "hereditary" labour relationships – Bonded labour.

(Anyone)

9. Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism. 2

Ans. FORDISM –

(i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location - popularized by Henry Ford POST FORDISM.

(ii) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations.

(Any other relevant point and example)

10. State the features of transnational corporations. 2

Ans. Transnational corporations :

(i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.

(ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based

(iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.

(iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations cross the globe.

11. In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness? 2

Ans. Increase in productivity & competitiveness by corporate culture.

(i) Management seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm.

(ii) By involving in company events, rituals and traditions - enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.

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

(Anyone) 2

12. Distinguish between social change and social movement. 2

Ans. Differentiate between social change & social movement–

(a) Social Movement

(i) Social movement are directed towards the specific goals

(ii) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people.

(b) Social Change

(i) Its continuous & ongoing

(ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space.

13. How has, the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautions in dealing with labour? 2

Ans. Colonial Govt, was cautions–

(i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest.

(ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours

(iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed

(Any other relevant point) (Anyone)

14. In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ? 2

Ans. Difference between Reformist & Redemptive Movements

Reformist-

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

Bring about a change in the personal consciousness and action of its individual members e.g., people in the Ezhava Community

in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices

(Any other relevant point)

15. Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India. 2

Ans. Regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.

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

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

16. Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss. 4

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

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

(Any other relevant point)

OR

Explain Commodification as featuren of capitalism.

Ans. Commodification

- Growth of capitalism led to the extension of markets into places and sphere of life that wore previously untouched by this system.
- Things that were earlier not traded in the market becomes commodities.
- Labour, or skills became things that can be bought or sold
- The process of commodification has negative social effects.

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

17. Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate. 4

Ans. Forced response of state to RTI

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

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

(iii) Spending of Govt. funds.

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

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

18. Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas. 4

Ans. Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas :

1. Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization.
2. For example –

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

   These instiutions were fairly well developed and functioned at village level, clan level and state level. 1+1+1+1

Political system of Khasis each clan had its own council known as "Durbar KJur" presided by clan headman.

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

19. elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal. 4

Ans. Three aspect of change in colonial India - Satish Saberwal

1. Modes of communication
2. forms of organisation
3. The nature of ideas

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

20. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming. 4

Ans. Contract farming –

(a) Advantages

1. Company provides inputs know how and working capital.

2. Farmer is assured of a market.

3. Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a pre-determined fixed price.

4. Financial security to farmers.

5. Company identifies the crop to be grown.

6. Company buys the crop for processing or export.

(b) Disadvantages

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

2. Disengages people from the production process.

3. Makes indigenous knowledge of agricuture irrelevant.

4. Only caters to the production of elite items.

5. Farmer's suicide - debt etc.

6. Crops require high doses of fertilizers and pesticides not ecological sustainable.

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

OR

Explain circularion of labours.

Ans. **Circulation of Labour** 1+1+1+1

- Demand for seasonal agriculture labour in prosperous agricultural region.
- Higher wages in those regions attracted the labour from less developed regions.
- Migrant labour mainly are from drought prone areas – "foot loose labour" : Cheaper & easily exploited.
- The local labourers move out to big towns.
- Feminisation of agricultural force.

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

21. Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisation and liberalisation. 4

Ans. Gloablization & Indian industry –

- Private companies especially foreign firms are encounraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government.
- Licenses are not longer required to open industries.
- Privatisation of public sector or Government companies
- Indian companies are becoming MNCs

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

22. 'Tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits.' Eplain. 6

Ans. 'Tribes have been classified according to their "permanent" and "acquired" traits'.

Explain : classification of Tribes -

Permanent Traits

1. In terms of language – tribes are classified into four catgories (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric & Tibeto - Burman).
2. Region - The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas. 1+1+1+1
3. Racial classification - Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan.
4. In terms of size - largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas; smallest are some Andamanese, Islandersa.

(Any three).

Acquired Traits

1. Basis of livelihood - fishermen, fooid gathers and hunters
2. Assimilation into Hindu Society.
3. Attitude towards Hindu Society. 1+1+1

23. How far has the status of women improved in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer. 6

Ans. Improvement of status of women –

- Development of Women's Organisations
- feminist movement
- Declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship in Karachi session.
- Empowerment of women
- Right to vote, women's role in planned economy.
- Reservation policy as stated in 73rd and 74th amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc. 1+1+1

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1

OR

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

Ans. Principles of social stratification -

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

(Any other relevant point)

24. Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be in legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples. 6

Ans. Changes brought about by colonialism –

The major changes were broght about by industrialization and urbanization

- Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production.
- Emergence of new cities.
- Capitalism becomes the dominant economic system.
- Changes in mobility of peoples
- Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern.

(Any other relevant point).

Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

The India Languages Newspaper Revolution

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

Source : National Readership Survey 2002

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

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

Ans. Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc. (Any two).

(b) What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?

Ans. Reasons attributed to growth Indian language newspapers- 1+1

- Rise of literate people in numbers
- Introduction of local news
- Adoption of advanced printing technologies
- marketing strategies. 1+1+1+1

SOCIOLOGY (039)

Senior School Certificate Examination, 2016
Marking Scheme for -62/1

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Expected Answer / Values Points	Dist of Marks
Q. 1	What is the meaning of dependency ratio?	2
Ans. 1	**Dependency Ratio :** It is a measure comparing portion of population which is compsoed of dependent (elderly peple who are too old to work and children who are too young to work) with the portion i.e., in the working age group (15-64 years)	2
Q. 2	What are the three forms of capital on which society inequality is based	2
Ans. 2	The three forms of capital on which social inequality is based are –	2
	(i) Economic capital in the form of material assets and income	
	(ii) Cultural capital form of educational qualification and status	
	(iii) Social capital in the form of networks of contracts and associations	
Q. 3	State the two factors which encourage regionalism.	2
Ans. 3	Two factors that encourage regionalism –	
	(i) Geographical concentration.	
	(ii) Sense of regional deprivation	1+1
	(iii) Combination of factors based on common language, religion, culture, tribe, identity, ethnicity, ecology etc.	

(Any other relevant point).(Any two).

Q. 4 What are the criteria for forming community identity? 2

Ans. 4 Criteria for forming Community identity –

(i) Based on birth, ascriptive identiy

(ii) Not based on acquired qualification or accomplishments.

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

Q. 5 Give the meaning of Sanskritisation 2

Ans. 5 Sanskritisation :

A process where members of middle/lower caste attempt to raise their own social statues by adopting the ritual, domestic & social practices of a Caste or Caste of higher status.

OR

According to M.N. Srinivas – It may be defined as the process by which a low caste or tribe or other group takes over the customs, rituals,m beliefs, ideology & style of life of a high and in particular a twice-born (Dwija) caste. (Any of the above). 2

Q. 6 What do understand by the term decentralized democracy? 2

Ans. 6 **Decentralized democracy :**

- Filtering of power from the top to the bottom, so that they may get a change to take decisions for the problems they know best.
- It is a system in which the members of a community or group participate collectively in the taking of major decisions.
- It refers to a process of gradual devolution or transfer of funtions, resources and decision - making powers to the lower level democratically elected bodies. 1+1

(Any other relevant explanation).

Q. 7 How have 'matrix events' taken place in the rural society? 2

Ans. 7 Matrix Events – A range of factors that coalesce (or combine, or come together) to form an event e.g., farmers distress/suicide.

- Unable to bear the burden of debt.
- Failure of crops/decrease in subsidies etc.
- Cannot fulfill their social obligations due to loss.

(Any two of the above or any other relevant points)

Q. 8 In what way does 'Time Slavery' influecne Industrial society? 2

Ans. 8 **Time Slavery – (I.T. Sector).**

(i) 10-12 hours is an averagr workday.

(ii) Employees to stay over-night in the office (known as a night-out) to meet deadlines.

(iii) 'Over work' is built into structure of out-sourced projects – due to tme difference between India and the client site.

(iv) Flexi-time – freedom to choose the working hours within limits

(v) Even when no work pressure, employees tend to stay late due to peer pressure or to show the boss that they are working hard.

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

Q. 9 What is the meaning of Glocalisation? 2

Ans. 9 **Glocalisation :**

(i) It is the mixing of global with the local culture

(ii) It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local tradition in order to enhance their marketability.

For Eg. foreign television channels like Star, MTV use Indian Languages. 2

Q. 10 In what way "Fordism" influenced the production and marketing of goods? 2

Ans. 10 **Fordism :**

(i) Started by Henry Ford.

(ii) Popularized the assembly-line method of mass production of cars.

(iii) There was mass production of goods as a centralized location, resulted in expensive costs.

(iv) Led to payment of better wages to the workers, implementation of social welfare policies by both industrialists and the states.

(Any two of the above). 1

(**Note :** We have moved to a system of flexible production of dispersed location -Post Fordism).

Q. 11 How has 'corporate culture' transformed society? 2

Ans. 11 Corporate Culture :

(i) Branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness.

(ii) It involves all membes of a firm.

(iii) Enhancement of employee Solidarity and loyalty through event, rituals, tradition etc.

(iv) Way of promoting & packaging of products.

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

Q. 12 Give two examples of Peasant movements. 2

Ans. 12 **Peasant Movements :**

(i) Tebhaga Movement

(ii) Telangana Movement

(iii) Bengal Revolt

(iv) Deccan Riots

(v) Bardoli Satyagraha

(vi) Non-cooperation Movement

(vii) Champaran Satyagraha

(Any two) 1+1

Q. 13 Mention two important reasons that can be attributed for the rise of Dalit Movement. 2

Ans. 13 **Reasons for rise of Dalit Movements –**

(i) Common quest for equality, self-dignity

(ii) Eradication of un-touchability.

(iii) Abolishment of stigmation - struggle to be touched

(iv) Recognition as fellow human beings

(v) Struggle for self-confidence

(vi) Require a space for self-determination

(vii) Economic & Political exploitation

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

Q. 14 Why do environmental movements take place? 2

Ans. 14 **Reasons for an Environmental Movement :**

To protest against / to show concern about –

1. Exploitation of the already depleting natural resource
2. In the name of 'development' habitat of people is forcibly changed – they are displaced. for e.g., Chipko Movement

(Any other suitable exmaple of ecological movement)
(Any one) 2

Q. 15 Highlight the main features of demographic divident in India? 2

Ans. 15 Main features of demographic divident in India –

(i) Working age of people (15 years – 64 years) is relatively large

(ii) Small groups of "old people" to support

(iii) Small group of "young children" who cannot work and are supported.

(iv) It is a source of economic growth and prosperity. If only

accompanied by increasing lead sof education and employment.

(Any other relevant points) 1+1+1+1

Q. 16 What were the major issues of Adivasis struggle after independence? 4

Ans. 16 **Major issues of Adivasi struggles after Independence**

- Alienation of land and resources which they depended upon
- Issues related to cultural identiy
- Repeated displacements in the name of development projects
- Exploitation by non-tribals (outsiders, dikkus)
- Declaration of 'disturbed areas'.
- Demand for separate statehood, etc.
- On displacement, they are not given appropriate compensation or rehabilitation.

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

Q. 17 Why Communalism is still a challenge to our unity and harmony?

Ans. 17 **Communalism**–

- Refers to aggresive chauvinism based on religious identity.
- Chauvinism itself is an attitude that sees one's own grup as the only legitimate and worthy group, with other group being seen – by definition as inferior, illegitimate or opposed.
- Communalism is an aggressive political ideology linked to religion.
- Communalism is about politics, not religion.
- Communalists, cultivate an aggressive politics identity and

are prepared to condemn or attack everyone who does not share their identity.

- Any relevant example to explain this phenomenon.

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

Q. 18 How has Casteism influenced politics? 4

Ans. 18 **Effect of Casteism on politics :**

(i) It highlights differences

(ii) Leads to Caste mobilization for election - vote bank.

(iii) Candidates not chosen on Merit but on caste affiliations.

(iv) Formation of Caste-based political parties.

(v) Caste acts as a pressure group.

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

Q. 19 Elaborate the power and responsibilities of the Panchayat.

Ans. 19 **Power & Responsibilities of the Panchyat :**

1. To prepare plan and schemes for economic development
2. To promote schemes to enhance social justice.
3. To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls & fees.
4. Help in executing governmental responsibilities (of finances & local authorities)
5. Social welfare responsibilities (recording births, deaths, maintenance of burning burial grounds etc.)
6. Promoting family planning & agricultural activities.
7. Developmental activities : Construction of roads, public buildings, tanks, schools, etc.
8. Monitor government programmes like I.R.D.P. etc.

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

Q. 20 Explain the impact of land reforms on Indian agricultural after independence. 4

Ans. 20 Impact of Land reforms on Indian Agricultural after Independence.

(i) Abolition of Zamindari System - removal of the intermediaries between State and cultivators.\

(ii) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts – Outlaw tenancy altogether or to regulate rent to give security to the Tenants.

(iii) Land Ceiling Acts – Imposed an upper limit on the amount of land owned by a family and the excess collected was redistributed for agricultural purpose to the landless.

(iv) Led to Benami transfers – In most cases landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others including servants while they countinued to control it.

1+1+1+1

Q. Briefly highlight transformations of rural society after independence.

Ans. **Transformation of rural society - Post Independence**

(i) Increase in the use of agricultural labour

(ii) Payment in cash, not in kind.

(iii) Loosening of traditional agricultural bonds

(iv) Transition to Capitalist agriculture

(v) Rural areas became integrated to larger society.

(vi) Modern methods of agriculture & better infrastructure.

(vii) Enterprenneurial groups arose.

(viii) Emergence of Rural Elites.

(Any four) 1+1+1+1

Q. 21 Discuss the issues faced by 'migrating labourers'. 4

Ans. 21 **Issues faced by 'Migrating Labour' :**

As the question does not refer fo any one specific category of 'Migrating Labourers" it is difficult to assume that it concerns only with "Migrating agricultural labourers" / Circulation of labour

as presented in the original Marketing scheme.

The Syllabus covers – Industrial labour, those working in fish processing plants, gangs of brick years workes, tea-plantation labourers & those taken by the British to other parts of their colonies and also overseas migrants to Africa, Britain etc in contemporary times. Therefore, the students would get confused. This will simply make him/her give points related to issues pertaining to any period i.e., pre-independence, post-independence, recent times.

Issues faced by 'Migrating Labour' –

1. Paid low wages.
2. Long working hours.
3. Poor working conditions.
4. Cramped, unhygienic living conditions
5. Bare minimum benefits – medical, education of children etc.
6. Job insecurity.
7. Contractual binding which is usually unfair to them.
8. Cut-off from their place of origin : work for away etc.
9. Easily exploited.
10. Work based on seasonal demand.
11. Increasing inequalities.
12. Breakdown of bonds of patronage.

(Any other relevant points). (Any four) 1+1+1+1

OR

Q. Explain the major forms of job recruitment in India

Ans. **Major forms of job recruitment :**

1. Newspaper.
2. Employment Exchange
3. Contractors

4. Outsourcing
5. Internet
6. Mobile phones
7. Personal Contacts.

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

Q. 22 'The institution of caste is both visible and invisible in many respects.' Justify the statement with suitable examples. 6

Ans. 22 (a) **Institution of caste is both visible & invisible in many respects –**

Invisible

(i) For the upper castes, urban-middle and upper clasess it is invisible

(ii) Upper caste Elite benefitted State-sector jobs

(iii) For upper castes today caste play no part in public life but is limited to personal spheres – as a consequence of better economic & educational levels.

Visible :

(i) For S.Cs, S.Ts & Backward castes, caste has become visible.

(ii) Getting reservation and other forms of protective discrimination instituted by the State.

(iii) To compete with the upper caste they cannot afford to abandon their caste identity. 3+3

OR

Q. What are the rules and regulations that caste systems imposes on its members?

Ans. Rules & Regulations of the Caste System –

(i) Caste is determined by birth

(ii) Strict rules about marriage - Endogamy

(iii) Rules about food and food sharing 1+1+1

(iv) Arrange in a hierarchy of rank & status-based on purity & pollution + 1+1+1

(v) Castes almost always have sub-caste and sub-sub-Caste - Sub divisions.

(vi) Occupation is fixed.

(The above to be explained with example)

Q. 23 'The policy of liberalization has brought about changes in our society. 'Elaborate. 6

Ans. 23 **Changes brought about due to Liberalisation :**

(i) Participation in W.T.O. — free international trading system.

(ii) Opening up of Indian markets to impors

(iii) Exposure to competition from global markets

(iv) Withdrawal of State support and protected markets.

(v) Entry of M.N.C.s examle - Contract faming, consumer goods etc.

(vi) Reduction in Public Sector and increase in Private Sector.

(vii) Economic reforms in all major sectors – agriculture, trade, industry, foreign investment etc.

(viii) Cultural Changes 1+1+1

(ix) Integration into global market – global villages. +

(Any six to be explained) 1+1+1

Q. 24 In what ways has colonialism brought about a social, economic and political influence on Indiab society to promote urbanization. 6

Ans. 24 To promote urbanisation, Colonialism brought about a social, economic & political influecne on Indian society –

1. **Social**

(a) Western Exducation

(b) School uniforms with tie.

(c) Eating of bread, cutlet, omelettes etc.

(d) Migration of Labour to tea plantations & other colonial areas.

(e) Decline of old urban centres

(f) Indian States lost their Courts, artisans and gentry.

(g) Village crafts, traditional materials declined.

(h) New social groups emergd.

(Any two)

2. **Economic**

(a) Traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactured goods declined in the face of Manchester competition.

(b) Setting up of factories of 'their' preference of goods eased out the native production system – go back to agriculture.

(c) Cities having mechanised factories became heavily populated.

(d) Coastal cities grew – easy export & import.

(e) Planning of cities like Bombay, Cantonment towns etc.

(f) Factories named after the British.

(Any Two)

3. **Political**

(a) Parliamentary system, Legal System, Police, Administration, Education on the British model.

(b) Official buildings on British architecture.

(c) Western Education led to rise of nationalism.

(d) Nation-states became the dominant political form.

(Any other relevant point) (Any two) 2+2+2

Q. 25 Read the following passage and answer the given question :

The place is a cramped... rented shack stacked with music tapes and rusty electrical appliances which doubles up as Raghav's radio station and repair shop. He may not be literate, but Raghav's

ingenuous FM station has made him more popular than local politicians. Raghav's love affair with radio began in 1997 when he started out as a mechanic in a local repair shop. When the shop owner-left the area, Raghav, son of cancer-ridden farm worker, took over the shack with his friend. Sometime in 2003, Raghav, who by now had learned much about radio ... In impoverished Bihar state, where many areas lack power supplies, the cheap battery-powered transistor remains the most popular source of entertainment. "It took a long time to come up with the idea and make the kit which could transmit my programmes at a fixed radio frequency. The kit cost me 50 rupees', say Raghav. The transmission kit is fitted on to an antenna attacked to a bomboo pole on a neighbouring three-storey hospital. A long wirre conencts the contraption to a creaky, old homemade stereo cassette player in Raghav's radio shake. There other rusty, locally made battery-powered tape recorders are connected to it with colourful wires and a cordless microphone.

(a) What changes has media experienced over the last few years. 2

(b) How can media be successful in representing the weaker section of society? 4

Ans. 25 **Passage**

(a) Changes in media over the last few years –

(i) Faster method of spread / communication

(ii) Latest technology

(iii) Multi-lingual.

(iv) Reaches the masses.

(v) Within the reach of all.

(vi) Entertainment explosion

(vii) Global Connectin

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

(b) Role of media is successful representation of the Weaker Sections of society –

(i) Information on various developmental efforts.

(ii) Fight against oppressive social practices

(iii) A platform to voice their opinion

(iv) Exposure to various programmes – entertainment, education, agricultural knowhow, rights to citizen etc.

(v) Easily accessible to them – to possess, to express their condition etc.

(vi) 'Weaker' no longer is a reason for being deprived of the benefits of the media.

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

Q. 25. **Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

Gandhi on Machinery, in Hind Swaraj 1924 : "What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for what they call labour-saving machinery. Men go on 'saving labour' till thousands are without work and thrown on the open streets to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour, not for a fraction of mankind, but for all. I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of the few, but in the hands of all." 1934 : "When as a nation we adopt the spinningwheel, we not only solve the question of unemployment but we declare that we have no intention of exploiting any nation, and we also end the exploitation of the poor by the rich."

Q. 1. Give an example to how machinery creates a problem for workers. 2

Q. 2. What alternative did Gandhi have in mind? How does adopting the spinning wheel prevent exploitation? 4

Q. 25. **Read the following passage and answer the given question.**

Kalavati, a Dalit by caste was apprehensive about standing for elections. She is a Panchayat member and realises that her confidence and self-esteem has grown ever since she became a member of the panchayat. Most importantly 'she has a name'. Before she became a mamber of the panchayat she was only called as 'Ramu's mother' and 'Hiralal's wife'. If she lost the election for the post of the Pradhan she felt 'sakhiyan ki nak kat jaye' (her friends would lose face).

Q. 1. Why are Panchayats known as units of grass root level democracy? 2

Q. 2. State the duties and responsibilities of the Panchayats. 4

Q. 25. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

It is interesting to note that the greatest grammarian in Sanskrit namely Panini, who systematised and transformed Sanskrit grammar and phonetics around the fourth century BCE, was of Afghan origin. ...The seventh-century Chinese scholar Yi Jing learned his Sanskrit in Java (in the city of Shri Vijaya) on his way from China to India. The influence of interactions is well reflected in languages and vocabularies throughout Asia from Thaland to Malaya to Indo-China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea and Japan. ...We can find a warning against isolationism in a parable about a well-frog-the 'Kupamanduka' - that persistently recurs in several old Sanskrit texts... The kupamanduka is a frog that lives its whole life within a well, knows nothign else, and is suspicious of everything outside it. It talks to no one, and argues with no one on anything. It merely harbours the deepest suspicion on the outside world. The scientific, cultural and economic history of the world would have been very limited indeed had we lived like well-frogs.

Q. 1. Are global interconnections new to the world and India? Give examples to support your answer. 2

Q. 2. State the various ways in which globalization has affected modern life. 4

Q. 25. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Dr. Ambedkar on protection of minorities 'To diehards who have developed a kind of fanaticism against minority protection I would like to say two things. One is that minorities are an explosive force which, if it erupts, can blow up the whole fabric of the state'. The history of Europe bears ample and appalling testimony to this fact. The other is that the minorities in India have agreed to place their existence in the hands of the majority. In the history of negotiations for preventing the partition of Ireland, Redmond said to Carson "Ask for any safeguard you like for the Protestant minority but let us have a United Ireland." Carson's reply was "Damn your safeguards, we don't want to be ruled by you." No minority in India has taken his stand. (John Redmond, catholic majority leader; Sir Edward Carson, protestant minority leader].

Q. 1. What do you understand by the term minorities. 2

Q. 2. Why do minorities need protection in India.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

CLASS XII

Period **40**

Max. Marks : 20 **Time allotted : 3 Hrs.**

Unit wise Weightage

A. Project (undertaken during the academic year at School level) 10 mark

(i) Statement of the purpose

(ii) Methodology / Technique

(iii) Conclusion

B. **Viva- based on the project work** 2 marks

C. **Research design** 8 marks

(i) Overall Format

(ii) Research Question/Hypothesis

(iii) Choice of Technique

(iv) Detailed procedure for implementation of technique

(v) Laminations of the above technique B & C to be administered on the day of the external examination

20 Marks

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR THE PRACTICAL PROJECT WORK

1. Youth and Politics
2. Poverty in India
3. Religion and its impact on Man
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. Brain Drain
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. Effects of CCE
19. Underpriveledged and their status.
20. Media and Modernisation

SAMPLE RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH DESIGN-1

TOPIC : YOUTH AND TECHNOLOGY

Research Question : Are the teenagers today addicted to their mobile phones?

OR

Hypothesis : There is a growing addition to mobile phones among teenagers today.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Rationalize the reasons for choosing the above research question.

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

RESEARCH TECHNIQUE

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

Thq questionnaire would comprise of intelligently framed questions that would aim at findi9ng out how much are the youth obsessed and addicted to this gadget. The questions would be framed in simple language and mainly multiple choice onus so that the respondents find it easy and willing to fill.

Some the questions would be :

1. When did you first get a mobile phone of your own?
2. How much time do you spend on mobile phone?
3. Which features of the phone, apart from making and receiving calls, do you use the most?
4. How many phones have you changed so far?
5. How frequently do you change your phone?
6. What does you choice of mobile phone depend on? trend/brand/ cost/features.

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

RESEARCH DESIGN–2

TOPIC : ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Research Question : Are most people of urban areas apathetic towards environmental issues ?

OR

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

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

RESEARCH TECHNIQUE

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

PASSAGE–1

CHALLENGES TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

> "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 Americal dream, it's the aspiration of people around the world, it's the basic, human desire for progress, to find dignity that comes from, work to give our children something better."
>
> He said these yearnings for economic freedom and opportunity, just as much as political freedom, "are at the roof of so much of the change we've around the world in the past few years, including in North Africa and in the Middle East."

JUI 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

CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

"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 labout 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 thw work of growing incomes is probably symbolised by women's withdrawal form 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 off 'feminization of agricultural labour. 4

BOOK – 1

PASSAGE–3

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 labdowners, and dalits farm labourers on 'these lands.'

As a result of reservation, the Vanniyar have improved their soci-economic status and have done well for themselves among the most backward classes. The recent rise soci-economic condition of dalits, sections of whom are moving form 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 backwards classes - Vanniyars in the north, Kallars in the south. The ruling Dravidian parties j=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

MARKET AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Organ transplantation rules need to be simple and not susceptible to confusing interpreations

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 it 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

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 assymmetrical 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